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# This Issue in Brief

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THE RESULTS of a Bureau of Labor Statistics exploratory study on **WORK TIME REQUIRED TO BUY FOOD** (p. 487) show wide variation in the amount of each of several important items of food that could be purchased with an hour's earnings. The data are for specified periods in 1948-49 for the United States and 18 foreign countries.

International Affairs were predominant in the deliberations of the **SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AFL** (p. 494) held October 3-10, 1949. Realization that repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act required labor's sustained effort resulted in several resolutions on steps to be taken in that direction. Unanimity of thought and effort was apparent, since some 650 union delegates accepted without dissent practically all resolutions and actions of the convention. Of particular interest was the action establishing a far-reaching policy aimed to stem the encroachment of totalitarianism in Europe, South America, and the Far East. On the home front, delegates unanimously pledged themselves to give "united, undivided cooperation" during the year to the activities of Labor's League for Political Action. A further effort in the political arena was an amendment to the AFL constitution changing the date of convention meetings to the third Monday in September. Beginning in January 1950, there is to be a 15-minute newscast, 5 days a week, over a national network.

**SALARIES OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES, JANUARY 1949** (p. 529), were reported to be about \$2,575. Some 50,000 persons are employed on a full-time basis in libraries in the United States, about 40 percent of whom are employed in public libraries. Salaries of professional employees averaged \$2,825 in public libraries, and for nonprofessional employees, \$1,925. In all other libraries, salaries of both groups were higher—differences which may be due at least in part to greater concentration of other than public libraries in relatively large communities. Women office workers in Los Angeles had the highest salaries among the 17 cities

included in a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of **SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS: INTERCITY DIFFERENCES, EARLY 1949** (p. 523). Chicago had the next highest salary levels. At the other end of the scale was New Orleans, with Boston just above it. Average weekly salaries of clerk-typists ranged from \$31.50 to \$44 and of general stenographers, from \$39 to \$50.

Vacations with pay, after a year's service, were given to practically all office workers in the 17 cities studied, the most common vacation period being 2 weeks. In libraries, the typical vacation provision for professional employees was 4 weeks or a month and for nonprofessional employees, 2 weeks. In collective bargaining agreements, on the other hand, more than 80 percent provided for graduated plans of paid vacations; that is, vacation periods based on the employees' length of service. **PAID-VACATIONS UNDER COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS, 1949** (p. 518), notes that an outstanding feature in the development of labor-management relations during the last decade was provision for more liberalized paid-vacation benefits. A Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis of 1,473 agreements in effect in late 1948 and early 1949 reveals that 1,374, or 93 percent, granted some type of vacation with pay.

The trend toward liberalized Federal and State benefits is shown in **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION IN 1949** (p. 514). All of the 44 States with legislatures in session in 1949 and Hawaii liberalized benefits, resulting in provisions of weekly benefits of \$25 or more in temporary total disability cases under three-fourths of the workmen's compensation laws. South Carolina enacted occupational-disease coverage for the first time, the fortieth State to have such coverage.

**STATE AND LOCAL HOUSING PROGRAMS AFTER WORLD WAR II** (p. 499) have added almost 54,000 new permanent dwellings to the Nation's housing supply in 255 communities in 11 States. These programs resulted in establishment of some 300 housing agencies which, together with the 470 authorities already participating in Federal programs, form the nucleus for operation under the United States Housing Act of 1949.

**THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S STEEL INDUSTRY BOARD** (p. 507) points out that immediate effects on negotiations in other industries were evident as a result of this board's recommendations. An example is the Ford Motor Co.-UAW agreement, which provides for company-financed pensions.

# The Labor Month in Review

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Labor events of far-reaching significance occurred during October. The President's signature to the Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments placed a new and significantly higher legal floor under wages in the United States. Expulsion of two so-called "left-wing" unions by the Congress of Industrial Organizations at its annual convention was coupled with constitutional amendments to enable that organization to expel its pro-Communist or totalitarian elements—a clear break between the majority and the pro-Communist faction.

The serious strike situation was considerably eased in early November after union agreements had been signed by the "Little Steel" companies and the bituminous-coal miners were ordered back to work to the end of the month. Increased economic security in the form of pensions and social insurance was provided for many union members in the steel settlements and in other agreements.

## Contracts in Steel

The first important break in the steel strike, which had begun on October 1, came at the end of the month, when the Bethlehem Steel Corp. signed an agreement with the United Steelworkers (CIO) affecting about 77,000 employees. On November 8, the Jones and Laughlin and the Republic Steel corporations also reached agreements with the union covering an estimated 83,000 employees. The following day, the union signed an agreement with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. and it was reported that negotiations would be resumed immediately with the U. S. Steel Corp.

Aside from the effects of the coal and steel strikes, the business situation during October was favorable. The decline in production, about 6 percent, was largely due to the strikes and to some plant shutdowns toward the end of the

month because of lack of coal or steel. Employment continued at the September level and unemployment, in industries other than coal and steel, declined somewhat.

Under the plan agreed upon by Bethlehem and the union pensions will continue to be financed entirely by the company, at a cost under the new plan estimated by the union as nearly 12 cents an hour. Social insurance will be paid for jointly by the company and the workers, at an estimated cost of 2½ cents an hour for each.

The pension plan is reported to provide a minimum of \$100 a month (previously a \$50 minimum), including social security old-age benefits, for workers at age 65 after 25 years of service. Variations in benefits are provided for retirement at different ages and years of service. The cost to the company will be reduced if social security benefits are raised.

Wages are unchanged. The new contract runs to December 31, 1951, with a wage reopening clause effective on December 31, 1950.

The Jones and Laughlin agreement was reported to resemble the Bethlehem settlement. The Republic agreement is the same with regard to pensions but differs slightly with respect to social insurance.

The tie-up in coal, in effect since September 19, was ended by order of the United Mine Workers' Policy Committee on November 9 for the miners to return to work until the end of the month. Thus, the immediate possibility of Government intervention was averted.

## Other Union Agreements

Other wage contracts of special interest were signed in several different industries during October. The 5½-month strike of 7,500 employees of the Elizabeth, N. J., plant of the Singer Manufacturing Co. was ended by an agreement with the United Electrical Workers. Some nonwage benefits were provided together with pay increases ranging from 2 to 6 cents an hour for about 1,000 hourly paid workers. No new provisions were made on the principal issue raised by the union, that is, the question of incentive payments. After joint negotiations, agreements were signed by Swift and Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL). A similar

contract was signed with the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.). These contracts provide a number of nonwage benefits and most workers were granted a small wage increase through the widening of wage rate differentials.

Two agreements were negotiated in October covering Atlantic and Pacific Coast longshoring. Neither one provided for increased wages. An employer-financed pension plan and increased employer contributions to existing employer-financed social insurance are specified in the east coast agreement. The Pacific Coast contract establishes a jointly financed welfare and social insurance fund.

Wage increases for almost 3 million Federal Government employees, including classified civil service and postal workers and members of the armed forces, were also provided during the month through congressional legislation.

#### New Minimum Wage Law

On October 26, President Truman signed the bill which raises the statutory minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents an hour. The law, known as the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, becomes effective on January 25, 1950. Direct and indirect effects of the higher minimum wage and of the changes in coverage, will not be determined for some time. It was estimated that about 1½ million workers, mainly in manufacturing, will receive an hourly wage increase. Although increases can range up to 35 cents an hour (or more for workers covered for the first time), probably less than 1 out of 4 will receive more than 15 cents an hour.

The 75-cent minimum will affect the South more than other regions, mainly because of the concentration of low-wage industries in that area and partly because wage rates in certain industries are lower in the South than those paid elsewhere.

#### Union Convention

The American Federation of Labor's sixtieth annual convention was held in St. Paul, beginning October 31; the eleventh convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations began on October 31.

Again in 1949 as in 1948, both major labor federations demonstrated similar thinking on broad, domestic, and international issues. Both conventions called for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and voiced opposition to communism. The conventions advocated President Truman's Point 4 Program of aid for underdeveloped areas of the world and supported the European Cooperation Program.

The long-awaited showdown between the majority and the pro-Communist elements took place at the CIO convention. After sharp clashes between these groups, the delegates adopted constitutional amendments to bar Communists, Fascists, and "their consistent followers" from membership in the CIO executive board and to expel unions for pro-Communist actions.

On November 2, the convention expelled from membership in the CIO the Farm Equipment Workers (FE) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE). The delegates granted extraordinary power to the executive board to prevent the use of the CIO's name by those whose policies favored the Communist party or any Fascist or other totalitarian movement.

Immediately after the expulsion of the UE, its charter was turned over to an administrative committee of 12 right-wing leaders. This committee promptly called for an "organization convention" in Philadelphia on November 28. The expulsion of the UE and the chartering of the new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers by the CIO presages a sharp fight in the electrical industry between the competing unions for control of union funds and contract rights.

#### Strikes Increase Unemployment

Unemployment rose by about ¼ million to 3.6 million from early September to early October, reflecting the first effects of the strikes in coal and steel. A large proportion of the coal miners and many steel workers were reported as looking for work and thus included with the unemployed in October. The comparatively small decline in unemployment among workers in other industries followed approximately the seasonal pattern for the month.

# Work Time Required to Buy Food<sup>1</sup>

## A Comparison of the Purchasing Power of an Hour's Earnings in the United States and 18 Other Countries

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS of wages and prices are necessarily rough because of country-to-country differences in the scope of the available statistics and in the classifications used.<sup>2</sup> The conversion of wages into a common currency may yield meaningless results, because current exchange rates are influenced by a complex combination of economic and political factors and do not necessarily reflect the relationship between the purchasing power of the two currencies. The difficulties encountered in making international comparisons of prices are that (1) certain commodities generally consumed in country A may not be used in country B, and vice versa; (2) even where most articles of consumption are used in both countries the relative importance of the items in wage earners' expenditures may be widely different; and (3) it is difficult to measure price differences even for articles of common consumption because observed price differences may reflect variations in physical composition, packaging, or quality as well as pure price differentials.

Nevertheless, there has been a wide public

interest in international wage and price comparisons. Comparisons of the working time required in different countries to buy specific commodities (a pound of bread, a woman's dress, a radio, etc.) frequently have been made. Although some of these commodity-by-commodity comparisons have been informative, such data may be very misleading because price relationships differ widely from country to country owing to variations in resources, climate, etc. When the comparisons are made by commodities without taking account of the relative importance of items in the consumption patterns of the countries concerned, the results are greatly influenced by the choice of commodities.

The insistent public demand for comparative wage and price data and the inadequacy of some of the comparisons that have been made have led the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make an exploratory study in this field. The results obtained are analyzed in the present article. The figures presented are necessarily approximate. As noted below, there are serious differences in the coverage of the earnings data used for the 18 foreign countries included, despite every effort to find comparable figures. The margin of error has, however, been minimized by restricting the comparisons to the earnings of industrial workers and the prices to those of food. Because of the great variations in the relative purchasing power of earnings in terms of different foods, averages were computed with weights representing customary food purchases of city wage earners in the United States and in the countries for which the comparisons are made.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Irving B. Kravis of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions with the assistance of the labor economists in the Division specializing on the 18 foreign countries, and of Abner Hurwitz and other members of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

<sup>2</sup> The substantial devaluation in terms of the United States dollar of the British pound and of certain other currencies at the end of September 1949 may bring about significant changes in wage-price relationships in the countries concerned and thus eventually alter the country-to-country relationships found in this study. It will be some time, however, before the internal wage-price adjustments are worked out and an even longer period will elapse before statistics become available which will show the effect of the currency devaluations on the purchasing power of earnings in terms of food. Although the hourly earnings relatives and food price relatives (columns 10 and 11, respectively, in table 1) may be considerably reduced by the exact percentage of the devaluation, the basic indexes of purchasing power in terms of food (columns 3, 4, and 5 in table 1) will continue to apply until wage-price relationships change.

### The Method of Comparison

For each country, the price and earnings data for the latest available date (October 1948 to June 1949) were compared with the United States price and earnings data for that date. During late 1948 and the first half of 1949, both prices and earnings in the United States were relatively stable. The retail food price index based on 1935-39=100 varied from 199.7 (February 1949) to 211.5 (October 1948), a range of approximately 5 percent. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing fluctuated between 136.6 cents (October 1948) and 138.0 cents (June 1949), a range of approximately 1 percent. Of course, variability was greater in some of the foreign countries and the results of the comparison might thus have been somewhat different if data for a single recent month had been available in each instance.

The hours and minutes of work required to earn those foods for which prices were available were calculated for each country and the United States. The time required to earn a unit (pound or quart) of each food in this country was expressed as a ratio of time required to earn the same quantity of the same food in the foreign country.

These ratios were weighted (1) in accordance with the relative importance of the foods in United States wage earners' food expenditures and (2) in accordance with the relative importance of the foods in the foreign workers' food expenditures. The United States weights were derived from a study of early 1948 food purchases of urban families made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The data for the income group \$2,000 to \$2,999 (after Federal income tax) were selected from this study for use in the weighting; this range includes the manufacturing (or factory) worker with average earnings. For foreign countries, weights were derived from those used in cost-of-living indexes or from the results of family expenditure surveys. An effort was made to weight the broad food groups, such as cereals, meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, beverages, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, in accordance with their actual importance in expenditure patterns; but owing to the limited number of fruit and vegetable prices from foreign countries, this category is frequently underweighted. The procedure employed necessitated

the reassignment of weights within each group so that the weights of items for which prices were not available could be attributed to similar items for which prices were available.

In this manner two index numbers were obtained for each United States-foreign comparison: one based on the use of United States weights; and the other based on the use of weights derived from the expenditure patterns of the foreign country involved in the comparison. (See columns 3 and 4 of table 1.) The final purchasing power index (presented in column 5 of table 1) is a geometric mean of the two foregoing numbers. The purchasing power index is an approximate measure of the purchasing power of foreign earnings in terms of food as compared with that of United States earnings; or, stated another way, it is a measure of the relative amounts of time that the United States and foreign workers, respectively, work to earn a given quantity of each of the more important foods they customarily consume.

Column 8 of table 1 shows the hourly earnings data for each foreign country converted to United States cents at the existing exchange rate; they are expressed as percentages of United States earnings in column 10. By dividing the hourly earnings index thus obtained into the index of purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food, an index of food prices in each country (United States=100) was obtained and is tabulated in column 11. The exchange rates upon which the figures in columns 10 and 11 are based were, of course, subject to the complicated political and economic factors that affect the international values of currencies. Thus, *either series of figures, unless taken in conjunction with the other, is very likely to misrepresent the facts.* Even used together these figures are, of course, subject to the other limitations cited in this article.

### Results of the Study

The results of the study, calculated by the methods described and within the serious limitations noted, show an enormous variation in the purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food in 18 foreign countries. Late in 1948 and early in 1949, Australia was the only one of the foreign countries in the study where, on the basis of the available food prices, workers had to work

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of hourly earnings of industrial wage earners, food prices, and purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food in 18 foreign countries, selected periods, 1948-49*

(1) Country	Relative purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food				Hourly earnings and food prices					
	United States=100				(6) Hourly earnings by country	(7) Value of national currency in United States cents <sup>1</sup>	(8) Hourly earnings converted to United States cents (6)×(7)	(9) United States hourly earnings in cents at date of reference <sup>2</sup>	At existing exchange rates	
	(2) Date of reference	Based on—		(5) Geometric mean of columns (3) and (4)					(10) Hourly earnings as percent of United States hourly earnings (8)÷(9)×100	(11) Food prices as percent of United States food prices (10)÷(5)×100
		(3) United States weights	(4) Foreign weights							
1. Australia.....	Mar. 1949	98	120	109	45.86 pence.....	1.336	61.3	137.5	45	41
2. Austria.....	June 1949	26	21	23	3.54 schillings.....	9.862	34.9	138.0	25	109
3. Canada.....	Mar. 1949	84	84	84	97.6 cents.....	1.9328	91.0	137.5	66	79
4. Chile.....	Dec. 1948	36	35	36	13.27 pesos.....	2.320	30.8	137.6	22	62
5. Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. 1948				18.76 korunas.....	1.994	37.4	137.6	27	
Official prices.....		52	44	48						57
Black market.....		16	13	14						190
6. Denmark.....	Oct. 1948	83	77	80	307.9 øre.....	.2079	64.0	136.6	47	59
7. Finland.....	Dec. 1948	54	50	52	88.83 markka.....	.7353	65.3	137.6	47	91
8. France.....	Apr. 1949	35	35	35	93.33 francs.....	.3137	29.3	137.6	21	60
9. Germany (Bizonal).....	Mar. 1949	35	30	32	1.16 deutsche marks.....	30.3	35.2	137.5	26	79
10. Great Britain.....	May 1949	66	74	71	31.7 pence.....	1.678	53.2	137.5	39	55
11. Hungary.....	Jan. 1949	35	31	33	3.25 forints.....	8.455	27.5	138.0	20	61
12. Ireland.....	Nov. 1948	45	46	45	21.5 pence.....	1.678	36.1	137.2	26	58
13. Israel.....	Jan. 1949	51	51	51	281 mils.....	.302	84.9	138.0	61	121
14. Italy.....	Mar. 1949	24	25	24	161 lire.....	.1739	28.0	137.5	20	84
15. Norway.....	Nov. 1948	87	89	88	278 øre.....	.2012	55.9	137.2	41	46
16. Sweden.....	Feb. 1949	69	68	69	245 øre.....	.2778	68.1	137.7	49	72
17. Switzerland.....	Mar. 1949	49	52	51	223.4 centimes.....	.2519	56.3	137.5	41	81
18. U. S. S. R.....	Apr. 1949	13	26	18	2,892 rubles.....	*18.87	54.6	137.6	40	217

<sup>1</sup> At foreign exchange rates existing on dates of reference. See footnote 2, p. 487.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for March and later have been revised by BLS slightly since

used in above computation. See table C-1, p. 586 of this issue.

<sup>3</sup> Free rate.

<sup>4</sup> Rate established by Soviet Union.

less time than United States workers in order to buy a given amount of food. In Canada, Great Britain, and the Scandinavian countries, the time required to buy food ranged from 15 to 45 percent longer than in the United States. Even more time was required in the other countries. (See table 1.) Among the countries covered, the purchasing power of hourly earnings was lowest in the U.S.S.R., where workers had to work four to seven times as long as United States workers to buy a given quantity of food. The food purchasing power of hourly earnings was next lowest in Italy and Austria; however, compared with the United States, the indexes of the purchasing power of earnings for these countries was approximately a third greater than that for the Soviet Union.

Family allowances are not included in the earnings figures in table 1. In some countries, notably the United States and Germany, no national family-allowance system exists. In France, on the other hand, family allowances provide a substantial addition to the wages of workers with children and amount to approximately 15 percent of total labor cost to employers. In table 2, the

indexes of hourly earnings and of the purchasing power of average hourly earnings have been adjusted to show the effects of allowances for a worker with a wife and two children in certain countries where family allowances were in effect on the survey dates. The inclusion of family allowances corresponds to practice in some European countries where it is argued that the family status of a worker, like sex, skill, and custom, is one of the factors that must be considered in analyzing wage structures. In these countries, changes in family allowances are often the subject of collective bargaining along with changes in wage rates.

### Evaluation of Data

1. *Earnings Data.* As already indicated, an important factor that introduces a range of error into the computations is the variation in the coverage of the earnings data available for the United States and foreign countries, both with respect to the industries and the types of payments included.

TABLE 2.—Effect of family allowances on earnings and purchasing power in terms of food in 11 countries<sup>1</sup>

[Indexes based on United States—100]

Country	Hourly earnings at existing exchange rates		Purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food	
	Without family allowance	With family allowance for wife and 2 children	Without family allowance	With family allowance for wife and 2 children
Australia.....	45	47	109	114
Austria.....	25	28	23	26
Canada.....	66	71	84	90
Czechoslovakia <sup>2</sup> .....	27	30	48	52
Finland.....	47	51	52	56
France.....	21	31	35	51
Great Britain.....	39	40	71	73
Hungary.....	20	21	33	35
Italy.....	20	24	24	28
Norway.....	41	42	88	90
Sweden.....	49	56	69	77

<sup>1</sup> See table 1 for dates of each United States-foreign comparison.<sup>2</sup> Official prices.

The figures for the United States represent gross hourly earnings in manufacturing. Exactly comparable figures are available only for a limited number of foreign countries. In most of the countries covered in this comparison, average hourly earnings were available either for manufacturing and mining or manufacturing and utilities or for a broad industrial group including manufacturing as well as a number of nonmanu-

facturing industries, such as building, transportation, and service. In certain instances, which are explained in table 3, hourly earnings data were estimated from daily or weekly earnings, or hourly earnings of a different date were adjusted to the desired date by the use of an index of wage rates or earnings. In several cases, it was necessary to estimate earnings from data on wage rates. An effort was made to include in the earnings figures supplementary wage payments, such as bonuses and payments in kind, but the figures for different countries are not strictly comparable in this respect. Among the more serious differences is the use of average earnings for male workers in Israel.

**Prices.**—The number of foods for which prices were available for recent dates varied from 15 for the United States-German comparison to 27 for the comparisons between the United States and Canada and Great Britain, respectively. (For list of foods included in each comparison, see table 4 which gives the minutes of work required to earn various foods.) In most cases, the food items included accounted for approximately two-thirds of the weights in the food price index or of the expenditures for food which supplied the basis for the weights used in the comparison. This, how-

TABLE 3.—Nature of price and earnings data for 18 foreign countries

(1) Country	(2) Number of prices com- pared	Date of foreign food weights		(5) Nature of foreign earnings data from which estimates of hourly earnings were derived
		(3) Quan- tities	(4) Cost	
1. Australia <sup>3</sup> .....	20	1927-28	1948	Total weekly wages divided by total employment.
2. Austria <sup>4</sup> .....	17	1938	1949	Monthly earnings in Vienna.
3. Canada.....	27	1938	1949	Hourly earnings in manufacturing.
4. Chile <sup>5</sup> .....	19			Estimates from daily earnings in electrical and 10 manufacturing industries.
5. Czechoslovakia <sup>6</sup> .....	21	1927-28	1948	Hourly earnings in industry in Czech areas.
6. Denmark.....	19	1942	1948	Hourly earnings adjusted for overtime and differentials for night work, vacation pay, etc.
7. Finland.....	22	1948	1948	Weighted average computed from hourly earnings in mining and manufacturing industries.
8. France <sup>7</sup> .....	24	1948	1948	Weighted average computed from hourly earnings for various industries and degrees of skill in Paris area.
9. Germany (Bizonal).....	15	1937	1949	Hourly earnings of manual workers in manufacturing and construction.
10. Great Britain.....	6 27	1937-38	1947	Hourly earnings in 16 major industry groups in October 1948 adjusted by change in wage-rate index.
11. Hungary <sup>8</sup> .....	17	1948	1949	Hourly earnings in manufacturing and construction.
12. Ireland.....	17	1946	1947	Estimated from 1947 census data on hourly earnings in 23 manufacturing industries.
13. Israel.....	17	* 1942	1949	Daily earnings of Jewish male workers in 10 manufacturing industries.
14. Italy.....	19	* 1947	1947	Daily wage in manufacturing and electric power adjusted for overtime, etc.
15. Norway.....	24	1927-28	1948	Weighted average of hourly earnings of men and women in manufacturing and mining.
16. Sweden.....	23	1933	1946	Hourly earnings in manufacturing and mining adjusted for sick leave, vacation pay, etc.
17. Switzerland.....	23	1947	1947	Weighted average of hourly earnings of workers of various skill in industry; includes family allowance.
18. U.S.S.R. <sup>9</sup> .....	19	1928	1928	Industry monthly earnings. Upper limit of estimated range is used (range is approximately 20 percent).

<sup>1</sup> United States data: Hourly earnings in manufacturing. Family allowances not included in foreign data except where specified.<sup>2</sup> Prices for one city as follows: Australia (Sydney); Austria (Vienna); Czechoslovakia (Prague); France (Paris); Hungary (Budapest); U. S. S. R. (Moscow).<sup>3</sup> Prices represent average for Santiago and Valparaiso.<sup>4</sup> 18 black-market prices.<sup>5</sup> Hamburg.<sup>6</sup> Based on maximum prices published by Ministry of Food; these are generally the prevailing prices.<sup>7</sup> Budapest.<sup>8</sup> Applies to Jewish workers only.<sup>9</sup> Rome, Milan, Naples, and Palermo.

ever, overstates the actual importance of the items in the comparison because the weights assigned to priced items in the indexes usually include allowances for unpriced items. As previously noted, fruits and vegetables are generally under-represented in the comparisons. In 5 of the 18 comparisons, potatoes were the only item of this category included. In only 4 comparisons did fresh fruits and vegetables in the foreign sample account for half or more of the United States weights for this food group. The most comprehensive comparison in this respect was that for the United States and Sweden; this included 2 fruits and 4 vegetables that accounted for over 85 percent of the total fresh fruit and vegetable weights in the Swedish cost-of-living index.

Although an effort was made to insure comparison of similar qualities of food items, certain differences were inevitable between some of the commodities in the study. For example, the United States price for various cuts of lamb usually were compared with foreign prices for similar cuts of mutton. Perhaps the most serious differences in quality were for bread, cheese, and fish. For the United States the price of white bread was used, as it is the kind most commonly consumed. For foreign countries where a wide variety of breads were consumed and where prices were available, an average price was taken; for others, the price of the most commonly consumed bread, usually a dark bread, was used. The lowest cheese price available was used for each country. Averages for all priced varieties of fresh and salted fish were generally taken, but very high priced varieties were excluded.

It was impossible to take into account the fact that rationing limits the actual purchasing power of earnings to buy certain foods in some countries. In Great Britain, for example, the ration limits each person to meat costing only a shilling (about 20 United States cents) per week.

In the Czechoslovakian—United States comparison, separate data are given for official and black-market prices because the information on marketing patterns required to combine the two sets of figures are lacking. Some countries, such as Italy, take account of black-market prices in their published price averages. Others do not, but the importance of the black market for foods, at least, has greatly diminished.

### The Exclusion of Nonfoods

Although food is the most important component of wage earners' expenditures, accounting for at least a third and sometimes as much as two-thirds of their total expenditures in the various countries of the world, the inclusion of other categories would undoubtedly change the figures significantly. On the whole, the figures probably would move further in favor of the United States, if nonfoods were included. This appears to be particularly true for the United Kingdom, Australia, and the U.S.S.R. In the United Kingdom subsidies have made foods between 25 and 35 percent cheaper at retail than they otherwise would be.<sup>3</sup> Other goods are either unsubsidized or only slightly subsidized in Britain and, therefore, it is likely that the superiority of the purchasing power of United States over British hourly earnings would be enhanced by their inclusion. Australia, as already indicated, is the only country in which the purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food exceeds that of United States earnings. The explanation lies largely in the very low prices of meat and the great importance of meat in the Australian diet. The index computed by United States weights (in which meat is less important than in Australia) is about 20 percent lower than the index computed by Australian weights. Available data for the Soviet Union also indicate that the differentials in the purchasing power of earnings between Russia and the United States is even greater for nonfoods than for foods. Mass production for large markets has probably made nonfood items, which generally require a higher degree of processing, cheaper relatively to food items in the United States than in most other countries. It may, therefore, be concluded that the exclusion of nonfoods makes the purchasing power of earnings in most foreign countries appear higher than would otherwise be the case.

Even if nonfoods could be included, in order to evaluate the relative material welfare of workers in various countries it would be necessary to take into account the effect of various services provided by governments without direct expense out of workers' net income. The Soviet Union

<sup>3</sup> R. G. D. Allen, *Economic Journal*, June 1949 (pp. 140-142).

recently claimed that free state services increase the workers' money income by a third.<sup>4</sup> In Great

<sup>4</sup> Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 11 (p. 38), Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated in April 1948 that social services added the equivalent of 12s. to 14s. a week to the average family income. Weekly earnings at that time were 114s. (For a summary of Cripps' statement, see *Labor and Industry*, June 1948, p. 61, British Information Services.)

Britain, the health service program recently introduced augments money earnings,<sup>5</sup> and in the United States the effect of free public education would be very difficult to evaluate in terms of the addition to real earnings it provides as compared with systems of free public education in other countries.

TABLE 4.—*Minutes of working time required to earn enough to buy various foods in 18 foreign countries and the United States, selected periods, 1948-49*

Commodity and unit	United States Mar. 1949	Australia, Dec. 1948	Austria, June 1949	Canada, Mar. 1949	Chile, Dec. 1948	Czechoslovakia, Dec. 1948		Denmark, Oct. 1948	Finland, Dec. 1948	France, Apr. 1949
						Official prices	Black market			
Cereals and bakery products:										
Flour, wheat.....	pound.....	4	4	15	4	13	8	35	6	6
Corn flakes.....	do.....	10		18					16	35
Pastes (spaghetti, macaroni).....	do.....	8								40
Rice.....	do.....	8		37		18	14	598		
Rolled oats.....	do.....	6	7		6	16	7	18	8	6
Bread.....	do.....	6	5	15	6				11	8
Meats:										
Beef:										
Average.....	do.....	29	22	92	42		54	368	53	
Round steak.....	do.....	35	35		40				74	127
Rib roast.....	do.....	28	13		39					
Chuck roast.....	do.....	23	16		29					
Stewing meat.....	do.....	22								
Veal.....	do.....			165		90	55	363	26	56
Pork:										
Chops.....	do.....	32	35	223	38		72	503	36	108
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	30	40		45					135
Ham.....	do.....	28								78
Lamb leg.....	do.....	30	14		43	83	93	558		64
Lamb breast.....	do.....		18							124
Chickens.....	do.....	26								82
Fish.....	do.....	19								41
Dairy products:										
Butter.....	do.....	32	34	164	45	182	116	868	64	108
Cheese.....	do.....	26	25	132	38	103	22	51	36	76
Milk, fresh (grocery).....	do.....	9	10	22	9	23	14	41	8	12
Eggs.....	dozen.....	27	53	244	33	122	123	472	108	109
Fruits and vegetables:										
Fresh fruits:										
Apples.....	pound.....	7					35	55	9	
Oranges.....	dozen.....	22		24						
Fresh vegetables:										
Cabbage.....	pound.....	4				3	4		2	4
Carrots.....	bunch.....	4				6			3	5
Lettuce.....	head.....	8			4					
Onions.....	pound.....	3	5		4	9	13			
Potatoes.....	do.....	2	4	12	2	6	3	3	2	3
Canned fruits and vegetables:										
Corn.....	No. 2 can.....	9	26		13					
Peas.....	No. 2 can.....	7			11					
Dried fruits and vegetables:										
Prunes.....	pound.....	10			13					
Navy beans.....	do.....	7		12	8	18				32
Beverages:										
Coffee.....	do.....	23		308	39	88	167	1,661	57	214
Tea.....	do.....	56	43	538	64	241	290	7,486	141	
Fats and oils:										
Lard.....	do.....	9		108	16	102	75	936		48
Shortening, hydrogenated.....	do.....	16			22					56
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	14		53			55	411	27	30
Vegetable oil.....	do.....	34			481					147
Sugar and sweets: Sugar.....	do.....	4	6	33	6	15	22	348	4	18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Minutes of working time required to earn enough to buy various foods in 18 foreign countries and the United States, selected periods, 1948-49—Continued*

Commodity and unit	Germany, May 1949	Great Britain, May 1949	Hungary, Jan. 1949	Ireland, Nov. 1948	Israel, Jan. 1949	Italy, Mar. 1949	Norway, Nov. 1948	Sweden, Feb. 1949	Switzer- land Mar. 1949	U.S.S.R. Apr. 1949
Cereals and bakery products:										
Flour, wheat.....	pound.....	12	5	7	7	10	22	6	8	19
Corn flakes.....	do.....		23				22			52
Pasta (spaghetti, macaroni).....	do.....		21				14	18		78
Rice.....	do.....	17	50			12	21	23		145
Roasted oats.....	do.....	12		15			6			
Bread.....	do.....	9	5	8	8	6	17	5	11	7
Meats:										
Beef:										
Average.....	do.....			70	77	78	136	41	33	254
Round steak.....	do.....									
Rib roast.....	do.....									
Chuck roast.....	do.....		38		54					
Stewing meat.....	do.....	67						38		
Veal:										
Pork:										
Chops.....	do.....		29	138			133	43	54	110
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....		11 53	192	96				13 69	11 13
Ham.....	do.....		44				300		45	116
Lamb leg.....	do.....		45		80			44	73	97
Lamb breast.....	do.....		23							10 288
Chickens.....	do.....	218								305
Fish.....	do.....				48	45	74	15	19	17 294
Dairy products:										
Butter.....	do.....	120	34	239	87	41	222	61	58	120
Cheese.....	do.....	85	25	100	69	25	151	25	36	36
Milk, fresh (grocery).....	do.....		16	28	20	22	28	10	8	12
Eggs.....	do.....	298	57	140	170	77	112	79	55	80
Fruits and vegetables:										
Fresh fruits:										
Apples.....	pound.....	51							20	9
Oranges.....	do.....								78	
Fresh vegetables:										
Cabbage.....	pound.....	5						3	3	
Carrots.....	bunch.....	5						4	4	
Lettuce.....	head.....									
Onions.....	pound.....	10		7				9		
Potatoes.....	do.....	4	3	4	4	5	6	3	2	10 6
Canned fruits and vegetables:										
Corn.....	No. 2 can.....		20 45							
Peas.....	No. 2 can.....		21 23							
Dried fruits and vegetables:										
Prunes.....	pound.....		23					37		29
Navy beans.....	do.....		21	18		11	21 18	17		21 16
Beverages:										
Coffee.....	do.....	640	76				191	40	62	86
Tea.....	do.....		72		87			192		186
Fats and oils:										
Lard.....	do.....		23	21 133	38		108			53
Shortening, hydrogenated.....	do.....									
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	57	11	64	57	31				
Vegetable oil.....	do.....			100		71	231	10	33	
Sugar and sweets: Sugar.....	do.....	27	10	50	11	8	46	8	9	13
										141

The following notes refer to the descriptions of the food items, the prices of which were the basis for the figures in the table:

<sup>1</sup> Corn meal. United States working time: 4 minutes.

<sup>2</sup> French bread.

<sup>3</sup> Sirloin steak. United States working time: 33 minutes.

<sup>4</sup> Middle steak.

<sup>5</sup> Steak.

<sup>6</sup> Steers and young cows.

<sup>7</sup> Hamburger.

<sup>8</sup> Veal loin. United States working time: 38 minutes. Veal breast, also included, in this comparison required 84 minutes of work in France, 16 minutes in United States.

<sup>9</sup> Average for all pork.

<sup>10</sup> Loin.

<sup>11</sup> Salt pork also included in Swiss and British comparisons, 47 and 36 minutes, respectively.

<sup>12</sup> Salt pork. United States working time: 15 minutes.

<sup>13</sup> Lamb average.

<sup>14</sup> Loin chops. United States time: 41 minutes.

<sup>15</sup> Hen.

<sup>16</sup> Cod, salted.

<sup>17</sup> Herring, salted.

<sup>18</sup> Bananas. United States time: 7 minutes.

<sup>19</sup> Prices for November 1948.

<sup>20</sup> Peaches, No. 2½ can. United States time: 26 minutes.

<sup>21</sup> Tomatoes, No. 2 can. United States time: 7 minutes.

<sup>22</sup> Kidney beans. United States time: 8 minutes.

<sup>23</sup> White beans.

<sup>24</sup> Average ration and free prices.

<sup>25</sup> Olive oil. United States time: 89 minutes.

# Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the AFL<sup>1</sup>

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CONCERN OVER the Communist threat abroad, coupled with a realization that repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act required labor's sustained effort, marked the deliberations of the sixty-eighth convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul, Minn., October 3-10, 1949. Offsetting these more sober tones, the approximately 650 union delegates heard reports of continued economic recovery in the free European countries receiving Marshall Plan aid while in the United States, they were told, the "normal corrective forces of a free economy" had, by mid-1949, paved the way for a business upturn.

The convention was devoid of wrangling or extended debate. Practically all resolutions and actions were adopted without dissent. This reflected President William Green's characterization, given in his opening remarks to the convention, when he said: "There is no division in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. There is no left wing and right wing. We think as one, we walk as one, and we act as one."

## International Affairs

Active for many years in the promotion of free, democratic trade-unionism throughout the world, the AFL this year drafted a far-reaching policy aimed to help stem the encroachment of totalitarianism in Europe, South America, and the Far East. This action was taken by the delegates after receiving a series of first-hand reports on the "continuing world crisis."

The Federation's European representative,

Irving Brown, warned the delegates that in the last several months the international situation had taken "a very serious turn for the worse." Mr. Brown declared that insofar as the unions were concerned the "so-called cold war is neither recent nor temporary" but has continued unremittingly since the Communists first sought to capture control and dominate the international labor movement in the days of World War I. Boris Shishkin, director of the ECA's European Labor Division and former Federation economist, told the delegates that they must recognize that "a war is being waged in Europe right now." It is, Mr. Shishkin continued, "a cold-blooded war against the basic institutions of democracy; against self-government; against the majority rule; against the freedom of speech, of worship, and of self-organization."

In Germany, Henry Rutz, AFL representative for Germany and Austria, reported that the Berlin situation continued to be "grave" because of widespread unemployment and failure to include the three western sectors of the city in the new German republic. Charles Peyer, former president of the Hungarian Trade Movement Federation addressed the delegates in his native tongue and told them that "not even Hitler himself tried as many propaganda tricks as the Communist regimes employ in order to dupe the workers."

Hans Stetter, spokesman for a group of five visiting German trade-unionists, asked American support in solving their problems, particularly as regards unrestricted dismantling of German industry and assistance to displaced persons.

From Western Europe, Eiler Jensen, president of the Danish Congress of Trade Unions, and fraternal delegates Lincoln Evans and Tom Williamson of the British Trades Union Congress described the measures taken in their respective countries to rebuild their economies. These reports were supplemented with speeches by Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, and Bert M. Jewell, AFL Labor Adviser to ECA. Mr. Hoffman described Europe as "no longer hungry" and now "at work." He warned, however, that all the accomplishments of the first 18 months of the Marshall Plan could be nullified, reversed, and wiped out within 6 months—"with Europe again vulnerable to the false propaganda of the Kremlin"—if American aid were to cease. Ambassador W. Averell

<sup>1</sup> By Nelson M. Borts of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

Harriman, in a message to the convention, stated: "The trade-union movement in America has grown to be a full partner in the shaping of our Nation's foreign policy and in its execution." Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson also hailed "the increased participation of labor \* \* \* in the councils of our Government" and its effectiveness in carrying "the message of American labor to the world."

The report of the convention's Committee on International Affairs—unanimously adopted—forcefully emphasized their statements. In a lengthy and incisive document, the committee warned that "in Communist Russia and its totalitarian empire, the democratic world faces a robotized monolithic despotism stretching from Berlin to beyond the Yangtse." Any thought of appeasement, the committee declared, must be rejected. Also, sweeping aside any concept of isolationism, the AFL urged that more than ever before "must the freedom loving peoples, therefore, draw closer together politically, economically, and militarily."

Reviewing conditions in various troubled areas of the world, the Federation expressed the following findings and recommendations, among others:

*Democratic Europe.* "Genuine encouragement" in the progress of the Marshall Plan and recent efforts to strengthen Britain's economic position. The basic aim of the Marshall Plan—economic recovery of Europe—can be accomplished only by fulfilling two conditions: (1) the rebuilding of the European economy, and (2) assurance of decent conditions of life and labor to the working people of Europe.

Opposition to the policy of further reparations and the dismantling of productive enterprises in Germany.

Noninterference in the domestic affairs of countries receiving aid under the European Recovery Program.

Solidarity with the European free trade-unions in their struggle against unemployment and inadequate wages and unrelenting effort "to unite the ranks, pool the strength, and weld the economies of democratic Europe on a continental scale—in the interest of vanquishing poverty, totalitarian tyranny, and the danger of war."

*Latin America.* Satisfaction in the organizing progress of the Inter-American Confederation of Workers and the defeat of Communist-led unions.

Alarm at the "mounting wave of anti-labor and anti-democratic forces under the totalitarian banner of Peron in Argentina and the dictatorships in Peru and Venezuela."

Continued support to enable Latin American labor to achieve "progressive industrialization, better conditions of work and life, and an evermore vital role in cooperating with other peoples for the preservation of peace and the promotion of human welfare."

*Far East.* Through the United Nations and "our own initiative, our Government should foster the development of completely independent, free democratic republics throughout Asia."

Deny diplomatic recognition or commercial relations with "the Communist quisling clique" in China.

Urge the United States Government to support the Chinese delegation at the United Nations and to formulate plans "for immediate effective aid to strengthen economically and militarily the democratic and labor forces of China."

*Under-Developed Areas.* Support of President Truman's "Point Four" program was expressed. The objective of this program is "to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens."

Implementation of this program by adoption of nine specific proposals, including noninterference in a nation's domestic affairs and sovereignty; cooperative, joint undertakings with assistance of the U.N. wherever possible; encouragement of native populations to develop free and democratic trade-unions, farmers' and consumers' organizations; promotion of minimum wages and decent working conditions in line with standards established by the International Labor Organization; avoidance of "absentee ownership" of the means of production; and representation of free trade-unions on "all important planning and project commissions" created to carry out the objectives of the "Point Four" program.

*New World Labor Body.* As part of its international program, the AFL also hailed the steps taken in the Geneva Conference of June 1949 toward the

formation of a new world organization of free trade unions.<sup>2</sup> Looking toward the November meeting in London, when the proposed labor body will be formally constituted, the convention pledged the AFL's full "moral and material support" in making the new federation "a most powerful force for peaceful social progress, social justice, human freedom, and lasting peace."

### Labor's League for Political Education

The Federation's great interest in its young but effective political arm was evidenced in no uncertain terms. Established by the 1947 convention, Labor's League for Political Education was accorded a full afternoon session to chart its future.

Sobered by the failure to achieve repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act after what had been regarded by last year's convention as a sweeping victory at the polls, the delegates heard reports from the League's director, Joseph B. Keenan, and Secretary George Meany of the LLPE's Administrative Committee. According to Mr. Meany, 61 unions representing 80 percent of the AFL membership are currently contributing to the upkeep of the League. This is exclusive of a sizable group of railroad workers who participate in their own political league. Including contributions received during the convention—the largest a check for \$100,000 from the carpenters—receipts have totaled nearly \$600,000. It was indicated that a permanent League office is functioning in every State and that "every community of any size now has a functioning local league." With these local units as a springboard, the League's major organizing effort before the 1950 primary elections will be focused on "the perfection of effectively coordinated [Congressional] district-wide leagues in every one of the 435 districts in the country." In the rural areas, delegates were told, formal and informal alliances with farm groups had been achieved.

In a subsequent resolution, the delegates pledged themselves unanimously and "without qualification" to give their "united, undivided cooperation \* \* \*" during the coming year in which the League will participate in the greatest political effort ever undertaken by any segment of organized labor." Backing up this pledge was the en-

dorsement of a plan to secure voluntary contributions (minimum of \$2 per member) from the Federation's 8,000,000 members, thus providing a "war chest" running into the millions of dollars. According to Director Keenan, half of the amounts so subscribed will be returned to local League units for their work and the other half retained for the national activities of the LLPE.

As further evidence of their "all out" effort in the political arena, the delegates, later in the convention, amended the Federation's constitution by moving up the date of their annual sessions to the third Monday in September. For many years the meeting date has been the first Monday in October, except in presidential election years when the convention was held on the third Monday in November. Advancement of the date—for all years—will thus give the Federation more time between the convention and November elections to formulate political policies and strategy and thereby give greater force and effect to Samuel Gompers' adage "reward our friends and defeat our enemies."

### Taft-Hartley Law

In several resolutions and by many references throughout the convention, the delegates agreed with views expressed by President Truman in his message to them that repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act remained "a matter of unfinished business." Equally forceful was the prediction of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin that repeal of the law would occur "if not in the Eighty-first, positively in the early days of the Eighty-second Congress." Accordingly, the AFL resolved to enter the next stage of the battle for repeal of the law, confident of ultimate "success and victory in the cause for the rights of the workers of our land."

### Economic Program

As usual, many of the more than 130 resolutions submitted and acted upon referred to economic problems confronting American workers. These called for more adequate social security, higher minimum wages, a shorter workweek, equal pay for women workers, better housing, and application of existing or proposed legislation on wages, hours of work, workmen's compensation, etc., to groups of workers such as those employed in the

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1949 (pp. 39, 40).

### Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Postal Service, and other Government employees.

**Social Security.** Of outstanding concern to the delegates were proposals designed to extend the coverage and raise the amount of social-security benefits. This interest was demonstrated by the large number of resolutions (15) introduced on the subject. A comprehensive and "all-inclusive" system of prepaid health insurance was also recommended.

**Shorter Workweek.** Further research was proposed on the problem of introducing a shorter workweek in industry. As the economy levels off, the convention was told, "more significance must be placed on shortening the work day and week without reduction of real earnings." Railroad unions were singled out for praise in this connection, having secured during the year a reduction in basic hours from 48 to 40 as well as an increase in pay. No immediate general campaign to reduce daily or weekly hours was, however, suggested.

### Public Relations

Outstanding was the announcement that beginning in January 1950 a 15-minute, 5-day-a-week radio newscast would be provided over a national network. Cost of the program, estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars, will be borne by the Federation and Labor's League for Political Education.

Before adjourning, the delegates also approved plans for a widespread informational campaign extolling the founder and, for many years, the Federation's revered leader—Samuel Gompers. In presenting the resolution, Matthew Woll, chairman of the special committee, took cognizance of the suggestions advanced by the Secretary of Labor in his speech to the convention urging the AFL to dramatize the gains achieved by unions and labor's contribution to the American way of life. The "AFL Story" will utilize press, radio, television, motion pictures, and other media to portray the Federation's activities since it was founded in November 1881.

### Labor Unity

The division in labor's ranks—now 13 years old—received scant attention. Few delegates mentioned the subject, although two convention speakers—the Secretary of Labor and Senator Hubert Humphrey—suggested the desirability of unified labor activity.

Two committees, however, submitted reports recommending that the search for a basis of reuniting the separate divisions of labor "under the banner of the American Federation of Labor" be continued. In this connection, the delegates were told that the issues which formerly split the labor movement have "largely disappeared." Whatever areas of conflict remain, the committees continued, are overshadowed by "more fundamental and serious problems" confronting labor at home and abroad. The executive council was, therefore, again instructed to continue its efforts "to the end that unity be achieved in the American trade-union movement, in spirit and in substance at the earliest possible opportunity."

### Organization and Membership

Steps were taken to launch an intensive organizing drive in January under the slogan "1,000,000 New Members in 1950!" This campaign, to be carried out primarily by the State federations, will coincide with the centennial anniversary of the birth of Samuel Gompers (January 27, 1850).

Singled out for special membership drives were "white collar" employees and Hawaiian workers. Coupled with the organization campaign were renewed pleas that local unions affiliate with their appropriate city and State AFL groups so that the Federation's full-membership strength would be felt in all efforts to secure "good public relations programs, sound community action programs, and intelligent political action."

Currently, President Green announced that 8,000,000 workers were members of the AFL's 107 national and international affiliates and 1,182 directly chartered federal labor unions. The total membership for which per capita tax to the AFL was paid by these unions, according to

Secretary-Treasurer Meany, was 7,241,290 as of August 31, 1949—compared with 7,220,531 for the preceding year. Since some unions, as a rule, do not remit to the Federation the 3 cents a month per capita tax for all their members, the AFL's average per capita membership figures tend to underestimate the total strength of the Federation.<sup>3</sup>

Two new unions were chartered during the year—the Flight Engineers International Association and the Railway Patrolmens' International Union.

\* For example, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the largest AFL affiliate, reports a membership of nearly 1,000,000 although its per capita payments to the Federation have remained constant, at 625,000, since 1946. Similarly, other large affiliates, such as the electrical workers and carpenters, presently claim membership strength greater than that reflected by their per capita payments.

### Officers Reelected

All incumbents were reelected unanimously to their respective offices. The AFL's official family consists of William Green, president; George Meany, secretary-treasurer; and the following members of the executive council: William L. Hutcheson (Carpenters and Joiners), Matthew Woll (Photo Engravers), Joseph N. Weber (Musicians), George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks), Daniel J. Tobin (Teamsters), Harry C. Bates (Bricklayers and Masons), W. D. Mahon (Street Railways), W. C. Birthright (Barbers), W. C. Doherty (Letter Carriers), David Dubinsky (Ladies' Garment Workers), Charles J. MacGowan (Boilermakers), Herman Winter (Bakery Workers), and D. W. Tracy (Electrical Workers).

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<sup>1</sup> Prepar  
Statistics.

# State and Local Housing Programs After World War II<sup>1</sup>

HOUSING PROGRAMS financed by State and local governments have added almost 54,000 new permanent dwelling units to the Nation's housing supply since the beginning of 1946. These dwellings were undertaken in 255 communities in 11 States where legislation authorized public construction of housing for veterans or for families of low or moderate income.

The inauguration of local postwar housing programs was facilitated by the existence of housing authorities already operating under Federal auspices. This was particularly true in larger cities. In the Nation as a whole, the inception of State and local programs, including those for temporary housing, resulted in the establishment of some 300 additional housing agencies. These, added to the 470 authorities already participating in Federal programs, form a nucleus for operations under the United States Housing Act of 1949.

All the State and local publicly financed permanent dwellings started since World War II are in the Northeastern and North Central States. Outstanding in accomplishment was New York, where the State's low-rent program, supplemented by New York City's own program of low and moderate rental projects, accounted for a total of 37,500 units started. Of this number, 34,500 were in New York City. Massachusetts ranked second, with 6,000 units of veterans' housing. New Jersey's and Wisconsin's housing programs for veterans and Connecticut's moderate rental program each accounted for more than 2,000 new units. New dwellings supplied in Chicago for families displaced by slum clearance, combined with houses constructed in other parts of the State for sale to

veterans, gave Illinois a total of 1,500 new units. Except for new housing provided in New Hampshire's 2 low-rent projects, the 300 or fewer units in each of the remaining States—New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Minnesota, and Missouri—were for sale or rent to veterans.

Permanent housing, in many places, supplemented or extended programs for providing temporary housing for veterans. After the most critical needs of demobilized servicemen were met, changes from the temporary type of construction were often made because it was found that more substantial accommodations could be supplied for a relatively small additional expenditure of money and time.

The dwelling units discussed here are new permanent housekeeping units, either for rent or for sale, built by a State or a political subdivision of a State, or by any other legally constituted, authorized public body. Dwellings built by private companies or nonprofit organizations are excluded regardless of any public aid provided, whether by public donations of land, installation of utilities and development of sites, or by any plan of tax exemption. Excluded also are dormitories or other non-housekeeping accommodations and units in converted structures. Except where otherwise indicated, the figures given cover only housing on which construction was started from January 1946 through July 1949.

## Major State Programs

New York's lead in public housing since the war can be attributed, in part, to the early beginning of its program. An amendment to the State constitution in 1938 authorized a \$300,000,000 fund (raised in 1947 to \$435,000,000) for loans to cities for construction of new dwellings to replace those razed in slum clearance. In addition to making loans, the State pays annual subsidies to municipalities to assure operation of projects at low rentals. By the end of 1945, construction had been completed on approximately 5,000 low-rent units in seven cities. Since the beginning of 1946, 12 cities<sup>2</sup> have placed 18,166 units under construction, including 15,167 in 12 projects in New York City. Practically all of the New York State-aided units were apartments.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Carl A. Spencer of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Binghamton, Fulton, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, New York City, Port Chester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, White Plains, and Yonkers.

TABLE 1.—*New permanent dwelling units started in projects financed by State and local governments, January 1948–July 1949<sup>1</sup>*

State	Total	1949	1948	1947	1946
All States	53,768	22,687	15,095	7,254	8,732
Connecticut	2,022	804	1,218		
Illinois	1,523	131	1,102	159	131
Massachusetts	5,916	2,928	2,082	906	
Minnesota	100		100		
Missouri	22				22
New Hampshire	304		304		
New Jersey	3,787	236	610	2,825	116
New York	37,535	17,993	8,323	3,192	8,027
Outside New York City	2,999	1,872	877	250	
New York City	34,536	16,121	7,446	2,942	8,027
State-aided	15,167	3,776	2,798	2,942	5,651
City-financed	19,369	12,345	4,648		2,376
Ohio	302			74	228
Rhode Island	256		256		
Wisconsin	2,001	595	1,100	98	208

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table and in table 2 have been derived from a recent study of public housing programs. This study revealed that a substantial number of the permanent public housing units begun in 1946 and 1947 have been included with private housing in the Bureau's regularly published monthly estimates of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started. No adjustment has yet been made for this discrepancy, which covers units that comprise less than 1 percent of the total started in the 2 years. All publicly financed units are shown as public in the series for 1948 and 1949.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1949 incomplete.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 1,190-unit project financed by Federal loan.

In addition to the projects undertaken with State loans, New York City has financed 21 large apartment projects with its own funds. Of these, 19 provide moderate-rental units for families whose incomes are too large to admit them to low-rent projects, but insufficient to meet the rentals in most new privately financed apartments. Rents for these units are high enough to cover operating costs without a subsidy. Of the nearly 18,000 units to be contained in these moderate-rental projects begun in 1948 and 1949, about 17,000 units have already been completed or are under construction.

Only 2 city-financed projects built since 1946 provide low-rent housing and these, already completed, have only about 1,200 units. The remainder of New York City's public housing for low-income groups was financed through State loans, described above, and with a Federal loan in the case of about 1,200 units started in 1946 under terms of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

The large volume of housing undertaken in New York City beginning in 1948 was possible only through extensive use of relatively undeveloped areas in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. This procedure is a departure from the slum-clearance objectives which are a part of the city's housing plan, but it has served as a temporary expedient to alleviate the housing shortage.

Massachusetts has two housing programs. Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1946 authorized municipalities to finance, build, and operate both permanent and temporary low-rent housing for veterans. Operation of the projects was not to be subsidized, but the State reimburses the municipalities for 10 percent of the development costs of new permanent dwellings at the rate of 2 percent each year for 5 years. Fifteen municipalities planned a total of 1,818 permanent dwelling units under this law, of which nearly all (1,779) are under construction or have been completed. About 75 percent are in one- and two-family structures. The law requires that this housing is to be sold 5 years after completion. Those renting the units have the option to buy them and to apply to the sales price the rent paid less deductions for operating costs.

Chapter 200 of the Acts of 1948 authorizes local authorities in Massachusetts to assume indebtedness guaranteed by the State up to a total of 200 million dollars. Funds thus obtained are to cover the total development costs of rental housing in which preference is to be given to veterans of low income. The State Housing Board has approved applications from 86 local housing authorities to cover 12,500 dwelling units, for which more than two-thirds of the 200 million dollars guaranty will be committed. By the end of July 1949, slightly over 4,000 units were under construction or completed. Unlike the housing built under the earlier program, most of these rental units are in multifamily structures.

New Jersey in 1946 made available a total of 41 million dollars for housing, primarily for veterans of moderate or low income. The money was apportioned to municipalities on the basis of population and must be used for construction costs only, with a maximum limitation of \$5,600 per dwelling unit. Land acquisition, site development, and construction costs exceeding the \$5,600 limit are the responsibility of local authorities. As of January 1, 1949, all available funds had been allotted.

When completed, the program will have provided 3,800 permanent units in 85 localities. Admission to the dwellings is limited to families whose annual incomes do not exceed 5 times the annual rental, except for families with 3 or more minor dependents, in which case the ratio is 6 to 1. The rents are in the neighborhood of

\$550 a year. Most of the units are in one- or two-family structures, but several of the large cities built apartment houses.

Public ownership of all structures is limited by statute to 5 years, at the end of which time the permanent units are to be sold and the proceeds divided by the State and municipalities in proportion to the amount each has invested.

Connecticut's permanent housing program superseded an earlier program which had provided 2,020 temporary dwellings for veterans. Public Act 405 of the Laws of 1947 authorized the State to guarantee bonds of local housing authorities in an amount not to exceed 15 million dollars (increased in 1948 to 45 million dollars and in June 1949 to 65 million dollars). Rental rates were to be sufficiently high to pay off obligations without payment of a subsidy. Veterans were given preference, but admission was limited, as in New Jersey, to families whose gross income did not exceed five or six (in the case of families with three or more minor dependents) times the rental. By the end of July 1949, over 2,000 units under this program had been completed or were under construction in the 15 localities participating in the program. The type of dwellings built varied with the size of city. Larger cities built multi-family dwellings almost exclusively, while the smaller places, those under 25,000 population, built only one- and two-family houses.

Illinois' permanent housing program, as in Connecticut, followed its earlier achievements in furnishing temporary accommodations for veterans. In 1945 and 1947, Illinois adopted laws which provided for grants and matching funds, amounting to a total of 30 million dollars, to county and municipal housing authorities. The money was to be used for land acquisition and clearance or to construct housing for veterans or for families displaced by clearance of blighted areas. The grants were apportioned according to population and were used by authorities in 42 counties and 6 cities throughout the State to build 600 permanent dwelling units for veterans. Practically all these units are single-family houses built for sale by using State funds as equity capital and financing the balance through private loans. Proceeds from sales are returned to a revolving fund for construction of additional houses.

Chicago's permanent projects are part of a long-range urban redevelopment program. Chicago is

the first, and as yet the only Illinois city, to use State aid to build housing for families displaced by slum clearance. Dearborn Homes, a deferred United States Housing Authority project,<sup>3</sup> was financed by the city and State matching funds to supplement a Federal loan. This 800-unit project, which was placed under construction late in 1948, will be reserved for families displaced by clearance of a blighted area to be redeveloped by private interests. The remainder of Chicago's 926 public units started in 1948 and 1949 are in the first of nine additional relocation projects being planned in that city.

Wisconsin authorized local authorities in the State to appropriate money for and to build housing for veterans and servicemen. Nine localities have undertaken 2,000 dwelling units under various plans. Milwaukee, with over 1,400 of the total, has rental units in single-family dwellings and in apartments for both low- and moderate-income families. Hillside, the low-rent development, is a deferred USHA project<sup>3</sup> with 232 units. West Allis, also in Milwaukee County, has moderate-rental single-family and multifamily dwellings. The one-family houses (50) were built by the Milwaukee County Park Commission in 1946. The West Allis Housing Authority has about 100 apartment units still under construction. Madison's 120 units are in moderate-rent apartments. The remaining six places have started a total of nearly 300 single-family dwellings for rent or for sale to veterans.

A constitutional amendment enabling the State of Wisconsin to give substantial aid to housing was adopted by referendum in May 1949. In July legislation was passed making available funds exceeding 8 million dollars for grants to local housing authorities and second mortgage loans to veterans and cooperative groups. No grants to local housing authorities will be permitted to be used for projects that are under way.

### Other State Programs

Manchester and Nashua, in New Hampshire, began construction late in 1948 on about 300 units in multifamily projects for which the State guaran-

<sup>3</sup> A 1947 amendment to the U. S. Housing Act of 1937 permitted Federal loans and annual contributions for low-rent projects that had been deferred by reason of construction costs exceeding the statutory limit for which loans could be authorized. Under provisions of this amendment, cities agree to bear the construction cost in excess of the limit.

tees local bonds and assures low rentals by an annual subsidy.

Ohio allotted a 1946 appropriation of 6 million dollars for veterans' temporary housing to its 88 counties on a per capita basis. Although the appropriation was intended for temporary housing, some counties elected to build permanent dwellings. Of 2,125 rental accommodations to be provided, at least 300, all in one- and two-family structures, have been judged permanent on the basis of reports of priority authorizations granted by the Federal Public Housing Administration in 1946 and 1947, under regulations in effect at that time.

TABLE 2.—*New permanent dwelling units started in projects financed by State and local governments, January 1946-July 1949, by State and size of place*<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of new permanent public dwelling units started in—								
	All places	Cities having population of—							
		500,000 and over	100,000 to 500,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,500 to 5,000	Rural places <sup>2</sup>
All States...	53,768	39,251	4,571	3,912	2,847	1,795	584	198	610
Conn....	2,022	—	1,004	282	319	236	47	—	134
Ill....	1,523	926	80	4	40	150	185	30	108
Mass....	5,916	2,334	1,104	543	1,212	601	90	—	32
Minn....	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mo....	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. H....	304	—	—	204	100	—	—	—	—
N. J....	3,787	—	1,149	806	604	561	262	127	278
N. Y....	37,535	34,536	771	1,742	270	216	—	—	—
Ohio....	302	—	107	111	10	12	—	9	53
R. I....	256	—	256	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wis....	2,001	1,433	—	220	292	19	—	32	5

<sup>1</sup> According to U. S. Census of Population, 1940.

<sup>2</sup> Unincorporated areas and incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 persons.

Providence, St. Louis, and Minneapolis were the only cities in their respective States to build permanent public housing. Providence began

Valley View, a moderate-rental apartment development project for veterans, in May 1948. The 22 single-family units built in St. Louis in 1946 were erected for rent to veterans on city-owned tax-delinquent lots and later sold at an average price of about \$6,000. Under authority granted by the State, Minneapolis issued bonds for 2 million dollars for temporary and permanent dwellings for veterans. More than half of this amount financed the construction of North Mississippi Court, a moderate-rental development of 25 four-family apartments.

#### Location by Size of City

Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of the permanent housing begun by State and local governments since World War II have been built in the largest cities (500,000 population or over), 64 percent in New York City alone. Excluding New York City, a fourth of the new public units were in cities of 50,000 population or over and a little more than 10 percent in places with population under 50,000. These figures do not reveal the fact that more small than large communities participated in the program, although the small localities provided a comparatively small number of the dwelling units. Of the 255 places in which permanent public housing was undertaken from January 1946 through July 1949, 203 or four-fifths were places of less than 50,000 population and 170 or two-thirds were localities with less than 25,000 population. Almost all of the small communities participating in housing programs were in the States (Illinois, New Jersey, and Ohio) which apportioned aid according to population, since few small places were able, on their own, to finance housing programs.

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# Income in 1948 of Fishermen, Boston Fish Pier Fleet<sup>1</sup>

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FISHERMEN employed in the Boston Fish Pier Fleet earned on the average \$3,676 during 1948. Deck hands, who comprised nearly three-fourths of the total work force, had average earnings of \$3,149. Individual earnings varied widely, depending on the number of days of employment during the year and on the rank of the crew members.

## Characteristics of the Industry

Approximately 200 million pounds of fresh fish were landed in the port of Boston during the year 1948. The greater proportion of this catch, consisting mostly of the haddock, cod, scrod, and other ground fish species, was landed at the Boston Fish Pier, headquarters for a fleet of some 50 trawling vessels. These vessels, the modern counterparts of the schooners of sailing days, generally have gross tonnages of 150 or more, are powered by Diesel motors, and have crews of from 11 to 17 men, including a cook and officers—captain, mate, and 1 or 2 engineers. Most of the fishing is done in the South Channel and on Georges Bank, some 100 to 300 miles out of Boston Harbor.

Commercial fishing, despite the improvements made in recent decades in craft, equipment, and methods, is still an arduous and hazardous occupation. The elements are still beyond the control of man and the task of working in rough seas in freezing weather or under a broiling sun taxes to the utmost the fisherman's energies and skill.

The Boston fishing trawler typically spends

<sup>1</sup> By Kermit B. Mohn of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. More detailed information is available on request.

from 7 to 13 days in reaching the fishing grounds, making its catch, returning to port, and unloading the catch. During that time the crew operates on an alternating schedule of 6 hours on duty and 6 hours off around the clock and, in emergencies, all hands are on duty. The fisherman, while on board, cannot spend his off hours relaxing with his family or in recreation; his scope is limited by the relatively narrow confines of the vessel, which lacks most of the conveniences of modern living. Between each trip the active fisherman has only about 2 days in port, during one of which he usually assists in unloading the catch. Considering the fact that many fishermen make between 25 and 33 trips a year, the brief extent of their time on shore can readily be ascertained.

The trawler derives its name from the trawl, a large conical net which is dragged over the ocean floor, gathering in the fish in its path. This method of fishing is particularly adapted to the catching of the bottom-dwelling species of fish (ground fish).

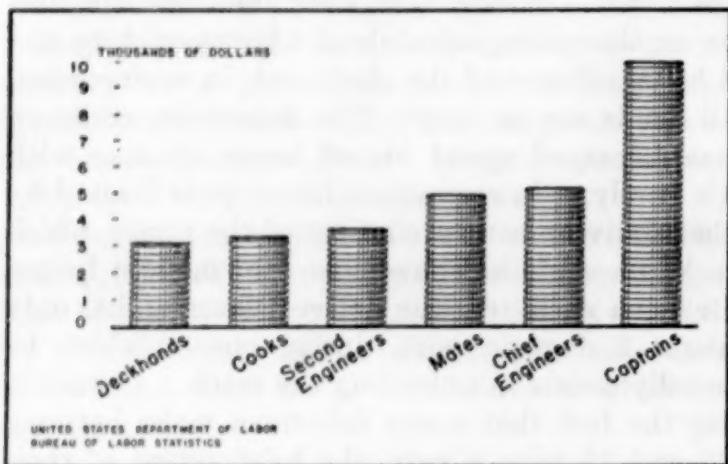
## Method of Determining Earnings

Earnings of trawler fishermen in Boston, by tradition, consist of a share of the proceeds of their catch.<sup>2</sup> The usual procedure for determining these proceeds (value of gross stock) is by offering the catch for sale to the highest bidder in the Boston Fish Exchange. The prices offered on any particular day depend largely on the amount of fish offered for sale. Inasmuch as little control can be exercised over the amounts offered, because of the highly perishable nature of the product, prices fluctuate considerably from day to day. Once sold, the catch is disposed of by the buyers either as fresh fish to the nearby markets or as fillets which are shipped throughout the northeastern section of the country.

After the catch has been sold and the gross stock value determined, a number of deductions for specified expenses are made before the net proceeds are computed. Among these deductions are wharfage, scale and exchange fees, charges for the use of a fathometer, watching expenses, and flat amounts ranging from \$15 to \$25 (called pers) paid to the mate and engineers. After these de-

<sup>2</sup> The current plan for distributing proceeds was determined under an agreement between the Atlantic Fishermen's Union (AFL) and the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc.

### Average Annual Earnings of Fishermen in Boston Fish Pier Fleet, 1948



ductions have been made, 60 percent of the remaining net proceeds are allocated to the crew for sharing.

The crew's portion of the net stock is subject to deductions for costs of the fuel and lubricating oil used in the vessel, ice and icing up, groceries and provisions, water, pay for extra workers (lumpers) used in unloading the catch, and a flat amount of \$12 or \$15 for the cook. The residual amount is then divided among the crew, including all officers, on an equal share basis. Captains, in addition to receiving a share of the crew's portion of the net stock, also receive 10 percent of the owner's portion. A summary of the method of pay for the crew of a trawler is as follows:

*Deck hand*—Equal share of crew's portion of net stock (60 percent of gross stock less deductions).

*Cook*—Deck hand's share, plus \$12 or \$15.

*Second engineer*—Deck hand's share, plus \$15.

*Mate*—Deck hand's share, plus \$20.

*Chief engineer*—Deck hand's share, plus \$25.

*Captain*—Deck hand's share, plus 10 percent of owner's share of net stock.

Not all trips made by a trawler terminate profitably. Break-downs of equipment sometimes occur, and on some trips the value of the catch is insufficient to cover expenses. In those cases the owner of the vessel is required to pay all expenses and, in addition, compensate deck hands at the rate of \$5 a day and officers at the rate of \$6 for a maximum of 10 days. The proceeds of the sale of any fish are, in these circumstances, the sole property of the owner.

Under this method of remuneration, which is affected by the twin factors of size of catch and price per pound, the income of fishermen fluctuates as much as 100 percent or more from one trip to another. Therefore, it would be highly misleading to attempt to measure earnings over a short period of time. The problem is further complicated by the fact that to a considerable extent, individual fishermen shift from one vessel to another. The only reasonable approach to the measurement of the earnings of fishermen is to take a period sufficiently long to eliminate the influence of trip-to-trip fluctuations. For this purpose, the calendar year 1948 was used in the present study.

### Employment and Earnings in 1948

Over 1,400 fishermen worked on the Boston Fish Pier Fleet in 1948.<sup>3</sup> Actually, this fleet of 51 vessels required a total manning force of 831 men, thus indicating a considerable amount of less-than-full-time employment for a portion of the work force. The extent of this part-time employment is more readily ascertained when records of days on board are studied, revealing that about 46 percent of the fishermen worked less than 151 days during the year.<sup>4</sup> Slightly more than a fourth of the men worked more than 240 days; about the same proportion had fewer than 61 days of employment on the Pier Fleet. In contrast, almost 90

<sup>3</sup> Based on records of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, supplemented by the records of individual vessel owners. The entire study pertains to the activities of 51 vessels believed to constitute the regular Fish Pier Fleet during 1948. The vessels included were:

Arlington	Flow	Racer
Atlantic	Flying Cloud	Red Jacket
Baillard	Geraldine & Phyllis	Rush
Bay	J. B. Junior	Squall
Billow	Josephine Ess	Storm
Bonnie	Lark	Surge
Breaker	Lucky Star	Texas
Breeze	Lynn	Theresa R.
Calm	Maine	Thomas D.
Cambridge	Margee and Pat	Tide
Cormorant	Neptune	Triton
Crest	N. J. O'Brien	T. Whalen
Drift	Ocean	Venture II
Delaware	Ohio	Wave
Dorchester	Phantom	Weymouth
Esther M.	Plymouth	Winchester
Estrella	Quincy	Winthrop

Information pertaining to vessels operating out of ports other than Boston but occasionally landing in Boston, or to other vessels not among the 51 listed, is not included in any of the data summarized in this article.

<sup>4</sup> Days worked were estimated by multiplying number of trips made by 10. Under the union agreement, trips to Georges Banks were limited to 9 days, dock to dock, and to 10 days for trips farther east during the summer. A tabulation of actual days spent on all trips made during the year for 28 vessels (similar data were not readily available for the others) revealed the average length of trip to be 9.9 days.

percent of the vessels were in operation at least 240 days.

All regular fishermen are members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union (AFL). A minor portion of the total group of fishermen are not members of the union and are given employment when sufficient union members are not available at the time a vessel is due to leave the dock.

Deck hands accounted for almost three-fourths of the total work force.<sup>5</sup> The average annual earnings of this group for the year 1948 amounted to \$3,149.<sup>6</sup> Almost a fourth of these workers had more than 240 days of employment and their average annual pay amounted to \$6,208; earnings of most of the deck hands in this group ranged from \$4,500 to \$7,500. Those workers with 90 days of employment or less, about a third of the total, in almost all cases had earnings of less than \$2,000.<sup>7</sup>

Cooks, as a group, showed slightly higher earnings than deck hands. The over-all average for cooks was \$3,342, although individual earnings ranged from less than \$500 to more than \$9,000, in most cases being directly related to the length of the work year. Of the 87 men classified as cooks, 24 worked over 240 days and averaged \$6,381 for the year.

Captains are the aristocrats of the fishing fleet, insofar as earnings are concerned. Almost a fifth of their number earned \$15,000 or more a year. More than half of the captains were paid at least \$10,000 a year, and practically all of the captains who worked more than 240 days received at least \$11,000.

Mates were considerably below the captains in the earnings scale. Only three mates earned more than \$10,000 and slightly more than half, only two

<sup>5</sup>In this study fishermen were classified according to the occupation in which they spent a majority of their time. Thus, for example, some of the mates may have spent part, but not a major portion, of their time working as captains.

<sup>6</sup>Information on earnings for individual fishermen was obtained from settlement sheets made at the end of each trip or from summary records of vessel owners or operators.

The earnings figures do not include additional amounts received by individual workers when employed as extra lumpers at the time of unloading the catch nor do they include earnings received from sources other than the 51 vessels covered in the study. At the same time the earnings do not exclude amounts paid by the fishermen themselves to lumpers whom they may have hired as their substitutes during the unloading process under strictly private arrangements. The extent of these practices could not be measured.

<sup>7</sup>It is roughly estimated that deckhands had average daily earnings ranging between \$20 and \$22. Based on a 12-hour working day, average hourly earnings would fall somewhere within a \$1.67 to \$1.83 range. If premium overtime rates were paid after 8 hours, as is customary in most industries, the estimated straight-time hourly rate would be between \$1.43 and \$1.57.

of whom worked less than 211 days, received at least \$5,000.

Chief engineers showed more stability of employment than workers in any other occupation. Over half worked more than 240 days on the Boston Fish Pier fleet and averaged \$6,900 for the year. The average for all chief engineers, irrespective of length of time worked, was \$5,239. Second engineers differed radically from the chiefs in number, pattern of employment, and earnings. Less than a third of the 84 second engineers had more than 240 days of employment. Their average earnings, however, were only about \$100 less than for the chief engineers who had more than 240 days of employment (\$6,788 compared with \$6,900). The large proportion of workers in this classification with relatively short periods of employment reduced the over-all average to \$3,692.

Earnings in 1948 for all fishermen as a group, including captains and other officers, averaged \$3,676. Well over a fifth earned less than \$1,000 on the Fish Pier fleet; only 1 person with earnings in this category had more than 90 days of employment. At the other extreme, less than 4 percent of the fishermen, most of whom were captains, received at least \$9,000 for the year. The remainder of the workers were fairly evenly distributed at various earnings levels between \$1,000 and \$9,000, generally in direct relation to the amount of time worked.

Those workers who were employed more than 240 days, excluding captains, generally had annual earnings within a \$5,000-\$7,500 range.

Fishermen's share earnings per trip, over the year, averaged about \$211, with individual vessels' averages ranging from \$132 to \$331. Only 2 vessels had averages exceeding \$275, 5 others averaged between \$251 and \$275, and for 25 vessels the average ranged between \$176 and \$225. Of the 49 vessels for which data of this type were available, 45 made at least 24 trips, roughly the equivalent of 240 or more days. More than half of the 45 vessels made at least 30 trips. None of the 4 remaining vessels made less than 22 trips.

Share earnings per vessel, measured for the entire year, among the 49 boats, ranged from \$3,642 to \$9,918 per fisherman. The annual shares amounted to less than \$4,000 for only 4

vessels. At the other extreme, only 6 vessels aggregated more than \$8,000 for the year. Slightly more than half of the vessels had share earnings per fisherman for the year of between \$5,001 and \$7,000. Assuming that the crew rosters remained fixed on each vessel for the entire year, a deck hand would have averaged \$5,923 in shares for the year. This figure is somewhat less than the actual aver-

age earnings of \$6,208 for deck hands working more than 240 days. The average per vessel, excluding those making less than 24 trips, was \$6,075, indicating a more direct comparison between actual and theoretical earnings. It must again be pointed out, however, that less than a fourth of all deck hands actually worked more than 240 days.

*Average annual earnings of fishermen in Boston Fish Pier Fleet, by occupation and length of work year, 1948*

Item	Total	Average annual earnings for work year of—										
		30 days or less	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 150 days	151 to 180 days	181 to 210 days	211 to 240 days	241 to 270 days	271 to 300 days	301 days and over
All fishermen:												
Number.....	1,416	250	116	83	104	101	97	131	148	195	153	38
Average annual earnings.....	\$3,676	\$303	\$990	\$1,494	\$2,271	\$2,845	\$3,434	\$4,330	\$5,394	\$6,553	\$7,165	\$7,759
Deck hands:												
Number.....	1,061	209	90	62	81	77	76	103	110	129	101	23
Average annual earnings.....	\$3,149	\$294	\$933	\$1,324	\$2,103	\$2,647	\$3,232	\$3,850	\$4,784	\$5,917	\$6,398	\$7,003
Cooks:												
Number.....	87	17	8	6	7	9	6	6	4	16	6	2
Average annual earnings.....	\$3,342	\$397	\$880	\$1,673	\$2,569	\$2,872	\$3,748	\$4,686	\$4,826	\$5,870	\$6,973	\$8,706
Second engineers:												
Number.....	84	15	5	5	7	6	5	7	9	9	10	6
Average annual earnings.....	\$3,602	\$319	\$1,068	\$1,325	\$2,610	\$2,568	\$3,366	\$4,181	\$4,879	\$6,400	\$6,863	\$7,247
Chief engineers:												
Number.....	53	4	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	9	17	4
Average annual earnings.....	\$5,239	\$219	\$928	\$1,705	\$1,975	\$4,284	\$3,861	\$4,452	\$5,073	\$5,884	\$7,028	\$8,639
Mates:												
Number.....	64	4	5	3	4	2	4	4	9	18	10	1
Average annual earnings.....	\$4,991	\$217	\$1,236	\$1,455	\$2,144	\$3,159	\$4,063	\$5,102	\$5,857	\$5,861	\$8,778	\$10,480
Captains:												
Number.....	67	1	5	6	4	5	2	9	10	14	9	2
Average annual earnings.....	\$9,957	\$1,064	\$1,891	\$3,198	\$4,755	\$5,484	\$8,259	\$9,322	\$12,576	\$14,614	\$14,705	\$13,925

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# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## The Report of the President's Steel Industry Board<sup>1</sup>

THE RECENT REPORT of the President's Steel Industry Fact-Finding Board<sup>2</sup> has far-reaching implications, both in terms of its recommendations on the immediate issues, as well as on the whole range of collective bargaining in the United States. The recommendations—first, for withdrawal of the demand for a wage increase, and second, for the establishment of company-financed social insurance and pension plans<sup>3</sup>—had an immediate effect on negotiations in other industries, as reflected, for example, in the recent agreement between the Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO).<sup>4</sup> The rationale for these recommendations undoubtedly will be debated in the field of labor economics and labor relations for some time to come—so will the Board's observations on currently controversial questions such as the trend toward various forms of industry-wide bargaining and the role of fact-finding boards in settling disputes.

### Background of the Dispute

The parties appearing before the Board were the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and 37 basic steel producing and fabricating companies. These companies employ about 875,000 workers and account for approximately 90 percent of the country's total ingot capacity.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

<sup>2</sup> Members of the Board were Carroll R. Daugherty, professor of economics, Northwestern University, Chairman; Samuel I. Rosenman, lawyer, New York City; and David L. Cole, lawyer, Paterson, N. J.

<sup>3</sup> The dispute arose out of the union demands for a 12½-cent wage increase and company-financed social-insurance (sickness, accident, hospital and surgical benefits) and pension plans. The union estimated the cost of the plans it proposed at 6.23 cents an hour per worker for social insurance and 11.23 cents an hour for pensions.

<sup>4</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1949 (p. iii) for discussion of UAW-Ford agreement.

In describing the background of the dispute, the Board points to the "relatively brief history of unionism among certain companies in the steel industry." It was not until March 1937 that the first major steel company—the United States Steel Corp.—recognized a noncompany union and signed a collective-bargaining agreement.<sup>5</sup> And it was not until 1942 that the last of the major producers accepted "the fact of industrial unionism." Thus, the report states, "in a very real sense the basis for collective bargaining throughout the steel industry was not laid until just before the beginning of the war period." At that time, however, the outbreak of war and the virtual suspension of free collective bargaining in all industries postponed the normal development of effective collective bargaining until the recent postwar years. The Board reports that the "relations between the union and the companies have improved," but that "the parties have yet to progress to the point reached in some industries—for example, in railroads, clothing, printing—in which collective bargaining has been practiced with relative success and artistry for many years."

Soon after the end of World War II, in late 1945, the companies and the union began negotiations for a postwar wage increase. Failure of these negotiations led to a strike in early 1946, resulting in a settlement for an 18½-cent wage increase with contracts running to April 1947. In 1947, the United States Steel Corp. signed a 2-year contract with the union which terminated on April 30, 1949. This contract contained a provision for reopening the wage clause in April 1948; it also

<sup>5</sup> Prior to 1937, the steel industry operated substantially on a nonunion basis, although attempts to organize the industry can be dated as far back as the 1850's. Such attempts met with serious setbacks, however, particularly in the unsuccessful strikes of 1892, 1901, and 1919. In 1936, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO initiated a campaign of organization and in March 1937 obtained a signed contract with the U. S. Steel Corp. Agreements with many other companies followed although it was not until 1942, following an unsuccessful strike in 1937 and long court litigations, that the "Little Steel" companies signed contracts with the union.

provided that if the wage question was reopened and the parties failed to reach an agreement by April 30, 1948, the contract was to continue in effect until April 30, 1949. Similar contracts were signed with most of the companies. The wage question was reopened in 1948 and negotiations culminated in a supplemental agreement on July 16, 1948, providing for an hourly wage increase of 13 cents and extending the basic contract to April 30, 1950. This agreement provided for reopening 60 days prior to July 16, 1949, to negotiate (a) for a general and uniform rate in pay, and/or (b) for life, accident, health, medical, and hospital insurance benefits. Failure to agree would free the parties to resort to a strike or lock-out.

The 1949 dispute developed when the union, under the reopening clause, notified the companies of its intention to negotiate on wages and social insurance. In a separate letter, it also requested negotiations on pensions.

Negotiations began on June 15, 1949. All the companies rejected the proposal for a wage increase, but some made counterproposals on the social insurance program. With the exception of the Inland Steel Co., the employers asserted that pensions were not "bargainable" at this time under the terms of the reopening clause. The parties were unable to reach agreement, and on July 15 a work stoppage appeared imminent. Acting on the recommendations of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the President called on the parties to continue operations under existing conditions for 60 days. He appointed a 3-man board which was to report to him within 45 days with recommendations as to "fair and equitable terms of settlement."

The union promptly accepted the President's proposal. The companies were reluctant to comply at first, contending that if any Presidential intervention were necessary it should conform to the national emergency procedures of the Labor Management Relations Act. Their contention was apparently based on the specific prohibition against any recommendations by the boards of inquiry appointed under the provisions of that act. On July 15, however, United States Steel accepted the President's proposal with the condition that it would not consider itself bound by the recommendations of the Board; the other companies followed suit.

Hearings began before the Board on July 28 and were concluded on August 29. Following agreement upon an extension of time, the Board submitted its report on September 10.

### The Wage Increase

The Board considered two sets of criteria in recommending against a general wage increase at this time.

It found, first, that the steelworkers were not in an inequitable position as compared with other groups in the economy. This was based on findings that wage rates and earnings in the steel industry had at least kept pace with the trends in other industries over the past decade, and that current wages compared favorably with the levels in other manufacturing industries. Nor did the Board see a basis for the union's claim that the steel workers were suffering an inequity allegedly due to the decline in the workers' share of the industry's earnings while productivity had increased. Finally, in the opinion of the Board, there was no inequity in comparison with other income-receiving groups, since "the postwar race between rising wage rates and rising costs of living has been called off by the operation of economic forces."

The second criterion applied to the union's wage demand by the Board was its possible effect on general economic activity. Viewing the over-all economic situation in 1949, the Board felt that the interests of the country would be served best at the present time by stable prices and wages and an unabated flow of productive activity. "Either a wage-rate increase or a wage-rate decrease," held the Board, "would tend to upset any balance that the economy, after the conditions of war and post-war inflation, might be in the process of achieving." And, since "there is a probability that a wage-rate increase in steel would be urged as a pattern to be followed in other industries; this in turn might well cause price dislocations, with adverse effects on the general economy and on the steel industry itself."

The Board made several observations which will probably be debated in future negotiations in this and other industries. On the trend toward the use of recent profits in expanding and modernizing plants and facilities, the Board raised the question as to whether a larger part of the financing should not have been done through long-term debt,

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"thus leaving more of the current profits for dividends to stockholders and for social insurance and for setting up reserves for pensions." In dealing with the relationship of wage increases to increases in productivity, it was the Board's view that "wage rates in a particular industry should not be tied directly to productivity in that industry but rather should be related to the general industrial rise in productivity, and that any excesses of productivity in any one industry over the general average should provide primarily the means of reducing the prices of the products of that industry." If high profits continue, and "if these profits do not result in benefits to the consumer in the form of lower prices," held the Board, "it would be justifiable for the union to renew its demand for an increase of wage rates in order to participate in the industry's prosperity."

### Insurance and Pension Recommendations

In making its recommendations, the Board held that "the concept of providing social insurance and pensions for workers in industry has become an accepted part of modern American thinking." It held that unless adequate social insurance benefits were furnished by the Government, "industry should step in to fill the gap." Examining the extent of Government provisions to meet these needs, the Board found that "government (except in four States<sup>6</sup>) has failed to provide social insurance (as defined herein) for industrial workers generally, and has supplied old-age retirement benefits in amounts which are not adequate to provide an American minimum standard of living." Pensions were found to be "bargainable" under the Labor Management Relations Act, although not under the contract.

The Board, therefore, recommended the establishment of company-financed social insurance and pension plans. Its recommendation for sole company financing was justified on the ground that "social insurance and pensions should be considered a part of normal business costs to take care of temporary and permanent depreciation in the human 'machinery' in much the same way as provision is made for depreciation of insurance and plant machinery. This obligation should be among the first charges on revenues." It found also that the practice of sole company financing

was already widespread in the basic steel industry as well as in other industries.

Specifically, the Board recommended that the social insurance plans be limited to a maximum cost of 4 cents per hour or, on the basis of 2,000 hours of work, to about \$80 a year per employee. Cost of pension plans was limited to 6 cents an hour or about \$120 a year per employee. It was estimated that this amount, together with prevailing average social-security benefits, would provide about \$100 a month to the average employee upon retirement at 65.

The details and specific benefits of both plans were to be determined through collective bargaining between the union and each company. In view of the complex problems involved in the case of pensions, the Board recommended that the parties make a joint study and work out plans by March 1, 1950. Regarding both social insurance and pensions, the Board indicated that the costs of existing plans or benefits were to be supplemented up to, rather than by, the recommended amounts.

These recommendations, in the opinion of the Board, would bring the steel industry into line with other leading basic industries, in matters of social insurance and pensions. Furthermore, "the immediate cost of the social insurance and pension plans herein recommended can be absorbed without unduly narrowing the profit margins of the industry or its ability to hold or even lower its prices."

### Comments on Collective Bargaining

In the course of the hearings the Board was confronted with complaints from a number of companies that no real collective bargaining existed in the industry, except with U. S. Steel and a few other major companies. The smaller companies charged that there were no individual negotiations, or there were only token negotiations, with many of the companies until agreement was reached with U. S. Steel. Then, the smaller companies alleged, they were forced by the union to agree to substantially the same terms as those of the U. S. Steel agreement, with their own special problems often ignored. In reply, the union blamed the industry for the patterns which had developed, because the smaller operators insisted on waiting until the

<sup>6</sup> California, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and New York.

major contracts were concluded and then demanded the same terms.

The Board's view is that this major company pattern of collective bargaining is "clearly a variation from the accepted concept of collective bargaining as defined in the statutes and interpretations" where collective bargaining is on a plant-by-plant basis. This development has caused dissatisfaction and disagreement between the parties which has prevented cooperation. The Board, therefore, suggested the necessity for a study by Congress to determine whether "a different concept of collective bargaining from that heretofore held is needed."

#### Role of Fact-Finding Boards

The report also contained important observations regarding fact-finding boards. Some industry representatives maintained that the fact-finding board technique undermines the collective-bargaining process. However, the Board pointed out that Government intervention in the public interest is "imperative and has been employed for decades" in disputes which threaten basic industries. Under such circumstances, when all voluntary efforts at agreement have failed, "no machinery more effective than fact-finding boards with power to recommend has as yet been suggested." The advantages derived from the use of fact-finding boards were summarized as follows:

First, they serve generally to postpone a strike date, and thus they provide a cooling-off period. A "cooling-off period" imposed by injunction has not been found to create the atmosphere for reaching settlement by bargaining; *voluntary* bargaining and *compulsion* are inherently contradictory.

Second, they provide, often for the first time, an opportunity to the parties to hear from each other, in the course of the presentations to the board, a calm, reasoned recital of the merits which are claimed for their respective positions.

Third, for the first time in the process, they provide an opportunity for the public at large to become informed on the issues of the case. Sitting as the eyes and ears of the general public, they are in a position, as impartial observers, to come to informed conclusions on the facts and to make recommendations as to a fair and equitable settlement of the disputes. These recommendations should cover the framework, rather than the details, of a settlement, which should be left to the parties for negotiation. In doing this they advance the collective-bargaining process by helping to provide the public with the facts upon which it can base its opinion.

The Board held that fact-finding boards frequently promote and supplement rather than hinder collective bargaining. However, it pointed out that "the habit of turning to Government instead of arguing it out by collective bargaining has become too entrenched. Parties now seem to give up too early in the search for solution of differences around the table." It stressed that "the most preferable agreement by far is that which the parties themselves make."

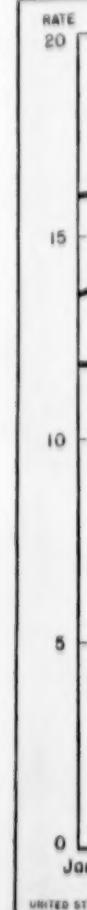
### Injury Rates in Manufacturing: Second Quarter, 1949

WORK INJURIES in manufacturing industries continued to decline during the second quarter of 1949, not only in number, but also in the rate per million man-hours worked.

Injury-frequency rates of manufacturing industries were, on the average, about 6 percent lower in the second than in the first quarter of 1949 and more than 19 percent below comparable figures for the second quarter of 1948. The cumulative figures for the first 6 months of 1949 were about 18 percent below the comparable rates for 1948. If the present favorable trend continues throughout the year, 1949 may well show one of the best safety records since the record low of 14.9 injuries per million man-hours in 1939.

The lower injury rate, coupled with a decrease in employment and hours, resulted in a drop of about 10 percent in the estimated number of work injuries. Approximately 84,000 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for one or more days because of work-connected injuries during the second quarter, compared with 93,000 during the first quarter of 1949, and with 110,600 during the second quarter of last year. About 300 persons died as a result of work injuries during the current period, and 4,400 others were known to have suffered some permanent physical impairment. Some of those injuries classified as temporary disabilities at the time of the report may later become more serious, requiring a slight increase in these estimates.

About 1,680,000 man-days were lost during the quarter by these injured workers. At current

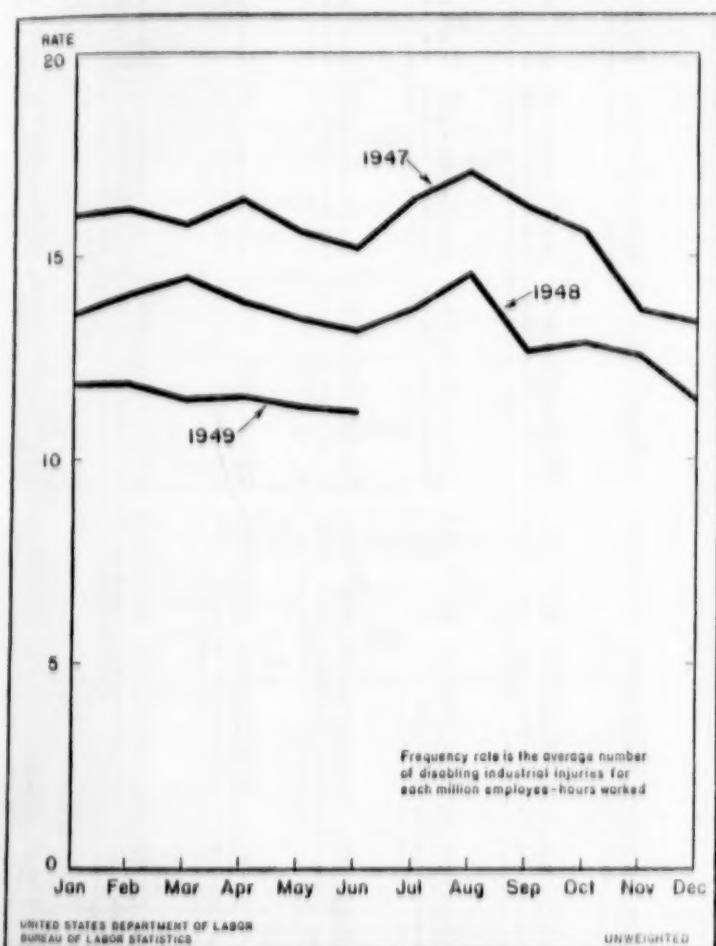


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wage levels, this represents an estimated value of about 17 million dollars—a loss paid partly by employers in the form of workmen's compensation and partly absorbed by the injured workers in the form of reduced income during the period of disability. This, however, is only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries. It includes no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of these injuries.

#### Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing



Reductions in injury-frequency rates were recorded for 41 of the 120 manufacturing classifi-

cations for which comparable data were available. For 30 industries, the rates were higher, and for 49, they varied by less than one frequency-rate point.

The most significant decreases were reported in the following industries: Logging (from 95.9 injuries per million man-hours in the first quarter to 81.1 in the second), sawmills (from 56.9 to 49.7), wooden containers (from 39.1 to 33.6), miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified (from 28.3 to 22.6), leather tanning (from 21.1 to 15.5), ornamental metal work (from 22.4 to 16.2), mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings (from 21.9 to 16.4), construction and mining machinery (from 20.2 to 15.2). The principal increases were in structural clay products (from 20.6 to 32.2), concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (from 25.0 to 30.4), steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages (from 5.3 to 12.2), wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted (from 15.6 to 21.1), aluminum and magnesium products (from 12.5 to 17.9), dairy products (from 17.7 to 23.0).

The lumbering group of industries, in spite of the improvement shown in some classifications, still ranked among the highest of all manufacturing industry groups in injury-frequency rates. Logging with a rate of 81.1 injuries per million man-hours was highest; sawmills with a rate of 49.7 was second; planing mills had a rate of 39.2; and integrated saw and planing mills, a rate of 42.1.

Outstandingly low rates were reported by the following: Synthetic rubber (1.7), explosives (2.2), optical and ophthalmic goods (2.9), synthetic textile fibers (3.1), electric lamps, bulbs (3.7), aircraft manufacturing (4.2), rubber boots and shoes (4.3), women's and children's clothing (4.5), communication and signaling equipment, other than radio (4.5), radios and phonographs (4.9), rubber tires and tubes (4.9), professional and scientific instruments and supplies (4.9).

*Industrial injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1949, with cumulative rates for 1949*

Industry	Number of estab- lishments	Second quarter, 1949				Frequency rate	
		Frequency rate for—				January- June 1949 (cumula- tive)	1948: Annual (final) <sup>2</sup>
		April	May	June	Second quarter		
<b>Apparel:</b>							
Clothing, men's and boys'	335	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.1
Clothing, women's and children's	282	4.5	6.2	2.7	4.5	4.6	4.5
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.7	5.5	7.1
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	80	17.4	9.2	16.7	14.4	12.6	11.0
<b>Chemicals:</b>							
Compressed and liquefied gases	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.8	8.2	9.2
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	58	10.9	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.7
Explosives	36	3.0	.7	2.9	2.2	1.7	4.3
Fertilizers	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	32.7	25.5	27.3
Industrial chemicals	182	6.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	10.9
Paints, varnishes, and colors	62	6.0	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.5	15.4
Plastic materials, except rubber	26	7.2	3.9	4.4	5.2	4.2	6.4
Soap and glycerin	40	6.7	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.9	7.5
Synthetic rubber	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.7	1.5	1.7
Synthetic textile fibers	19	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	5.4
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	59	8.1	11.7	14.1	11.3	11.2	12.3
<b>Electrical equipment:</b>							
Automotive electrical equipment	18	18.0	12.7	10.8	13.9	14.1	16.2
Batteries	23	4.7	5.8	12.5	7.9	8.5	20.9
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	25	5.3	4.9	3.3	4.5	4.5	5.3
Electrical appliances	31	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.2	13.3
Electrical equipment for industrial use	230	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.2	6.3	8.1
Electric lamps (bulbs)	18	4.0	4.4	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.0
Insulated wire and cable	26	10.0	12.0	13.0	11.7	10.8	16.2
Radios and phonographs	99	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.5
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	19	8.8	7.8	8.6	8.4	7.8	5.4
<b>Food:</b>							
Baking	56	17.7	13.1	15.5	15.4	15.0	16.3
Beverages, not elsewhere classified	97	15.4	30.5	34.1	27.3	28.0	28.4
Breweries	28	26.6	28.4	25.5	26.8	25.8	35.5
Canning and preserving	60	6.1	9.0	11.7	9.2	9.8	21.1
Confectionery	26	10.2	9.2	11.6	10.3	10.6	16.7
Dairy products	116	15.3	28.5	24.9	23.0	20.9	21.6
Distilleries	57	8.1	5.7	7.4	7.0	7.0	9.2
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	95	10.5	12.8	10.1	11.1	12.2	21.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	286	14.5	14.9	17.8	15.8	15.6	24.6
Sugar refining	13	33.2	27.8	25.1	28.5	27.0	29.7
Food products, not elsewhere classified	55	11.7	9.3	11.7	10.9	11.0	20.0
<b>Furniture and lumber products:</b>							
Furniture, metal	20	15.0	16.9	11.2	14.3	16.1	17.4
Furniture, wood	80	19.4	22.0	24.9	22.0	22.1	23.8
Mattresses and bedsprings	92	12.3	13.8	16.3	14.1	15.5	23.1
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	18.2	19.8	15.3
Wooden containers	190	30.9	31.2	38.3	33.6	36.0	42.6
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	107	26.2	20.9	20.9	22.6	25.2	30.9
<b>Iron and steel:</b>							
Boats, nuts, washers, and rivets	45	13.5	14.6	16.3	14.8	15.3	15.3
Cold-finished steel	36	14.5	19.9	15.0	16.4	16.9	18.4
Cutlery and edge tools	24	10.6	16.9	13.3	13.4	13.9	20.3
Fabricated structural steel	203	18.0	17.8	19.6	18.5	17.4	26.0
Forgings, iron and steel	103	15.8	14.5	16.1	15.5	15.8	24.0
Foundries, iron	327	30.9	28.0	26.8	28.6	29.6	39.7
Foundries, steel	101	25.7	19.9	18.2	21.4	24.3	30.5
Hardware	40	13.0	15.9	11.8	13.5	13.0	13.1
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	72	17.2	16.9	17.7	17.3	17.7	27.2
Iron and steel	145	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.4
Metal coating and engraving	52	21.4	22.4	16.0	20.0	20.6	28.3
Ornamental metal work	42	16.9	16.0	15.8	16.2	18.7	20.6
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	116	20.5	18.8	19.2	19.5	21.4	33.4
Plumbers' supplies	44	14.7	10.9	12.5	12.8	14.1	18.8
Screw-machine products	89	12.9	15.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	16.2
Sheet-metal work	70	15.2	14.9	24.7	18.4	20.8	25.3
Stamped and pressed metal products, not elsewhere classified	181	16.4	12.3	17.0	15.3	16.4	21.6
Steam fittings and apparatus	42	15.2	15.1	11.2	14.0	14.5	22.4
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12.2	7.7	15.5
Steel springs	16	12.7	14.7	11.2	12.9	14.4	20.8
Tin cans and other tinware	18	8.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	10.1	14.7
Tools, except edge tools	48	14.5	19.6	17.3	17.0	15.9	19.3
Wire and wire products	131	15.6	17.7	13.3	15.5	16.2	20.4
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	16	25.6	19.1	18.5	21.1	18.3	18.6
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20.8	24.6
<b>Leather:</b>							
Boots and shoes, not rubber	236	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.4
Leather	33	18.0	15.4	13.1	15.5	18.4	27.4
Leather products, not elsewhere classified	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.0	10.3
<b>Lumber:</b>							
Logging	82	65.7	96.1	79.3	81.1	87.5	91.8
Millwork, structural	207	28.7	17.6	28.9	25.1	24.4	29.1
Planing mills	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	39.2	37.6	40.7
Plywood mills	50	38.6	28.7	20.4	29.1	29.3	35.5
Sawmills	74	39.6	50.4	58.5	49.7	54.2	57.8
Saw and planing mills, integrated	91	45.0	41.5	39.8	42.1	42.7	53.0
Veneer mills	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37.7	36.2

<sup>1</sup> The average  
employee-hour.

<sup>2</sup> Annual rate.

Machinery  
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Communication  
Construction  
Elevators  
Engines  
Food products  
General  
Mechanical  
Metals  
Pumps  
Special  
Textile  
Nonferrous  
Aluminum  
Foundry  
Nonferrous  
Watch  
Nonferrous  
Ordnance  
Ordnance  
Paper  
Paper and  
Paper products  
Printing and  
Bookbinding  
News and  
Rubber  
Rubber  
Rubber  
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Concrete  
Glass  
Pottery  
Stone, ceramic  
Textiles  
Cotton  
Dyeing  
Knitting  
Rayon  
Woolen  
Miscellaneous  
Transportation  
Aircraft  
Aircraft  
Boatbuilding  
Motor vehicles  
Motor vehicles  
Railroad  
Shipbuilding  
Miscellaneous  
Fabrication  
Optical  
Photographic  
Professional  
Miscellaneous

*Industrial injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1949, with cumulative rates for 1949—Continued*

Industry	Second quarter, 1949				Frequency rate	
	Number of establishments	Frequency rate for—			January-June 1949 (cumulative)	1948: Annual (final) <sup>2</sup>
		April	May	June		
Machinery, except electric:						
Agricultural machinery and tractors	78	17.0	17.2	17.8	17.3	16.9
Bearings, ball and roller	31	8.6	9.1	11.5	9.7	11.5
Commercial and household machinery	113	8.5	7.4	6.6	7.5	7.7
Construction and mining machinery	121	16.5	14.4	14.8	15.2	18.0
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	22	12.6	23.6	12.9	16.2	16.8
Engines and turbines	41	12.1	12.0	9.1	11.1	10.7
Food-products machinery	53	16.5	10.9	13.0	13.5	14.5
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	172	14.3	17.2	16.0	15.8	15.0
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	109	25.5	25.7	19.0	23.5	23.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	57	9.1	9.1	10.5	9.6	10.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	63	16.6	15.2	17.4	16.4	19.4
Metalworking machinery	405	10.8	11.5	11.5	11.3	12.0
Pumps and compressors	78	17.8	13.7	15.2	15.6	15.8
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	122	19.5	22.0	14.9	18.8	19.0
Textile machinery	25	13.1	7.5	8.1	9.6	10.5
Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum and magnesium products	20	23.7	19.9	9.2	17.9	15.1
Foundries, nonferrous	195	18.8	19.4	22.7	20.3	20.7
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	27	8.2	10.1	12.6	10.3	11.6
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	36	10.4	8.3	10.2	9.7	7.3
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	90	20.2	11.7	12.2	14.9	14.4
Ordnance:						
Ordnance and accessories	12	6.5	9.2	5.2	7.0	5.7
Paper:						
Paper boxes and containers	273	14.7	15.3	15.5	15.1	15.1
Paper and pulp	355	16.1	15.2	14.8	15.4	16.6
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	31	17.3	10.9	7.9	12.0	13.0
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job printing	108	10.4	7.7	9.1	9.1	8.9
Bookbinding	18	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3
News and periodicals	32	9.8	10.9	9.9	10.2	11.1
Rubber:						
Rubber boots and shoes	14	3.7	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.3
Rubber tires and tubes	34	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.9
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	72	15.1	10.7	12.7	12.8	13.0
Stone, clay, and glass:						
Clay products, structural	157	29.9	29.9	36.8	32.2	29.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	138	(3)	(3)	(3)	30.4	27.8
Glass	42	13.4	10.7	13.4	12.5	12.7
Pottery and related products	28	16.0	26.7	12.5	18.3	16.6
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	42	15.1	11.1	12.6	13.0	13.5
Textiles:						
Cotton yarn and textiles	177	8.6	9.0	8.5	8.7	8.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	50	10.6	12.0	8.0	10.2	10.8
Knit goods	65	6.1	5.7	4.7	5.5	6.4
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	61	7.3	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.6
Woolen and worsted textiles	146	11.2	12.7	10.5	11.4	10.9
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	28	19.5	17.3	21.6	19.5	17.0
Transportation equipment:						
Aircraft	16	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.6
Aircraft parts	26	7.1	8.6	7.1	7.6	7.0
Boatbuilding	40	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	35.6
Motor vehicles	99	6.7	6.2	7.2	6.7	6.9
Motor-vehicle parts	93	13.5	14.2	13.4	13.7	14.1
Railroad equipment	51	14.9	16.2	15.7	15.6	16.1
Shipbuilding and repairs	52	21.2	22.9	24.4	22.8	23.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing:						
Fabricated plastic products	33	7.9	11.8	9.7	9.8	11.1
Optical and ophthalmic goods	16	1.6	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.3
Photographic apparatus and materials	23	5.8	5.9	4.5	5.4	5.0
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	56	4.1	6.3	4.2	4.9	5.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	141	10.0	10.5	9.1	9.9	10.5

<sup>1</sup> The average number of disabling industrial injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

<sup>2</sup> Annual rates are based on substantially larger coverage than that of the

quarterly survey and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the monthly and quarterly rates.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

## Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1949<sup>1</sup>

STATE LEGISLATION enacted during 1949 was notable for the number and type of workmen's compensation amendments adopted. Legislatures of the 44 States and of the Territory of Hawaii, which met during the year,<sup>2</sup> enacted measures to improve their workmen's compensation laws. Most of them, including Hawaii, liberalized benefits; in many, the amount of benefit was increased substantially. The Federal Employees' Compensation Act was liberalized also.

Maximum weekly benefits (including allowances for dependents) of \$25 or more in temporary total disability cases are provided in more than three-fourths of the workmen's compensation laws as a result of these changes. A maximum of \$35 or more a week for temporary total disability is provided under 11 acts<sup>3</sup> and under 6 of these<sup>4</sup> it is over \$40. Alaska has no limit on the maximum weekly benefit. Arizona, by constitutional provision, had no limitation on the weekly maximum payment prior to November 1948. However, by legislation initiated that month, compensation is limited according to type of injury to either 66½ percent, 65 percent, or 55 percent of a monthly wage of \$1,000, thus fixing a weekly maximum payment that ranges from \$126.92 to \$153.85. This change was designed primarily to meet the problem of high salaries in the motion-picture industry.

In addition to the liberalization of benefits, 1949 State legislation was outstanding for the trend toward full coverage of occupational diseases instead of schedule coverage. Six States changed from schedule to full coverage. South Carolina enacted occupational disease coverage for the first time and adopted the all-inclusive type of law. More than half of the 40 States with occupational disease provisions now have full coverage.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Bruce A. Greene in the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards.

<sup>2</sup> Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia did not convene in 1949.

<sup>3</sup> Arizona, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, and the Federal Longshoremen's Act and the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

<sup>4</sup> Arizona, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oregon, and Wyoming and the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Other amendments in 1949 included extension of coverage, reduction of waiting period, more liberal medical benefits, increased allowances for burial expenses, second-injury fund and vocational rehabilitation provisions, and changes in procedures.

### Benefits

In 37 States<sup>5</sup> and Hawaii, benefits for death or some type of disability were increased by raising the maximum weekly payment, extending the number of weeks for such payments, increasing

TABLE 1.—*Increases in maximum weekly benefits for temporary total disability under 1949 amendments to State workmen's compensation laws<sup>1</sup>*

State	Weekly maximum increased—	
	From	To
Alabama	\$18.00	\$21.00
Arkansas	20.00	25.00
Colorado	17.50	22.75
Delaware	21.00	25.00
Georgia	20.00	24.00
Idaho	<sup>2</sup> 14.00-20.00	<sup>2</sup> 17.00-28.00
Illinois	<sup>2</sup> 19.50-26.00	<sup>2</sup> 22.50-30.00
Indiana	20.08	23.10
Iowa	20.00	24.00
Maryland	25.00	28.00
Massachusetts	<sup>4</sup> 25.00	<sup>4</sup> 30.00
Michigan	21.00	<sup>2</sup> 24.00-34.00
Minnesota	27.00	30.00
Montana	<sup>2</sup> 17.50-23.50	<sup>2</sup> 20.00-26.00
Nebraska	18.00	22.00
Nevada	20.77-31.15	30.92-40.15
New Hampshire	25.00	30.00
New Mexico	22.00	25.00
North Dakota	<sup>2</sup> 20.00-32.00	<sup>2</sup> 20.00-37.00
Ohio	25.00	30.00
Oklahoma	21.00	25.00
Oregon	18.46-34.38	<sup>2</sup> 21.92-40.38
Pennsylvania	20.00	25.00
Rhode Island	20.00	28.00
South Dakota	20.00	25.00
Tennessee	20.00	25.00
Utah	<sup>2</sup> 22.50-28.15	<sup>2</sup> 25.00-31.25
Vermont	20.00	25.00
Washington	<sup>2</sup> 17.31-32.31	<sup>2</sup> 20.77-35.77
West Virginia	18.00	25.00
Wisconsin	<sup>2</sup> 28.00	<sup>2</sup> 32.55
Wyoming	<sup>2</sup> 16.15-35.76	<sup>2</sup> 20.19-40.38
Hawaii	25.00	35.00

<sup>1</sup> For more detailed information on the increase in benefits for all types of disability cases, see Bureau of Labor Standards Supplement to Bulletin 99 containing revisions of tables 4, 5, 6, and 7.

<sup>2</sup> Depending on whether employee is married and on number of dependents.

<sup>3</sup> Depending on number of dependents.

<sup>4</sup> Plus \$2.50 for each total dependent with aggregate amount limited to weekly wage.

<sup>5</sup> Additional compensation for maintenance during vocational rehabilitation.

the maximum percentage of wages for computing benefits, or increasing the aggregate maximum

<sup>6</sup> All of the 44 States except Florida, Kansas, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

amount of benefits permitted. Benefits for death and all types of disability were increased in 25 States<sup>6</sup> and Hawaii.

Weekly maximum benefits were raised 40 percent or more for temporary total disability cases by the laws for Michigan, Nevada, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and the Territory of Hawaii. Michigan also provided for the payment of extra compensation in the case of dependents up to a maximum of \$34, instead of the former provision of \$21 for a worker with or without dependents.

A new pattern in death benefit awards, initiated by the State of Mississippi in its law effective in January 1949, seems to have been followed and expanded by an unusual provision of the North Dakota law as follows: "In addition to the awards made to a pensioner herein the commissioners shall make an award in the sum of three hundred dollars to the widow of the deceased and one hundred dollars to each dependent child, the total amount of such additional award not to exceed six hundred dollars." North Dakota also increased the maximum percentage of wages to be used in computing death benefits from 66% percent to 75 percent.

Massachusetts doubled the special weekly payments allowed for schedule injuries from \$10 to \$20, and extended the period for such payments from a range of 12 to 300 weeks to a range of 100 to 500 weeks. These payments are in addition to all other compensation benefits. Massachusetts also increased the maximum weekly benefit for all types of disability from \$25 to \$30; in cases of permanent total disability, compensation is provided at 66% percent of average weekly wages for life, instead of at 50 percent after \$10,000 has been paid.

Medical aid benefits were liberalized in 19 States<sup>7</sup> and Hawaii, either by extending the period during which the aid may be given or by increasing the total amount allowed, or both. Maryland and Wyoming changed their laws to provide for full, instead of limited, benefits. This makes 31 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico with unlimited medical benefits.

<sup>6</sup> Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>7</sup> Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Other benefit provisions affected by the 1949 amendments included those for burial expenses, with 18 States<sup>8</sup> and Hawaii increasing the amounts. Illinois and Massachusetts increased the amount to \$500 when there are no dependents. In Connecticut the amount was increased to \$450 and in New York and California to \$400. Under about half of the laws, \$300 or more is provided for this purpose.

### Waiting Period

Provisions relating to the waiting period were amended in five States and Hawaii. The waiting period was reduced from 7 days to 3 in Wyoming; if disability extends beyond 8 days, instead of 15 days, benefits become payable from the first day of the injury. In Colorado it was reduced from 10 days to 7, and in Hawaii from 7 days to 5; compensation is to be paid from the date of disability if injury continues over 21 days, instead of 49. California and Indiana provided for payment of benefits for the waiting period when the disability continues beyond 49 days and 28 days, respectively. In Maine, compensation is to be paid from date of injury, when disability continues 28 days, instead of 6 weeks.

### Coverage

Eight States and Hawaii extended the coverage of their laws. Four of these States changed the provision exempting employers who employ fewer than a stipulated number of workers. Utah provided for coverage of employers of one or more in covered employment instead of three or more; Nevada, two or more under the accident compensation law and one or more under the occupational disease act, instead of four or more under both laws; Connecticut, three or more instead of five or more; and Michigan, four or more instead of eight or more.

In four of the eight States, additional employment was brought under the acts. California extended coverage to persons ordered into fire control service. Arizona added coverage of all elected public officials. Texas authorized counties to provide benefits of the workmen's compen-

<sup>8</sup> California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

sation law to their employees, and Maryland included the police and firemen of the city of Cumberland. Coverage was extended in Hawaii by removing the exemption for workers earning over \$100 per week and for public officials earning over \$4,800 per year.

### Occupational Diseases

Delaware, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, and West Virginia changed from schedule to full coverage of occupational diseases, bringing

TABLE 2.—Coverage of occupational diseases, as of Oct. 1, 1949

Full coverage	Schedule coverage	
	Jurisdiction	Number of diseases <sup>1</sup>
Alaska	Arizona	36
California	Arkansas	15
Connecticut	Colorado	21
Delaware*	Georgia	14
District of Columbia	Idaho	11
Florida	Iowa	16
Hawaii	Kentucky	(2)
Illinois	Maine	13
Indiana	Maryland	39
Massachusetts	New Hampshire	(2)
Michigan	New Mexico	31
Minnesota	North Carolina	25
Missouri	Pennsylvania	12
Nebraska	Puerto Rico	17
Nevada	South Dakota	25
New Jersey*	Tennessee	49
New York	Texas	45
North Dakota	Virginia	46
Ohio		
Oregon		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina**		
Utah		
Washington		
West Virginia*		
Wisconsin		
United States		
Civil Employees		
Longshoremen's Act		

<sup>1</sup> In some States the number of diseases refers to "groups of diseases."

<sup>2</sup> Covers only injury or death by gas or smoke in mines and poisonous gas in any occupation. Voluntary as to silicosis.

\* Covers silicosis and other pulmonary diseases, anthrax, lead poisoning, dermatitis venenata, and diseases due to the inhalation of poisonous gases or fumes.

<sup>4</sup> Full coverage permissible.

\*Changed from schedule to full coverage in 1949.

\*\*New law adopted in 1949.

to 23 the number of States with this type of coverage. Previously the West Virginia law covered silicosis only and the other laws covered a list of diseases ranging from 13 in New Jersey to 31 in Rhode Island.

South Carolina became the fortieth State to enact a law covering occupational diseases. It also adopted the full coverage type of law.

New Mexico was the first among the schedule-coverage States to enact specific legislation for compensation because of injury from fissionable materials.

South Dakota added to its coverage tuberculosis resulting from care of inmates in State institutions by State employees.

Occupational disease amendments included changes in the special provisions relating to silicosis and asbestosis. In Ohio, the special allowances in silicosis cases for change in occupation, when found medically advisable in order to decrease substantially further exposure to silica dust, was increased from \$10 to \$20 per week and extended from 26 to 30 weeks. In addition, an allowance of 66½ percent of loss of wages, subject to a maximum of \$20 per week, resulting from change in occupation, is permitted for a period of 75 weeks. West Virginia increased the maximum benefits for the first stage of silicosis from \$800 to \$1,000 and for those suffering from the second stage, of silicosis, from \$1,600 to \$2,000. In New Mexico the total maximum amount of benefits payable for silicosis or asbestosis was increased from \$5,000 to \$7,500. Minnesota amended its law to permit the employee's physician to request a copy of the findings and report of annual medical examination required for employees in employments involving hazards of silicosis and asbestosis.

### Second-Injury Funds

The number of States with second-injury funds was increased to 41 with the addition of Indiana.<sup>9</sup>

The Indiana law allows an employee who has suffered the loss of or loss of use of an eye or a member of the body, and who loses another in a subsequent industrial accident, to receive full compensation for the combined injuries. The last employer is liable only for the second injury; the balance of the award is to be paid from the fund. The Indiana fund is financed by a levy on insurance carriers and self-insurers of one-half of 1 percent of total compensation paid during the preceding year.

Second-injury fund provisions were broadened in Alabama and California. The Alabama amendment adds loss of both feet or both hands to the list of injuries covered by its second-injury fund and provides that an employer shall be liable only for the degree of injury resulting from the accident, instead of three-fourths of compensation payable

<sup>9</sup> The seven remaining States which do not have such legislation are Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Virginia.

for permanent total disability. In California, second-injury coverage was extended to include any person who has a permanent partial disability; previously only those suffering loss of a member or an eye were covered.

Idaho authorized the Industrial Accident Board to make a special study of its second-injury fund.

To meet the problem of payments having been made to the second-injury fund by an employer or insurance carrier in cases of nondependency which later show dependency, Kansas and Nebraska authorized refunds to be made in such cases.

### Vocational Rehabilitation

Three States (Ohio, Utah, and Wisconsin) amended the provisions relating to vocational rehabilitation. Ohio raised the maximum maintenance allowance from \$15 to \$20 per week for injured employees during training under vocational rehabilitation programs.

Utah authorized the Industrial Commission to pay the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation a maximum of \$520 for the rehabilitation training of a permanently and totally disabled employee. If the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation certifies to the Industrial Commission that an employee cannot be rehabilitated, he shall be eligible for additional benefits at 45 percent of his average weekly wage, with maximum of \$25.

Wisconsin amended its law to provide for payment of actual and necessary traveling expenses in connection with vocational rehabilitation and for maintenance if such instruction is received elsewhere than at the employee's place of residence.

### Special Provisions

Extraterritorial coverage under certain conditions has been added to the New Mexico law to permit a worker of that State to be protected for an injury sustained while working in another State. The amendment also provides for a reciprocal arrangement with any other State which covers its residents while working temporarily in New Mexico.

North Dakota amended its extraterritorial provision so that if a nonresident employer's annual pay roll expended within North Dakota exceeds \$1,000, he shall no longer be considered as operating in North Dakota on a temporary basis.

The amendment also provides that North Dakota residents working within the State for out-of-State employers who have complied with the extraterritorial provision shall be covered by the provisions of the State law under which the employer is covered.

Nonresident alien dependents, under an amendment to the Hawaii law, may be paid 50 percent of benefits otherwise due, instead of requiring such dependents to forfeit all benefits.

### Administration and Procedure

A number of States enacted amendments affecting the organization and procedures of the administrative agency. A new independent Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals was established in Washington to supersede the former Joint Board of the Department of Labor and Industries composed of labor department officers. The new appeal board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor, one representing employees, one employers, and one public member who must be a lawyer.

New Hampshire made a further departure from the court administration type of law to permit the Commissioner of Labor or the Superior Court to be petitioned for a hearing and award. Formerly, only the Superior Court could conduct such hearings.

Oklahoma repealed and reenacted the law creating the Industrial Commission of five members. Salaries were raised substantially: members, from \$4,200 to \$7,200 per year; and the chairman, from \$4,500 to \$7,500.

The Division of Workmen's Compensation of the Missouri Industrial Commission was granted power to make rules and regulations subject to approval of the Industrial Commission.

Six States (Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) amended the provisions relating to medical reports. The effect of these amendments was to make such reports available to the injured employee, the employer, insurance carrier, and the administrative agency.

The provision regarding self-insurers in Massachusetts was amended to require that a sworn statement of assets and liabilities, a pay-roll report for the preceding fiscal year, and a detailed description of nature of business be submitted with application for self-insurance.

Under an amendment to the Utah law, every insurance company, including the State fund, is required to carry all risks for which application is made. The policy when issued may not be canceled except by agreement between the Industrial Commission and employer or, in case of nonpayment of premium, by 30 days' notice to the Industrial Commission and employer.

#### Interim Committees

Three States (Idaho, South Carolina, and Wyoming) have provided for interim committees to study the need for changes in the workmen's compensation laws and to report on their findings at the next regular session of the legislature. Two other States (California and Maryland) have extended the life of committees established for this purpose in 1947.

#### Federal Employees' Compensation

Federal employees' compensation was increased for the first time since 1927. The increase in maximum monthly compensation is from \$116.66 to \$525, and in minimum compensation from \$58.33 to \$112.50, or monthly pay, if less. The percentage of wages payable, subject to the above maximum, is increased from 66% to 75 for an employee with one or more dependents. For the first time, a schedule of injuries is included in which compensation is provided for fixed periods from 15 to 312 weeks, in addition to payment for temporary disability. Allowance up to \$75 a month is authorized for payment of an attendant for an employee permanently disabled. Maximum burial allowances are increased from \$200 to \$400 and payments to surviving dependents of deceased employees are liberalized.

## Paid Vacations Under Collective Agreements, 1949<sup>1</sup>

**LIBERALIZED PAID-VACATION BENEFITS** provided by current collective-bargaining agreements have been one of the outstanding features in the develop-

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations by Dale Henning, under the supervision of Irving Rubenstein.

ment of labor-management relations in the last decade. This was due in part to the pattern, established during World War II by the National War Labor Board, of granting vacations with pay and other fringe benefits in lieu of direct wage increases. In the main, however, more extended vacations for workers, as a product of collective bargaining, have been made possible by greater efficiency, improved technology, and increased productivity of American industry.

Provisions granting maximum vacation periods of 2 weeks or more have come to be widely accepted features of collective bargaining. A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of collective-bargaining agreements in effect in late 1948 or early 1949, reveals that 93 percent, or 1,374 of the 1,473 agreements analyzed, granted workers some type of vacation with pay.<sup>2</sup> Nine out of every ten agreements having vacation provisions stipulated 2 weeks or more as the maximum time allowed, and 30 percent specifically provided for more than 2 weeks after specified periods of service.

In contrast, an earlier study by the Bureau showed that in 1944 only 1.5 percent of the unionized plants covered gave maximum vacations of over 2 weeks.<sup>3</sup> The earlier survey also showed that 63 percent of the plants provided maximum vacations of 1 week or less; in the present survey, fewer than 5 percent of the agreements had such a provision.

Significant features of vacation provisions in collective-bargaining agreements on which information was obtained in the present survey are the length of the vacation period granted; the

<sup>2</sup> The sample included 1,062 agreements covering 20 manufacturing industry groups and 411 agreements covering a wide variety of nonmanufacturing industries. Employment data were available for 839 agreements which covered more than 2,800,000 employees, 70 percent of whom were engaged in manufacturing and 30 percent in nonmanufacturing.

The industries represented were widely distributed throughout the United States. The agreements were about equally divided between affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, approximately one-eighth were with independent (or unaffiliated) unions.

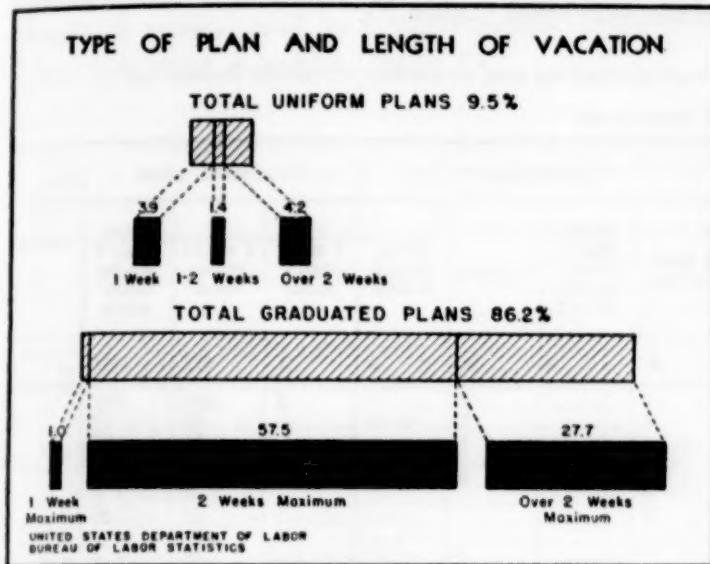
The sample did not include agreements relating to the railroad industry. These are national agreements applying to approximately a million and a quarter rail employees and generally provide for paid vacations of 1 week after 1 year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service.

Very few agreements relating to construction were included in the sample. Because of the seasonal characteristics of this industry and the frequent shifts of workers from one contractor to another, relatively few agreements provide for paid vacations.

<sup>3</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, January 1945 (p. 80): Vacations with Pay in Selected Industries. It should be noted that these data are not strictly comparable since the earlier survey expressed percentages in terms of plants as units, whereas the current study deals with collective-bargaining agreements as units.

type of plan, whether "uniform" for all eligible employees or "graduated" according to length of service; the relationship between earnings and the vacation granted; and the method adopted for computing vacation pay.

### Agreements With Paid-Vacation Provisions, 1949



### Length of Paid-Vacation Periods

The trend toward longer vacation periods was definitely marked in the agreements studied, whether analyzed as a whole or by major industrial groups. Among industries in the manufacturing group with 10 or more contracts in the sample, the petroleum and coal products industry had the greatest percentage of contracts providing vaca-

TABLE 1.—Type of plan and length of vacation period provided under collective agreements, 1948-49

Kind of plan and length of vacation	Agreements having vacation provisions	
	Number	Percent
Total agreements with vacation provisions.....	1,374	100.00
Uniform plans.....		
1 week or less.....	130	9.45
More than 1 week but less than 2 weeks.....	53	3.85
2 weeks.....	7	.51
More than 2 weeks.....	12	.87
Graduated plans.....		
1 week maximum.....	58	4.22
2 weeks maximum.....	1,184	86.18
More than 2 weeks maximum.....	13	.95
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	791	57.57
	380	27.66
	60	4.37

<sup>1</sup> Includes agreements which provide for paid vacations but which do not specify clearly the details of such plans.

tions of more than 2 weeks—36 of the 43 agreements analyzed having such provisions. In electric machinery manufacture, about two-thirds of the 38 agreements analyzed, and in a third industry (rubber products), over half of the 51 contracts analyzed provided vacations of more than 2 weeks.

A maximum vacation period of 2 weeks was provided by 13 of the 14 agreements in the tobacco industry and by almost all of the 50 contracts in the leather and leather products group. Altogether, over half of the contracts in 13 of the 20 manufacturing groups called for a maximum period of 2 weeks.

In nonmanufacturing industries, 30 of 89 contracts in transportation and public utilities, or 33.7 percent, granted maximum vacations with pay of more than 2 weeks.

### Types of Plans

A "uniform" vacation plan provides "flat" or equal vacations of the same duration for all employees who qualify. "Graduated" plans provide for a varying number of days or weeks, depending upon the individual worker's length of service. In collective bargaining, employers and employees have tended to agree on the greater desirability of graduated plans.

Many employers regard graduated vacations as a means of reducing turn-over in their plants and as a reward to those who remain in their employ over a longer period of time. Unions, on the other hand, recognize that the graduated plan offers a means of increasing the total vacation time which employers are willing to grant. An employer, for example, may consider it financially impossible—or he may be reluctant—to grant 3-week vacations to all his workers. However, he may find that a proposal for granting of 3 weeks' vacation to some of his more stable employees and less than 3 weeks—or even less than 2 weeks—to other employees would be practicable. More than 80 out of every 100 agreements analyzed provided for graduated plans (table 1).

With the exception of the anthracite and bituminous-coal mining industries,<sup>4</sup> contract provi-

<sup>4</sup> See p. 522.

sions for uniform vacation plans comprised but a small percentage of vacation clauses within any given industry studied. Plans of this type were most frequently found in transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, textile mill products, and food (table 2).

<sup>4</sup> Termination Report of the National War Labor Board, vol. I (pp. 338 ff., especially 340 and 341).

TABLE 2.—*Vacation provisions in agreements covering manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries*

Industry	Total number of agreements analyzed	Number of agreements with vacation provisions	Manufacturing (1,062 agreements)				Nonmanufacturing (411 agreements)				Other <sup>1</sup>
			Uniform plans			Graduated plans					
			1 week or less	More than 1 week but less than 2	2 weeks	More than 2 weeks	1 week maximum	2 weeks maximum	More than 2 weeks maximum		
Total manufacturing	1,062	1,010	30	4	28	9	11	572	304	52	
Total durable goods	553	513	14	—	7	5	3	290	167	27	
Iron and steel	194	193	3	—	3	1	—	99	77	10	
Electrical machinery	39	38	—	—	1	—	—	11	25	1	
Machinery, except electrical	57	52	1	—	—	2	—	27	19	3	
Transportation equipment, except auto	37	33	2	—	2	2	—	17	9	1	
Automobiles	19	19	2	—	—	—	—	8	3	6	
Nonferrous metals and their products	78	73	2	—	—	—	1	42	23	5	
Lumber	22	16	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	1	
Furniture and finished lumber products	25	25	2	—	1	—	—	18	4	—	
Stone, clay and glass products	82	64	2	—	—	—	—	55	7	—	
Total nondurable goods	509	497	16	4	21	4	8	282	137	25	
Textile mill products	55	54	8	1	—	—	1	40	2	2	
Apparel and other finished textile products	17	14	3	—	1	—	2	5	—	3	
Leather and leather products	51	50	3	—	—	—	1	46	—	—	
Food	113	113	1	3	5	1	—	70	30	3	
Tobacco	17	14	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	1	
Paper and allied products	60	59	—	—	6	—	3	44	5	1	
Printing and publishing	16	16	—	—	3	2	—	3	8	—	
Chemicals	72	70	1	—	—	1	1	33	24	10	
Products of petroleum and coal	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	3	36	4	
Rubber products	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	21	30	—	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	1	

### Length of Service Requirements

During World War II, the National War Labor Board evolved the policy of allowing, under existing stabilization regulations, 1 week of vacation after 1 year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service.<sup>5</sup> This pattern, with various modifications, is evident in many of the graduated plans surveyed (table 2).

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<sup>1</sup> Includes agreements which provide for paid vacations but which do not specify clearly the details of such plans.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this analysis, the national anthracite and bituminous coal agreements, providing for a vacation period of 10 calendar days, were included in the "more than one but less than two weeks" category.

<sup>3</sup> Includes retail automotive, apparel and accessories, lumber and building materials and unclassified retail trade.

<sup>4</sup> Includes motion picture services, medical and other health services, auto repair service and garages, amusement and recreation, and unclassified personal services.

<sup>5</sup> Includes banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and other business services.

<sup>6</sup> Includes private household, nonprofit membership organizations, educational institutions and agencies.

The relationship between length of service and the amount of vacation granted was not tabulated for all agreements covered in the survey. However, an analysis of a sample of 100 contracts (over a fourth of the 380 agreements providing graduated plans with maximum vacation of more than 2 weeks) showed that the maximum vacation granted in 87 contracts was 3 weeks; in 11 agreements, 4 weeks; and in 2 agreements, more than 2 but less than 3 weeks (table 3).

TABLE 3.—*Service requirements and length of vacation provided in 100 plans calling for maximum vacations of more than 2 weeks*

Basic service requirement for a given vacation	Number of agreements
6 months for 1 week, 1 year for 2 weeks, plus—	
4 years for 3 weeks	1
5 years for 3 weeks	1
10 years for 3 weeks	1
10 years for 3 weeks, 20 years for 4 weeks	1
15 years for 3 weeks	2
6 months for 1 week, 5 years for 2 weeks, plus—	
15 years for 3 weeks	1
25 years for 3 weeks	1
1 year for 1 week, 2 years for 2 weeks, plus—	
15 years for 3 weeks	6
15 years for 3 weeks, 20 years for 4 weeks	1
20 years for 3 weeks	1
25 years for 3 weeks	1
1 year for 1 week, 3 years for 2 weeks, plus—	
10 years for 3 weeks	2
15 years for 3 weeks	1
20 years for 3 weeks	3
25 years for 3 weeks	4
1 year for 1 week, 5 years for 2 weeks, plus—	
10 years for 3 weeks	1
15 years for 3 weeks	22
15 years for 3 weeks, 25 years for 4 weeks	6
20 years for 3 weeks	14
25 years for 3 weeks	14
1 year for 2 weeks, plus—	
3 years for 3 weeks, 25 years for 4 weeks	1
14 years for 3 weeks	1
18 years for 3 weeks	4
18 years for 3 weeks, 25 years for 4 weeks	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	8
Total number of agreements	100

<sup>1</sup> This group includes 2 agreements calling for maximum vacation periods of less than 3 weeks, 5 agreements providing for 3 weeks maximum and 1 agreement with 4 weeks as the maximum. Service requirements in these plans did not fit into any of the above categories.

The most common service requirement in the group of 87 agreements providing a maximum 3-week vacation was 15 years—stipulated in 37 agreements. Of the remaining agreements, 10 required less than 15 years of service, 20 required 20 years, and 20 required 25 years.

Of the 11 agreements providing 4 weeks of paid vacation, 9 required 25 years' service before an employee qualified and 2 required 20 years' service. Of the two agreements providing for less than 3 but more than 2 weeks as the maximum vacation allowance, one required that employees must have 8 years of service in order to qualify

for the maximum vacation period of 2 weeks and 3 days; the other specified 13 years of service. A typical clause giving 3 weeks to workers with greater service follows:

Any and all employees of the employer within the terms of this agreement shall receive a vacation with full pay of 1 week, provided the employee has been in the service of the employer 1 year or more, and a vacation with pay of 2 weeks, provided the employee has been in such service 5 years or more, and a vacation with pay of 3 weeks provided such employee has been in such service for 15 years or more.

As to length of service required to obtain vacation periods below the maxima, 78 of the contracts required 1 year of service for 1 week off, and 60 required 5 years' service before 2 weeks could be granted.

Some agreements contained special vacation provisions relating to women employees, and to employees who had served in the armed forces. Several agreements with large meat-packing companies required 20 years' service from men but only 15 years' service from women, before they became eligible for a 3-week vacation. Other contracts provided regular vacations for men and women who, upon returning to work after discharge from the armed forces, did not meet the service requirements by the beginning of the vacation season.

#### Vacation Pay

None of the 1,184 agreements calling for graduated vacation periods required employees to accept less compensation than would normally have been earned if employees had worked during the vacation period. Only 13 agreements provided for greater pay during vacation periods than would normally be earned. In 9 of these, vacation pay was uniformly greater than normal earnings, and in 4 the amount of vacation pay above normal earnings increased in proportion to length of service. A clause illustrative of such provisions reads as follows:

Employees with less than 4 years of service as established by seniority records \* \* \* shall be entitled to a vacation of 1 week, with pay of 40 hours. Employees with more than 4 years' service as established by seniority records \* \* \* shall be entitled to a vacation of 2 weeks with pay of 80 hours. Employees with more than 10 years' service as established by seniority records \* \* \* shall be entitled to a vacation of 2 weeks with pay of 100 hours.

Of the 130 contracts with uniform plans, 30 provided greater vacation pay than normal earnings would have been, had the employee worked during the vacation period. Most of the 30 contracts gave increases in vacation pay, but no increase in time off, as service with the company accumulated. The following clause is illustrative of these provisions:

\* \* \* All hourly paid employees with 5 years of service prior to June 1 of any year will be granted 2 weeks' vacation with vacation pay of 4 percent of their earnings during the preceding fiscal year. All hourly paid employees with 25 years' service prior to June 1 of any year will be granted 2 weeks' vacation with vacation pay of 6 percent of their earnings during the preceding fiscal year.

The contracts covering the anthracite and bituminous-coal industries provide for uniform vacations and flat payment not directly commensurate with the normal work periods or earnings.<sup>6</sup> The 1948 bituminous agreement, for example, stipulated: "An annual vacation period shall be the rule of the industry. From Saturday, June 25, 1949, to Monday, July 4, 1949, inclusive, shall be a vacation period during which coal production shall cease." \* \* \* All employees with a record of 1 year's standing (June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949) shall receive as compensation for the above-mentioned vacation period the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100)." In terms of a regular 5-day workweek, the 1949 vacation period provided for 10 calendar days, which included two week ends and a recognized holiday.

Prevalent methods of calculating vacation compensation in the agreements analyzed were of three types: (1) The average earnings (hourly or weekly) were determined for a past period (often the quarter-year period preceding the start of the vacation season). These averages were then applied to the hours or weeks of vacation granted, as illustrated below:

Each week of vacation pay shall be computed at the employee's average straight-time hourly earnings during a designated normal pay-roll week preceding the pay-roll week in which June 25 occurs, multiplied

<sup>6</sup> Average weekly earnings of bituminous-coal miners ranged between \$68.41 and \$76.84 in the first 5 months of 1949.

by the average number of hours worked by him per week for the 9-week period immediately preceding the pay-roll week in which June 25 occurs, provided that the number of hours for purposes of vacation pay shall not be less than 40 nor more than 48 hours per week.<sup>7</sup>

(2) Straight-time pay is provided for a specified number of hours. For example, a vacation of 1 week is compensated by pay equal to 40 hours at the straight-time hourly rate. This method is sometimes combined with the first method in calculating vacation pay. Thus, one agreement stipulated that hourly paid employees shall receive pay "computed at the straight-time hourly rate of the employee's regular job as of June 1," and the number of hours for which pay is given is obtained by averaging the hours worked per week during a specified period in the contract.

(3) Vacation pay is determined by applying a percentage factor to the employee's earnings over past periods of specified length. Such periods vary from as little as 4 weeks to as much as 1 year. The figures most commonly applied to vacations of 1, 2, and 3 weeks are 2, 4, and 6 percent of the preceding year's earnings, respectively. The following provision serves as an illustration:

Vacation pay for 1 week shall be 2 percent, for 2 weeks 4 percent, and for 3 weeks 6 percent of each employee's earnings for the preceding calendar year  
\* \* \*

Some agreements in the meat-packing industry contain a unique clause under which an employee on vacation receives pay for the number of hours "he would have worked had he not been on vacation." To determine the number of hours such an employee would have worked, several alternative criteria are specified:

(1) If the employee is in a gang using gang time, gang time shall be taken; (2) if in a gang in a department not on gang time, the number of hours worked by the employee who replaced the vacationing employee; (3) if (2) is not applicable, then the average weekly hours worked by the vacationing employee for the full 4 weeks immediately preceding the date of the vacation.

<sup>7</sup> The 40-48-hour limitation is embodied in many clauses to protect the worker against slack production periods, and management against excessive vacation costs, due to abnormal hours worked during the base period.

## Salaries of Office Workers: Intercity Differences, Early 1949<sup>1</sup>

LOS ANGELES RANKED HIGHEST among the 17 cities in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics studied salaries of women office workers in the first half of 1949. Chicago stood second. The lowest salary level was found in New Orleans, with Boston ranking just above that city. The communities studied, together with their approximate rank in terms of salary levels for women in selected office jobs, are shown in the accompanying chart.

The position for each city was not consistent for all jobs; indeed, the rank of some cities varied considerably from one occupation to another. On the other hand, Los Angeles ranked first in 9 of the 11 jobs studied in all cities, and Chicago was second in 6 jobs and first or third in 4 others. New Orleans was last or next to last in all cases. The rank of Cleveland, Atlanta, New York, Portland (Oreg.), and Seattle was also fairly consistent from job to job.<sup>2</sup> Because the over-all rank varies from that for individual jobs, the position of these 17 cities is shown in terms of average salary levels for clerk-typists, one of the leading jobs in terms of employment.

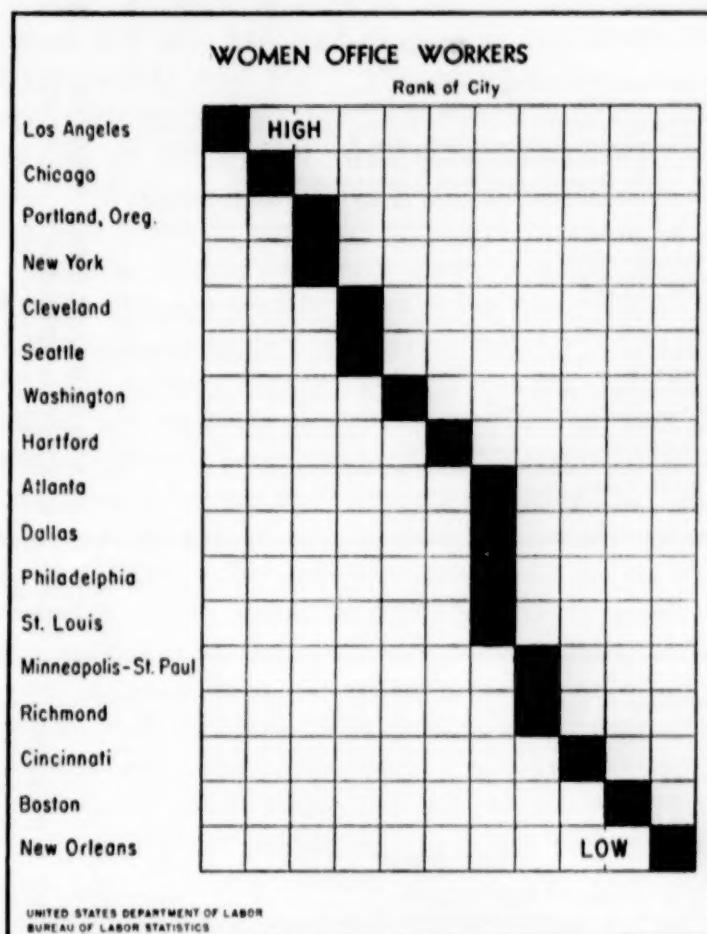
Rank	Rank
Los Angeles.....	1
Chicago.....	2
Cleveland.....	3
Seattle.....	3
Washington.....	3
New York.....	6
Portland (Oreg.)	6
Hartford.....	8
Atlanta.....	8
Dallas.....	10
St. Louis.....	10
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	12
Paul.....	12
Philadelphia.....	12
Cincinnati.....	14
Richmond.....	15
Boston.....	16
New Orleans.....	17

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Lily Mary David of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

Data for this article were collected in 2 groups of studies cutting across industry lines. Studies in 17 large cities were limited to office workers; surveys in 6 smaller cities included a variety of other jobs in addition to office. In all communities except Dallas, data were collected by visit of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments. In Dallas information was obtained by both mail questionnaire and field visit. The coverage of the survey, in terms of both industry and size of establishment is summarized in footnotes to tables 2 and 3. Information on the number of establishments studied in the 17 large cities, together with greater detail on salaries and wage practices will be available in a four-part bulletin (*Salaries of Office Workers in Large Cities, 1949*, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 960). Similar information for the 6 other cities is contained in separate city reports, available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

All the West Coast cities showed relatively high salary levels, and pay in the southern cities studied tended to be at or below average. With these exceptions, however, there was no consistent regional pattern. Thus, the Great Lakes cities varied in position from second highest to third

### Intercity Differences in Office Worker Salaries, 1949



lowest and salaries in some of the northern communities studied were as low as those in southern cities (table 1).

Comparison of the rank of these cities in terms of office workers' salaries with levels of earnings for wage earners indicated some marked variations in intercity differences for the two groups of workers.<sup>3</sup> Thus, the rank of Los Angeles, Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Seattle appears to be higher and that of Boston lower in terms of office-worker salary levels than in terms of wage levels for factory workers.

<sup>3</sup> The over-all rankings were obtained by averaging the ranks for all 11 jobs, giving equal weight to each job in the combination.

<sup>4</sup> See Intercity Wage Differences, 1945-46, in *Monthly Labor Review* June 1948.

TABLE 1.—Average weekly salaries<sup>1</sup> in selected office occupations in 17 large cities, January–May 1949

Sex and occupation	Atlanta, January 1949	Boston, January 1949	Chicago, Febru- ary 1949	Cincin- nati, May 1949	Cleve- land, March 1949	Dallas, May 1949	Hart- ford, January 1949	Los Angeles, January 1949	Minne- apolis- St. Paul, April 1949
<i>Men</i>									
Bookkeepers, hand	\$58.00	\$67.00	\$68.50	\$67.50	\$70.50	(2)	\$65.50	\$70.00	\$57.00
Clerks, accounting	51.50	47.00	56.00	50.00	56.50	(2)	52.00	61.50	50.50
Clerks, general	47.50	59.00	59.00	55.00	57.50	(2)	59.00	54.00	57.50
Clerks, order	52.00	50.00	58.00	52.00	60.50	(2)	51.00	61.00	52.00
Clerks, pay-roll	47.00	56.00	54.00	47.50	62.50	(2)	55.50	62.50	53.50
Clerk-typists	37.50	(2)	43.50	39.00	45.50	(2)	(2)	48.00	(2)
Office boys	32.00	29.50	36.00	30.50	36.50	(2)	33.00	39.50	30.00
<i>Women</i>									
Billers, machine (billing machine)	38.50	36.50	44.50	36.50	41.00	\$40.00	40.50	46.00	38.50
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	36.00	36.00	43.00	38.00	43.50	42.00	(2)	46.50	34.00
Bookkeepers, hand	50.00	47.50	55.50	56.00	56.50	46.50	51.00	62.50	45.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	43.50	47.50	50.50	48.50	50.00	46.50	43.50	54.00	47.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	38.00	36.50	44.00	36.50	41.50	39.00	36.00	45.00	37.50
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	40.50	37.50	46.00	39.00	43.00	42.50	41.50	50.50	38.00
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	40.00	36.50	43.50	36.50	44.50	(2)	(2)	48.00	36.50
Clerks, accounting	40.50	38.50	45.50	40.00	45.00	(2)	42.50	49.50	40.50
Clerks, file, class A	38.00	42.00	44.50	38.00	44.00	(2)	44.50	43.00	39.50
Clerks, file, class B	32.50	30.00	36.50	29.50	34.00	(2)	33.50	35.50	31.50
Clerks, general	41.00	45.50	48.00	46.00	48.50	(2)	50.00	46.00	43.50
Clerks, order	42.00	39.50	44.00	35.00	42.50	(2)	41.50	49.50	40.00
Clerks, pay-roll	42.50	41.00	40.00	42.50	48.50	(2)	43.50	51.50	42.00
Clerk-typists	37.00	33.50	41.00	34.50	40.00	36.00	37.00	44.00	35.00
Office girls	32.00	31.00	35.00	29.00	33.50	(2)	33.00	39.00	30.00
Stenographers, general	43.00	39.00	47.50	41.00	46.00	44.50	42.00	50.00	41.00
Stenographers, technical	45.00	47.00	54.00	(2)	52.50	52.50	54.50	56.00	46.00
Switchboard operators	38.50	39.00	44.50	39.00	43.50	40.00	40.50	48.50	38.50
Switchboard-operator-receptionists	37.50	37.50	44.50	37.50	42.00	38.50	40.00	46.50	37.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general	41.00	35.50	46.00	39.00	44.50	(2)	40.00	42.50	38.00
Typists, class A	40.50	40.00	45.50	41.00	43.50	38.00	46.00	41.50	39.00
Typists, class B	34.00	31.50	40.50	33.00	38.50	33.00	35.50	38.50	33.00

Sex and occupation	New Orleans, January 1949	New York, February 1949	Phi- la- delphia, January 1949	Portland (Oreg.), February 1949	Rich- mond, February 1949	St. Louis, January 1949	Seattle, February 1949	Washing- ton, April 1949
<i>Men</i>								
Bookkeepers, hand	\$53.50	\$69.50	\$65.50	\$70.50	\$67.00	\$63.50	\$69.50	\$65.00
Clerks, accounting	51.00	54.50	49.00	58.50	54.50	51.50	62.50	49.00
Clerks, general	47.50	57.00	59.00	59.50	56.00	49.50	57.00	55.50
Clerks, order	50.50	56.50	53.00	60.00	53.00	53.50	63.00	50.00
Clerks, pay-roll	54.00	56.00	54.00	63.00	56.00	50.00	60.50	52.00
Clerk-typists	36.50	42.00	38.50	(2)	(2)	43.50	(2)	47.00
Office boys	22.50	32.50	31.00	34.00	28.50	30.50	36.50	33.50
<i>Women</i>								
Billers, machine (billing machine)	35.50	43.00	41.00	42.00	40.00	39.00	43.00	39.50
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	(2)	48.00	38.00	44.50	35.00	44.00	42.50	46.00
Bookkeepers, hand	45.50	60.00	49.50	60.00	50.50	46.00	55.50	59.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	38.50	50.50	44.50	49.00	41.00	47.50	49.00	43.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	35.00	43.00	36.50	44.50	35.00	38.50	41.50	40.50
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	35.50	45.00	40.50	46.00	40.00	42.00	44.50	45.50
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	35.00	42.50	39.50	41.50	(2)	37.50	43.00	41.00
Clerks, accounting	38.00	44.50	39.50	46.50	41.50	40.50	45.00	46.50
Clerks, file, class A	33.50	45.00	39.00	41.50	38.50	40.50	47.00	47.00
Clerks, file, class B	29.00	34.00	31.00	35.50	30.00	32.00	36.50	37.00
Clerks, general	36.50	49.00	47.00	48.00	39.00	39.50	47.00	47.50
Clerks, order	31.00	43.50	41.50	43.00	39.50	42.50	44.00	38.00
Clerks, pay-roll	37.00	48.50	43.50	47.00	43.50	42.50	48.50	47.50
Clerk-typists	31.50	39.50	35.00	39.50	34.00	36.00	40.00	40.00
Office girls	25.00	32.50	29.50	35.00	29.00	30.00	35.00	34.00
Stenographers, general	39.00	45.50	40.00	45.00	42.50	41.00	47.00	48.50
Stenographers, technical	52.00	52.50	46.50	(2)	(2)	44.50	55.50	51.50
Switchboard operators	35.00	45.50	38.50	43.50	39.50	39.50	43.00	41.50
Switchboard-operator-receptionists	33.00	44.00	39.50	43.50	39.50	37.50	43.00	41.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general	35.50	44.00	37.00	44.00	37.50	39.50	42.00	42.50
Typists, class A	36.50	43.50	41.50	44.00	39.00	40.50	43.00	44.50
Typists, class B	31.50	36.50	33.50	37.50	34.00	34.50	37.50	37.00

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses but including any incentive earnings.

<sup>2</sup> Not studied in Dallas.

<sup>3</sup> Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

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Information for the 17 cities, together with data for a limited number of jobs in a few smaller communities, does not indicate any consistent variation in salaries with size of community. Within the group of 17 cities, for example, office workers' salaries in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Boston were well below those in Portland (Oreg.), Seattle, and Hartford. Although no very small cities were

one exception: Portland, Maine, typically paid the lowest salaries.

Differences in salary levels of office workers among most of the communities studied were not very wide. For some of the numerically most important jobs, including clerk-typists and general stenographers, average salaries in half of the cities varied by no more than \$5. In half of the cities studied, average salaries of clerk-typists were between \$35 and \$40, and of general stenographers, between \$41 and \$46. The corresponding range was \$65 to \$69.50 for men hand-bookkeepers, \$47.50 to \$56.50 for women hand-bookkeepers, and \$43.50 to \$48.50 for women machine-bookkeepers (class A, bookkeeping-machine operators).

Salaries within each city also varied, as shown by the average weekly salaries for two important jobs given in table 3 by major industry division for each of the 17 large cities. Data for these and other jobs indicate that in most cities salaries in manufacturing typically ranked either first or second among the industry divisions studied. There were exceptions to this ranking in certain cities. In Los Angeles, for example, salaries in the service industry group stood highest, largely because of the inclusion of the motion-picture industry. In some communities, the transportation, communication, and public-utilities group ranked first.

Data for these cities, which together employ a substantial proportion of the country's office force, give some picture of the salary differentials that typically exist among some of the office jobs employing large numbers of women workers. The relationships in weekly salaries, shown in table 4, indicate that for most office jobs studied average salaries varied by 10 percent or less from the average for general stenographers. Typically, women hand bookkeepers, in general the highest paid job surveyed, earned about 20 percent more than general stenographers and about 65 percent more than office girls. Hand bookkeepers usually earned more than machine bookkeepers (class A bookkeeping-machine operators). Clerk-typists averaged about 15 percent less than general stenographers.

Surveys of office workers' salaries on a cross-industry basis were first made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1948. The 1949 studies included six of the cities that were previously surveyed. Comparison of the data collected in

TABLE 2.—*Average weekly salaries<sup>1</sup> for women in selected office occupations, in 6 small cities, March-April 1949.*

Occupation	Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1949	Portland, Maine, March 1949	Rockford, Ill., May 1949
Bookkeepers, hand	\$53.00	\$47.00	\$52.00
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	43.00	37.00	41.50
Clerks, accounting	41.50	34.50	40.00
Clerks, file, class A	43.50	—	41.00
Clerks, file, class B	35.00	30.50	33.00
Clerks, general	43.50	42.50	42.50
Clerks, order	40.50	34.50	39.50
Clerks, pay-roll	45.50	38.50	39.50
Clerk-typists	37.50	35.50	37.50
Stenographers, general	44.50	37.50	43.50
Switchboard-operator-receptionists	39.50	33.00	41.50
Typists, class A	45.00	—	39.50
Typists, class B	33.50	30.50	33.50
Bookkeepers, hand	\$51.50	\$53.50	\$50.00
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	44.50	40.50	39.00
Clerks, accounting	49.50	41.00	39.50
Clerks, file, class A	—	40.00	38.00
Clerks, file, class B	—	31.50	30.50
Clerks, general	37.50	44.50	45.50
Clerks, order	—	37.00	40.50
Clerks, pay-roll	45.50	45.00	42.50
Clerk-typists	38.00	38.50	35.00
Stenographers, general	45.00	43.00	42.00
Switchboard-operator-receptionists	37.00	38.00	38.50
Typists, class A	49.50	—	44.00
Typists, class B	37.50	—	34.00

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings. The studies in these cities covered representative manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail-trade establishments, and finance, insurance, real estate, transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, light and power companies, and selected service industries (personal services; business services; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms); motion pictures with more than 20 workers (plant and office); and automobile repair garages and repair departments of retail automobile dealers employing 5 or more workers.

studied, the 6 cities summarized in table 2 were in general smaller than the 17 cities previously discussed, but there was no consistent salary differential between the two groups. In other words, labor-market characteristics other than city size appear to be more important factors in the determination of salary levels. Among the six smaller cities studied, there was no very clear pattern of salary differences for women office workers, with

TABLE 3.—Average weekly salaries<sup>1</sup> for women clerk-typists and general stenographers in 17 large cities, by industry division, January–May 1949

Occupation and industry division <sup>2</sup>	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Dallas	Hartford	Los Angeles	Minneapolis-St. Paul
Clerk-typists	\$37.50	\$33.50	\$41.00	\$34.50	\$40.00	\$36.00	\$37.00	\$44.00	\$35.00
Manufacturing	38.50	37.00	42.00	35.00	41.00	39.50	37.00	46.00	35.50
Wholesale trade	38.00	35.00	42.00	37.50	40.00	40.00	39.50	46.00	35.00
Retail trade	35.50	30.50	38.50	(*)	(*)	33.50	35.00	40.00	33.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.50	31.00	39.50	32.00	36.50	31.50	36.50	39.50	34.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	(*)	(*)	45.00	(*)	41.00	39.50	(*)	43.00	38.00
Services	33.00	32.00	40.00	33.00	38.50	39.00	(*)	48.00	36.50
Central offices	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Stenographers, general	43.00	39.00	47.50	41.00	46.00	44.50	42.00	50.00	41.00
Manufacturing	44.50	43.00	48.50	41.50	47.50	47.00	43.00	49.50	41.00
Wholesale trade	43.50	39.50	49.00	41.00	45.00	44.00	42.00	48.50	41.00
Retail trade	42.00	33.50	44.50	(*)	(*)	40.00	(*)	47.50	39.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	43.00	36.00	45.00	37.00	42.50	41.00	41.00	45.00	40.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	42.50	44.00	50.00	48.50	43.50	45.00	(*)	48.00	44.50
Services	40.00	39.50	48.00	45.50	47.00	45.00	(*)	61.50	41.00
Central offices	(*)	40.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Occupation and industry division <sup>2</sup>	New Orleans	New York	Philadelphia	Portland (Oreg.)	Richmond	St. Louis	Seattle	Washington	
Clerk-typists	\$31.50	\$39.50	\$35.00	\$39.50	\$34.00	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	
Manufacturing	32.50	40.00	37.00	42.00	38.00	39.00	42.50	44.00	
Wholesale trade	35.00	41.50	33.50	41.50	35.00	35.00	45.00	39.50	
Retail trade	28.50	37.00	31.50	37.50	(*)	34.50	39.50	37.50	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	28.50	37.50	32.00	37.00	31.50	33.00	38.50	38.00	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	34.50	41.50	40.00	43.50	(*)	41.00	42.00	47.00	
Services	31.00	41.50	34.50	(*)	(*)	34.50	(*)	42.00	
Central offices	(*)	42.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Stenographers, general	39.00	45.50	40.00	45.00	42.50	41.00	47.00	48.50	
Manufacturing	41.50	46.50	41.00	47.00	45.00	41.50	47.50	48.00	
Wholesale trade	38.00	46.00	41.00	47.00	42.50	41.00	48.50	48.00	
Retail trade	38.00	43.00	37.50	40.00	(*)	43.50	44.00	45.50	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40.00	44.00	36.00	44.00	40.00	38.00	46.50	45.50	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	39.50	45.00	44.50	46.50	(*)	44.50	46.50	50.50	
Services	38.00	46.00	39.00	(*)	(*)	38.00	45.50	50.00	
Central offices	(*)	48.50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pay for overtime.

<sup>2</sup> These studies covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments (except department stores in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and St. Louis; and limited price variety stores in Cleveland, St. Louis, and Washington) and transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, light, and power companies with over 100 workers (except in Dallas where retail establishments with more than 25 workers, and transportation, communication, and other public utility establishments with more than 50 workers were studied); and establishments engaged in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and selected service industries

(business services; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations), with more than 25 workers (except in Chicago and New York where only establishments with more than 50 workers were studied; and in Washington where insurance and real estate offices, professional services, and nonprofit membership organizations of all sizes were covered). Manufacturers' sales offices and legal services of all sizes were also covered in Washington. Central offices with more than 50 workers were studied in New York.

<sup>3</sup> Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

the two periods indicates that, although the increase in average salaries varied from job to job, it averaged about 6 or 7 percent in all 6 cities.

### Scheduled Workweeks

The 40-hour week was the most common single schedule for office workers in all cities except Hartford and New York (table 5). In the former city, almost half of the workers were on a 37½-hour schedule, while in New York the most common workweek was 35 hours. Moreover, although 40 hours was the single schedule reported most frequently in Boston and in Washington, over half of the women office workers in each city worked less than 40 hours.

In all the large cities studied except Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland (Oreg.), St. Louis, and Seattle, at least one out of five women office workers was on a schedule of less than 40 hours a week. Schedules in excess of 40 hours were not common in any large city; they were most frequent in New Orleans, where about 15 percent of the women worked more than 40 hours.

The relatively short workweek reported in Hartford is related to the predominance of the insurance industry; two out of three workers in finance, insurance, and real estate in that city were employed on a 37½-hour week. Hours in other industry groups in Hartford tended to be somewhat shorter than those in most other cities but the difference was not very great.

In New York, 7 out of 10 workers in manufac-

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turing; finance, insurance, and real estate; and wholesale trade were on schedules of less than 40 hours. New York was the only city in which most of the women office workers in manufacturing establishments were on workweeks of less than 40 hours. In contrast, in most cities a majority of the office workers in finance, insurance, and real estate were on these shorter schedules.

TABLE 4.—Relationship of weekly salaries for women in selected office occupations, 17 large cities, January–May 1949<sup>1</sup>

Occupation	Index of weekly salaries (average for general stenographers = 100)	
	Average <sup>2</sup>	Range within which middle half of city indexes fell <sup>3</sup>
Bookkeepers, hand	121	117-124
Stenographers, technical	115	112-118
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	108	104-111
Clerks, pay-roll	103	102-104
Clerks, general	101	96-108
Stenographers, general	100	100-100
Clerks, accounting	98	97-99
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	96	94-99
Clerks, file, class A	96	92-99
Clerks, order	96	93-99
Switchboard operators	95	91-96
Typists, class A	95	92-99
Billers, machine (billing machine)	93	90-95
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	93	91-95
Transcribing-machine operators, general	93	91-96
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	92	90-94
Switchboard-operator-receptionists	91	90-95
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	90	88-93
Clerk-typists	86	84-88
Typists, class B	80	80-84
Clerks, file, class B	76	74-78
Office girls	73	71-74

<sup>1</sup> This table is based on the average relationship in salary levels in an entire community; these relationships may differ considerably from the differentials existing within individual firms or industries since the city figures are influenced by interestablishment differences in the relative importance of jobs.

<sup>2</sup> Median.

<sup>3</sup> Although the table is based on only 17 communities, the range within which the middle half of the city indexes fell is presented to give some indication of the fact that these relatives vary from city to city.

Analysis of the data for the six smaller communities studied indicates a tendency for workweeks in excess of 40 hours to be more common than in larger communities. Thus, about one out of three women office workers in Portland (Maine), about one out of four in Rockford and Shreveport were on a schedule of more than 40 hours; these were the three smallest cities studied.

A 5-day week was in effect for establishments employing at least three-fourths of the women

office workers in each city.<sup>4</sup> Longer workweeks, typically 5½ days, were reported most often in Los Angeles, New Orleans, Richmond, and Portland (Oreg.). New Orleans was the only city in which workweeks of more than 5 days were reported by a substantial number of manufacturing establishments. A 5½-day or 6-day week was scheduled for at least two-fifths of the women workers in Los Angeles, Richmond, and Chicago finance, insurance, and real estate offices. Workweeks of 5½ days were also common in wholesale trade, although the 5-day week was the most frequent single schedule in this industry.

### Related Wage Practices<sup>5</sup>

Vacations with pay after a year's service were received by practically all office workers in the cities studied. The most common single vacation provision after a year's employment was 2 weeks annually, reported for about three-fifths or more of the office workers in all but two cities for which such data were collected. In Grand Rapids and Rockford, almost half of the office workers were given only a week of vacation after a year's employment.

In all cities, the proportion of workers receiving 2-week vacations after 2 years' service was substantially greater than after 1 year's service. At least 3 out of 4 workers in each city were allowed 2 weeks' vacation after 2 years. However, Washington was the only city in which vacations of more than 2 weeks were frequently allowed after 2 years of employment.

Except in Washington and Hartford, vacations of more than 2 weeks a year were not common even after 5 years of employment with the same firm. In Hartford, most of the workers with these longer vacations were employed in insurance offices; indeed, in most cities, the insurance, finance, and real estate offices were the only ones in which vacations in excess of 2 weeks were found to any extent. New Orleans, Portland (Maine), and Spokane were the only cities in which as many as 10 percent of the office force

<sup>4</sup> Such data are not available for the six smaller cities studied.

<sup>5</sup> Because surveys were also made in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, and Seattle a year ago, information on wage practices for these cities was not collected again this year.

TABLE 5.—Percentage distribution of women office workers in 22 cities, by scheduled weekly hours, January–May 1949

Weekly hours	Percent of workers employed in offices in—										
	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Grand Rapids	Hartford	Los Angeles	Minneapolis-St. Paul	New Orleans	New York
Under 35				0.1		0.4	0.2			0.5	0.7
35	4.1	7.6	1.5	10.0	1.5	1.5	.9	1.9	0.5	2.7	40.2
Over 35 and under 37½	1.7	13.9	4.9	2.8	1.3	.1	12.9		1.7		15.8
37½	13.0	17.5	10.5	10.0	10.4	24.6	48.4	2.5	6.1	5.3	16.4
Over 37½ and under 40	14.7	16.6	15.5	3.6	7.6	2.6	6.9	2.4	13.4	8.4	2.0
40	60.4	40.4	65.1	69.7	73.6	64.2	30.0	86.9	75.2	68.3	24.9
Over 40 and under 44	.4	1.4	1.1	.8	1.8	3.7	.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	(1)
44	5.4	2.4	1.0	2.6	3.3	2.2	.1	3.2	.6	6.6	(1)
Over 44 and under 48			.4	.4	.5	.5	.2	1.2	.6	3.3	
48		.2	(1)			.2		.1		2.4	(1)
Over 48	.3										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Philadelphia	Portland, Me.	Portland, Oreg.	Richmond	Rockford	St. Louis	Seattle	Shreveport	Spokane	Trenton	Washington
Under 35	1.1	8.2	0.7	6.0		2.8	0.6		0.1	0.1	0.1
35	6.5			6.8		1.8			1.2	3.4	18.0
Over 35 and under 37½	5.5									.5	3.5
37½	19.7	12.2	1.6	9.5		2.7	6.3	4.2		12.2	16.2
Over 37½ and under 40	7.4	6.4	3.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	.8	.4	.3	3.2	13.2
40	59.2	42.4	92.5	66.0	69.5	81.1	91.6	67.9	87.8	73.5	45.0
Over 40 and under 44	.1	8.4	1.5	.3	6.7	2.3		9.1	.6	3.8	1.6
44	.3	18.0	.6	1.1	15.0	2.3	.7	11.2	7.3	2.1	1.8
Over 44 and under 48	.2	2.4		2.7	1.9	.3		3.9	1.1	.2	.4
48		2.0				.1	(1)	3.0	1.6	.7	.2
Over 48								.3		.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

received less than 2-week vacations after 5 years of employment.

Paid sick leave was not formally provided for in the establishments that employed a majority of the office workers. However, a third or two-fifths of the workers in most cities were eligible for paid sick leave after a year's service, but there were exceptions. Not more than one out of four office employees with this amount of service in New Orleans, Portland (Oreg.), and Spokane, but almost half of the office workers in Grand Rapids, Los Angeles, Shreveport, and Washington, were covered by such formal plans for sick leave.

Holidays with pay were granted to practically all office workers in all cities except Rockford. In that city, one out of five workers was reported as not receiving paid holidays. Six holidays a year comprised the most usual arrangement in all cities except Washington, Hartford, and Portland (Maine). In Washington, eight holidays (the number received by the Federal Government

employees) were usually allowed, whereas in both Hartford and Portland (Maine), the most typical provision was for nine holidays a year. Most of the workers in New Orleans and Philadelphia also received more than six holidays annually.

Insurance and pension plans paid for in whole or in part by employers were common for office employees. In every city, at least three out of four office workers were employed in establishments with such plans. Life insurance led in importance, being reported by offices employing at least three out of five workers in each city.

The extent to which nonproduction bonuses were paid to office workers varied considerably from city to city. In Los Angeles, only one out of five office workers was employed in establishments with such bonuses. At the other extreme, almost three out of five workers in New Orleans were in establishments with such arrangements. This intercity variation was found within each industry division. In all cities, bonuses were usually paid at Christmas or the end of the year.

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## Salaries of Library Employees, January 1949<sup>1</sup>

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES' annual salaries averaged about \$2,575, on the average, as reported in January 1949. This covered all employees—both professional and nonprofessional—with the exception of a few groups such as maintenance workers, elevator operators, guards, and the bindery staffs found in a few very large libraries. The average professional library employee received \$3,050 a year, the nonprofessional worker, \$1,975 (table 1).

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of library employees, by annual salaries, 1949<sup>1</sup>

Annual salaries	Percent of employees in—		
	All positions	Professional	Nonprofessional
Under \$1,000	0.6	0.3	1.0
\$1,000 and under \$1,200	1.0	.4	1.9
\$1,200 and under \$1,400	3.5	1.4	6.5
\$1,400 and under \$1,600	5.2	1.5	10.5
\$1,600 and under \$1,800	6.6	2.0	13.1
\$1,800 and under \$2,000	9.7	3.4	18.6
\$2,000 and under \$2,200	8.1	4.5	13.4
\$2,200 and under \$2,400	7.1	4.7	10.6
\$2,400 and under \$2,600	9.0	8.5	9.9
\$2,600 and under \$2,800	8.3	9.7	6.3
\$2,800 and under \$3,000	7.1	9.9	3.1
\$3,000 and under \$3,200	7.2	10.9	2.0
\$3,200 and under \$3,400	5.1	7.9	1.1
\$3,400 and under \$3,600	3.2	5.0	.7
\$3,600 and under \$3,800	3.7	6.0	.4
\$3,800 and under \$4,000	2.7	4.4	.3
\$4,000 and under \$4,200	2.6	4.2	.2
\$4,200 and under \$4,400	1.7	2.7	.2
\$4,400 and under \$4,600	1.7	2.8	.1
\$4,600 and under \$4,800	1.0	1.7	(2)
\$4,800 and under \$5,000	.9	1.5	(2)
\$5,000 and under \$5,400	1.3	2.2	.1
\$5,400 and under \$5,800	.8	1.3	(2)
\$5,800 and under \$6,200	.6	1.0	(2)
\$6,200 and under \$6,600	.3	.5	—
\$6,600 and under \$7,000	.2	.3	(2)
\$7,000 and over	.8	1.3	(2)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average annual salary <sup>2</sup>	\$2,575	\$3,050	\$1,975

<sup>1</sup> Annual salaries reported in January 1949. Salaries do not include cash equivalent of any maintenance provided by employer.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Median. (Amount above or below which half of employees' salaries fell.)

The data on salaries of library employees were obtained by mail questionnaire from members of representative library staffs throughout the United States. Altogether, more than 19,000 professional and nonprofessional employees participated in the study, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the American Library Association.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Lily Mary David of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

About 50,000 workers are employed on a full-time basis in libraries in the United States. Of these, it is estimated that about three-fifths may be classified as professional librarians (for example, reference, circulation, children's or hospital librarians, catalogers, or library administrators). The other workers perform a variety of duties, including the more routine jobs in cataloging and circulation, maintaining stacks, and preparing books and periodicals for binding, as well as stenographic work.

Although a large proportion of the library workers are employed in the more densely populated regions of the country, libraries are, of course, important in all regions. In some of the less populated States and regions, State and other extension library services have been widely developed.

Highest salaries, both for professional and nonprofessional workers, were reported in the Border States, which include the District of Columbia where a large proportion of all library employees work for the Federal Government. The Pacific Coast ranks second in salary levels, followed by the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Mountain regions. The lowest pay for professional workers was found in the Middle West and New England, but the Southeast ranked lowest for nonprofessional workers (table 2).

Public libraries (those giving free general library service to the public of a community or of a wider area and providing circulation of books for home use) employ about two out of five library employees. Considering public libraries alone, highest salaries were received on the Pacific Coast; lowest pay was reported for professional workers in the Middle West and for nonprofessional workers in the Southeast. Average salaries for professional employees in public libraries (\$2,825) were lower than in other types of libraries. This difference may be due at least in part to the greater concentration of other libraries in relatively large communities.<sup>3</sup> Salaries of nonprofessional workers in public libraries (\$1,925) were also slightly below the average for all other libraries considered as a group.

<sup>2</sup> Further detail on the study will be available in a bulletin to be published later by the American Library Association.

<sup>3</sup> For example, most of the libraries maintained by public organizations, many hospital and medical libraries, many elementary and secondary schools employing librarians who devote a major proportion of their time to this work rather than to teaching, and even many of the large university libraries, are in large communities. In addition, most of the Federal Government libraries are in the District of Columbia or in other large cities.

TABLE 2.—Average<sup>1</sup> annual salaries of library employees, by region, 1949<sup>2</sup>

Region <sup>3</sup>	Average <sup>1</sup> annual salaries of—		
	All employees	Professional employees	Nonprofessional employees
All libraries			
United States	\$2,575	\$3,050	\$1,975
New England	2,200	2,600	1,775
Middle Atlantic	2,625	3,075	1,950
Border States	2,775	3,575	2,425
Southeast	2,300	2,825	1,675
Great Lakes	2,575	3,075	1,950
Middle West	2,150	2,575	1,725
Southwest	2,300	2,775	1,775
Mountain	2,550	3,050	1,875
Pacific	2,850	3,300	2,225
Public libraries			
United States	\$2,350	\$2,825	\$1,925
New England	2,200	2,475	1,825
Middle Atlantic	2,500	2,875	2,000
Border States	2,550	2,900	2,000
Southeast	1,875	2,450	1,575
Great Lakes	2,425	2,925	1,975
Middle West	1,925	2,275	1,700
Southwest	1,900	2,425	1,650
Mountain	2,050	2,425	1,800
Pacific	2,650	3,075	2,175

<sup>1</sup> Median (amount above and below which half of employees' salaries fell).  
<sup>2</sup> Annual salaries reported in January 1949. Salaries do not include cash equivalent of any maintenance provided by employer.

<sup>3</sup> The regions used in this study include *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 3 presents information for selected professional positions in public libraries; because of differences in occupational composition among libraries of different sizes and the tendency toward higher salaries in larger library systems, the occupational averages for all units combined should be used with caution. Salaries of chief librarians varied from an average of \$2,000 in small public library systems (those with less than 5 employees) to \$8,100 in libraries with 100 but less than 500 employees. Branch librarians averaged \$2,250 annually in libraries with 5 to 9 workers and \$4,000 in those with 500 or more employees.

Almost 9 out of 10 professional library employees reported some library education, and the same proportion had some general college education. Professional education of over half the

TABLE 3.—Average<sup>1</sup> annual salaries in selected professional positions in public libraries, by size of library system, 1949<sup>2</sup>

Number of employees in library system	Average <sup>1</sup> annual salaries of—				
	Chief librarians	Assistant chief librarians	Chiefs of department or division	Branch librarians	Other supervisors
Public libraries <sup>3</sup>	\$2,500	\$2,350	\$3,125	\$3,075	\$3,075
1-4 employees	2,000	1,700	(*)	(*)	(*)
5-9 employees	3,100	2,300	2,325	2,250	(*)
10-24 employees	3,675	2,750	2,775	2,450	2,900
25-49 employees	5,075	3,625	3,050	2,575	2,625
50-99 employees	5,900	(*)	3,325	2,975	3,025
100-499 employees	8,100	5,000	3,800	3,250	3,075
500 employees or more	(*)	(*)	4,275	4,000	3,300

<sup>1</sup> Median.

<sup>2</sup> Annual salaries reported in January 1949. Salaries do not include cash equivalent of any maintenance provided by employer.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for employees not indicating the size of library in which they were employed.

<sup>4</sup> Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

librarians amounted to about a year of library science, usually taken in addition to a 4-year college course.

Those with professional education received higher salaries than those with no educational credit in this field, and salaries tended to increase with amount of professional education. Men without library science courses received higher average earnings than those who reported study in this field.<sup>4</sup> However, those with two or more years education in this field earned more than those with no professional education.

Supplementary income from library work in addition to regular salaries is apparently not common. During a period of 3 months prior to this study, less than 10 percent of the employees received any such supplementary income, and additional earnings of these employees typically amounted to less than \$15 a month.

### Related Wage Practices

The most typical workweek for library employees is 40 hours; this schedule was reported by about three out of five nonprofessional and about half the professional employees studied, both in public libraries and in all libraries considered as a group. Most of the other employees worked less than 40 hours; altogether over four-fifths of

<sup>4</sup> Information relating salaries to experience and general education will be contained in the final bulletin.

all full-time library employees were on schedules of 35 to 40 hours. Work schedules of more than 44 hours were rare (table 4).

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution of professional library employees according to scheduled weekly hours, by region, 1949*

Scheduled weekly hours	Percent of employees				
	United States	New Eng-land	Middle Atlan-tic	Border States	South-east
Under 35 hours.....	4	5	5	3	5
35-37½ hours.....	17	36	28	6	9
38-39 hours.....	21	19	28	15	21
40 hours.....	47	31	37	73	48
41-42 hours.....	5	4	1	1	11
43-44 hours.....	3	2	(1)	2	2
Over 44 hours.....	2	1	(1)	(1)	3
Other schedules.....	1	2	1	(1)	1
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100

	Percent of employees				
	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
Under 35 hours.....	5	5	2	5	3
35-37½ hours.....	14	10	6	16	12
38-39 hours.....	21	17	21	27	13
40 hours.....	47	42	35	39	68
41-42 hours.....	9	13	14	8	1
43-44 hours.....	2	10	15	3	1
Over 44 hours.....	1	2	7	1	1
Other schedules.....	1	1	—	1	1
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

The 40-hour week was most common in the Border States and on the Pacific Coast. Shorter workweeks were most usual in New England and the Middle Atlantic States; the Southwest had the largest proportion of library employees on schedules of more than 40 hours.

Since many libraries are open during the evening, the schedules of about half the professional and a third of the nonprofessional employees included evening work. Split schedules, with employees being off duty for more than their meal period during the middle of their workday, were less common than evening work. About one out of six professional and one out of eight nonprofessional employees worked divided shifts at least 1 day a week. Generally both evening work and split shifts were limited to 1 or 2 days a week. Both practices were least common in the Border States; evening work was most widespread in New Eng-

land, the Great Lakes States, and the Middle West; split shifts were most usual in the Southeast.

Holidays with pay, or extra pay or time off for holidays worked, are typically received by library employees, although some departments of many libraries are open on Sundays and holidays. Most commonly, employees get nine or more holidays annually, though substantial numbers reported six or eight holidays a year. New England and the Middle Atlantic States led in the proportion of workers receiving nine or more holidays.

Paid vacations and paid sick leave are granted to almost all library employees. The most typical vacation provisions were 4 weeks or a month annually for professional employees and 2 weeks for nonprofessional employees; for both groups of workers the most usual amount of sick leave provided was 10 to 12 workdays a year.

Retirement pension plans were reported by about three-fourths of the professional and two-thirds of the nonprofessional workers in libraries. Almost all were private retirement plans; few employees were subject to Federal social-security provisions. A fourth of the employees reported that they were covered by some other type of insurance paid for at least in part by the library. Accident, hospitalization, and life insurance were about equally common. The Border, Pacific, Great Lakes, New England, and Middle Atlantic regions led in the prevalence of retirement pensions; the latter three regions, together with the Mountain States, ranked highest in provisions for other types of insurance.

### Opinions of Workers

Salaries, including methods of determining pay increases and opportunities for promotion, were the most frequent cause of complaint on the part of library employees. However, even on these aspects of their work, fewer than half of the workers participating in the survey voiced dissatisfaction. A good deal of criticism was also expressed about lunch, restroom, and locker facilities as well as physical working conditions. On the other hand, there was general satisfaction among both the professional and nonprofessional employees with their jobs as a whole.

## Ferrous Foundries: Earnings in June 1949<sup>1</sup>

MACHINE MOLDERS in ferrous foundries had average hourly earnings in June 1949 ranging from \$1.26 to \$2.01. Earnings in this occupation, usually based upon incentive methods of pay, average \$1.75 or more in approximately half of the 24 large cities included in a Bureau of Labor Statistics study.<sup>2</sup> Hand bench molders and floor molders, who were typically paid time rates in

more than two-thirds of the cities, generally averaged from \$1.50 to \$1.85 an hour. Although numerically less important than molders among the estimated 64,000 foundry workers employed in the 24 cities, wood patternmakers generally had the highest earnings levels; their averages ranged from \$1.53 to \$2.35 and were above \$2.10 in 4 of the 10 cities for which data are presented. Hand truckers, the lowest paid of the eight key job groups surveyed, averaged from 93 cents to \$1.37 an hour.

*Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for men in selected occupations in ferrous foundries in 24 cities, June 1949*

City	Chippers and grinders	Core-makers, hand	Molders, floor	Molders, hand, bench	Molders, machine	Pattern-makers, wood	Shake-out men	Truckers, hand
Baltimore	\$1.12	\$1.40	\$1.55	\$1.52	(2)	\$1.53	\$1.18	(2)
Birmingham	.93	1.16	1.19	1.16	\$1.26	(2)	.95	.93
Boston	1.24	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.62	(2)	1.25	(2)
Buffalo	1.49	1.70	1.60	1.66	1.90	1.79	1.48	(2)
Chicago	1.50	1.82	1.72	1.70	1.76	2.12	1.43	1.29
Cincinnati	1.32	1.71	1.72	1.56	1.67	(2)	1.29	(2)
Cleveland	1.55	1.83	1.78	1.72	1.78	2.21	1.50	1.20
Denver	1.21	1.53	1.53	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.15	(2)
Detroit	1.66	1.91	1.84	1.87	1.93	(2)	1.52	1.37
Hartford	1.30	1.53	1.81	1.60	1.79	(2)	1.10	(2)
Houston	1.11	1.57	1.67	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.23	(2)
Indianapolis	1.58	1.75	1.69	1.61	1.91	(2)	1.39	1.14
Los Angeles	1.30	1.67	1.82	1.66	1.98	2.35	1.31	(2)
Milwaukee	1.67	1.88	1.75	1.57	1.87	1.66	1.41	1.15
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.35	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.60	(2)	1.47	1.20
Newark-Jersey City	1.21	1.62	1.69	1.73	1.76	(2)	1.27	1.14
New York	1.29	(2)	1.69	1.66	1.68	(2)	1.20	(2)
Philadelphia	1.52	1.93	1.75	1.67	1.84	1.93	1.27	(2)
Pittsburgh	1.49	1.78	1.75	1.58	1.73	1.77	1.32	(2)
Portland (Oreg.)	1.51	1.79	1.77	1.79	(2)	(2)	1.57	(2)
St. Louis	1.63	1.81	1.67	1.73	1.65	1.95	1.27	1.14
San Francisco	1.46	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.75	2.19	1.39	(2)
Seattle	1.45	1.75	1.76	1.74	(2)	(2)	1.34	(2)
Toledo	1.71	1.79	(2)	1.71	2.01	(2)	1.43	1.24

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work, but includes incentive pay.

<sup>2</sup> Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

In general, earnings levels were highest in the Great Lakes and Pacific Coast cities, although there were exceptions among individual jobs. Philadelphia, for example, had the highest earnings for hand coremakers (\$1.93), and floor molders in Hartford (at \$1.81) averaged only 3 cents less than in Detroit, the city ranking highest in this job. The lowest earnings levels among the 24 cities were in Birmingham.

Earnings of time and incentive workers could be compared for chippers and grinders, hand core-

makers, and shakeout men in about half the cities, including most of the larger foundry centers. In these comparisons, the differential in favor of incentive workers most frequently was between 20 and 40 cents an hour.

Comparisons of earnings in the jobs studied with those recorded in November 1947, the date of the last similar Bureau study, showed increases in most cities for practically all jobs. These increases ranged from 5 to 15 percent in nearly two-thirds of the job averages and exceeded 15 percent in one-seventh. The few declines noted generally reflected lower earnings for incentive-paid workers. There was little evidence of a uniform pattern of wage change either by city or by individual job, partly because of variations in the proportion of incentive workers employed in each job in each of the two studies.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Louis E. Badenhoop of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics. Field representatives of the Bureau obtained the data from company records and classified the workers on the basis of uniform job descriptions. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city presented here is available on request.

<sup>2</sup> The study covered foundries manufacturing castings from gray iron, malleable iron, or steel and employing 21 or more workers. Hourly earnings include incentive pay, but exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

### Related Wage Practices

Weekly work schedules reported in June 1949 were below 40 hours in 118 of the 264 foundries surveyed; practically all others studied reported 40 hours. Only in Portland (Oreg.) and Seattle were schedules of at least 40 hours reported by all firms visited. Work schedules in foundries reporting less than 40 hours varied from 16 to 36, although nearly two-thirds of these reported 32 hours.

Second shifts were operated by approximately half, and third shifts by one-eighth, of the foundries surveyed in June 1949. Most of those operating extra shifts paid shift differentials. The amount of the differential varied considerably; 5 cents in addition to the first-shift hourly rate was most common for second-shift workers, and between 5 and 10 cents for third-shift workers.

Formalized paid-vacation policies applying to plant workers were reported by all but 13 of the foundries studied. After a year of service, practically all these workers were entitled to 1 week's vacation with pay; in Detroit about half the foundries granted 2 weeks. Most firms granted 2 weeks after longer service, the additional service requirements varying from 2 to 5 years.

Paid holidays were also provided by more than two-thirds of the firms. The usual practice in Cincinnati was 4 holidays with pay, whereas in New York and Seattle 7 holidays were usually allowed. A great majority of the other firms with paid holiday provisions allowed 6 days. Foundries with no paid holidays were in the majority in Birmingham, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, and Portland, Oreg.

the South alone. In fact, they emphasize that "the South should not—and generally does not—expect special treatment from the Federal Government. The South as a region cannot expect to benefit from Federal policies planned with a sectional bias." If, for example, substantially full employment in the Nation as a whole were not maintained, "it would be virtually impossible to carry out an effective program for the economic progress of the South."

In this report, the effects of Federal policies on the economic progress of the South are appraised against a background of factual data on natural resources and the economic and social conditions of the region.<sup>2</sup> Among the subjects important to the South on which present Federal policies are considered, or on which recommendations are made for new action, are the maintenance of high employment; increased per capita income; industrial development; agricultural production and income support programs; provision of adequate financial resources; labor and wages; development of natural resources; social security benefits; aids to research and education; taxation; and foreign trade.

Many causes of the South's economic retardation have been advanced. Among these, the report enumerates the protective tariff imposed by the North on the South, higher freight rates in the South, absentee ownership of southern industry, and the wage differential between the South and the rest of the country, all of which, the writers say, "are actually either of minor importance or are not truly causal. \* \* \* The so-called evils of absentee ownership have been greatly exaggerated. The South needs far more industrial investment from whatever source available. \* \* \* Great increases in capital investment must take place if industrial expansion is to be

<sup>1</sup> National Planning Association. *The Impact of Federal Policies on the Economy of the South*, by Calvin B. Hoover and B. U. Ratchford, Washington, 1949, 154 pp., processed; and press release of June 20, 1949. The volume has been printed as a report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 81st Cong., 1st sess., under the title of *Economy of the South* (25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington).

An article on New Industrial Development in the South, based on Report No. 1 of the NPA Committee of the South (New Industry Comes to the South), was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for August 1949 (p. 159).

<sup>2</sup> The 13 States represented in the survey are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

As the Southeastern States, particularly those east of the Mississippi River, have problems which the writers regard as peculiarly southern, the views and conclusions expressed in the report apply primarily to those States, and only to a "less and varying extent" to the Southwest.

### Effect of Federal Policy in the South: A Report

RAISING of per capita wealth and income is the essence of the South's economic problem with which Federal policy must deal, in the opinion of the authors of a report recently prepared for the President's Council of Economic Advisers.<sup>1</sup> However, they stress the need for policies designed for the best interests of the entire Nation and not for

made on a scale sufficient to provide employment and to increase value added per worker."

Substantial progress has been made during the past 20 years in overcoming the economic lag behind the rest of the country, but "much remains to be done," it is stated. "The fundamental means by which the economic lag of the South can be overcome is through the increase of productivity and value of output of southern industry and agriculture. This means that the South must have more industry and the kind of industry in which the value of output per worker is higher. It means an agriculture of fewer uneconomically small farms and of more medium-sized farms employing fewer people with larger output per capita and with greater diversification in crops. Fortunately, these trends in industry and in agriculture already exist. \* \* \* New industries have been established. The number of persons employed in industry has increased. Real wages have risen and the wage differential [between the South and other regions] somewhat diminished. In agriculture there has been a trend toward diversification, larger output per capita, larger producing units, and a reduction in tenancy. The policies of the Federal Government have on the whole facilitated these developments which operate to diminish the economic lag of the South. \* \* \* The Federal Government can continue to be of the greatest possible service to the area in maintaining conditions such that these trends can develop further and in accelerating the rate of change."

Although per capita income has increased more rapidly in the South than in the country as a whole during the last 15 years, the writers point out, it still is much below that of the rest of the country. Action by the Federal Government to increase per capita income in the South in relation to the national average should, they believe, be "primarily a continuation and extension of the type of aid which has been furnished in the past. The Federal Government itself cannot carry out operations which will produce greater income in industry and agriculture. This must be done by private individuals and corporations. \* \* \* The policies of the Federal Government in bringing about the recovery of the economy of the United States from the depression of the thirties and in carrying out policies which supported agricultural income were of the greatest help to the South. The at-

tainment and maintenance of a high level of output per capita in industry and agriculture depends upon the carrying out of similarly effective economic policies in the future."

"The maintenance of full employment in industry on the one hand and the support of farm income on the other are two of the pillars upon which economic development of the South in the future must rest. \* \* \* The maintenance of fair practices in collective bargaining [and] the setting of minimum wages at levels which will not allow employers unfair advantages in competition through the payment of substandard wages but which will not be so high as to limit the expansion of industry are likewise complex functions of the Federal Government essential to the economic development of the South."

### Agricultural Expansion

To aid in expanding physical output per capita in agriculture, the authors recommend: (1) Continuation and extension of the scope of such Federal activities as support of research carried on in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, of erosion control and soil conservation, and of the Federal-State extension system. The latter has made available, through county agents, the results of research in agriculture and has furnished guidance in developing the most profitable types of agriculture and of agricultural practice. (2) The more general extension of loans for soil improvement and for similar purposes by local banks at reasonable rates. Although this is considered to be primarily a matter of local policy, some of the Federal Reserve Banks have "worked out a comprehensive program for the guidance and encouragement of local banks in making such loans." (3) Continuation of the role of the Farmers' Home Administration in making loans available to farm people for improving productive efficiency.

The full agricultural program proposed would involve dependence on "forward pricing" of farm commodities by the Government (to ensure farmers some guarantee against price fluctuations), based upon an estimated "normal price," together with "compensatory payments" to farmers. Such payments, rather than governmental loans or buying operations, "have the same effect in supporting farmers' incomes" but would "allow prices of farm products themselves to move freely."

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### Industrialization

Two direct ways to promote industrialization are suggested: (1) The influence, and even the authority, of the Federal Government should be exerted to insure an appropriate allocation of defense industries in the South. (2) The Federal Government should provide financial aid for regional research centers and graduate technical schools—now lacking in the South—and for fellowships for study and research in industrial engineering, industrial management, chemistry, and physics. This support should be furnished to all regions, not just to the South.

No specific recommendation is made for direct Federal financial aid for industrialization, but two general policies with respect to funds are proposed. Neither of these, it is pointed out, would necessarily entail any cost to the Federal Government. The first would be the extension of deposit insurance to cover 100 percent of all deposits. "With over a billion dollars of resources at its command, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is now strong enough to assume this added risk." The second change would be for the Treasury to watch the regional flow of funds in any future period of financial tension, and if it is found that there is any pronounced tendency for funds to leave any one region, to move treasury deposits to counteract the movement. Further participation by the Federal Government in this field should depend, according to the authors, upon the legitimate need for business capital funds and the resources to meet those needs, as determined from an "intensive, thorough survey."

### Natural Resources

Recommendations for the development of natural resources include expansion of the program of forest conservation and development, harnessing of undeveloped water power wherever economically feasible, a careful study of mineral resources and the possibilities for their profitable use, and a program for conservation of the petroleum and natural gas of the Southwest. "Most of these activities will require the cooperation of individuals, States, and the Federal Government."

The possibility of adapting the methods and techniques of the Tennessee Valley Authority to other conditions and areas should be "investigated

thoroughly," the writers state. They describe the TVA project as "the most ambitious and far-reaching attempt the Federal Government has ever made to bring about the coordinated, integrated, long-range conservation and development of the natural resources of a large area," and say that it has been of "real significance and value to the area affected." It has harnessed the water power of the Valley and expanded electric generating capacity "far beyond what would have been done under private enterprise. \* \* \* It has promoted industry where it was needed most, and it has raised incomes where they were lowest. It has facilitated a balanced economic development of the area. It has put natural resources to work and helped to conserve and improve soil and forest resources. In all of these respects, it has been a successful and profitable experiment."

### Fiscal Policy

Under the head of fiscal policy, the authors make recommendations on taxation, Federal grants-in-aid under the Social Security Act, and education. With respect to individual income taxes, they see "valid reasons, on a national basis, for raising personal exemptions to the point where they will represent as much purchasing power as they represented when they were prescribed in the middle of the war. Such a change would have special significance in the South; it would increase the consumer's purchasing power and would enable the low incomes to afford a slightly higher standard of living." Concerning taxation of industrial companies, it is felt that if taxes prevent the large, national companies, on which the South places great reliance for industrial expansion, from retaining or attracting sufficient funds to carry through that expansion, then "the principal source of funds and the main driving force for southern industrial development will be eliminated."

In view of the changes in prices since the 1946 amendment of the Social Security Act, which increased the Federal proportion of public assistance payments in grants-in-aid to the States, a doubling of the Federal share in such payments is suggested. "This would provide a minimum national standard which would certainly not be too high for any region, would require the States to contribute something toward that minimum, and would encourage them to go beyond that level."

Federal aid to public education in the South the writers regard as an urgent need. If and when such aid is provided, they warn, "every possible precaution should be taken to prevent the amount from growing to enormous size and to prevent the system from being used as an instrument of social reform by any group. \* \* \* Perhaps one device to aid in this direction \* \* \* would be to provide that allocations to the various States should be made by the Treasury Department \* \* \* and that the unit making the allocations and authorizing disbursements should not exceed some small number, say 25."

### Foreign Trade

Foreign trade is of much less importance to the southern economy than formerly, according to the authors, and therefore the South's specialized interest in our foreign trade policies has substantially diminished. "The South has much the same interest as the rest of the country in the foreign trade policy of the Federal Government. Working out through the proposed International Trade Organization, the reciprocal trade pacts, and other international institutions and agreements, the means by which the rest of the world can pay us for our exports instead of our having to give them away or to push them on a reluctant world through export subsidies is another of the essential responsibilities of the Federal Government. Once more, it must be said that the maintenance of a dynamic domestic economy is the prerequisite for the effective implementation of such a foreign trade policy."

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## Living Expenditures of Worker Families in Greece

A SURVEY of the cost-of-living expenditures of Greek worker families was recently concluded, which, together with other statistical compilations not yet initiated, may be used for determining national wage policy and perhaps also for reviewing the various cost-of-living indexes currently compiled for the Athens area. The study, which is the first of its kind on record in Greece, was made

by the Labor and Manpower Division of the ECA Mission to Greece.<sup>1</sup> According to the Division's interviewers " \* \* \* the general health conditions of the families appeared to be fair and poor, in almost 90 percent of the families interviewed." The report concluded: "It may be observed that the health condition in the majority of families was far from satisfactory."

Information was collected from February through May 1949 covering 500 families in the Athens-Piraeus area and in a cross section of cities outside of Athens, namely, Volos, Heraclion, Patras, and Salonika. For the most part the survey was confined to families in which the chief earner was a manual worker. By checking with the local trade-union centers, a sample selection was obtained that represented a "reasonable cross section" of workers in the principal industries in each community included in the study.

Data were obtained on actual daily expenditures (itemized over a 1- to 2-week period), such as expenditures for food and daily transportation; monthly expenses (for the month prior to the interview) for such categories as housing, cooking fuel, and personal care; and estimated annual expenses (for the preceding year) for clothing and household supplies. Most of the information was obtained from housewives at home. An additional analysis was made of the housing and general living conditions of each family.

### Results of Survey

The families covered in the survey included 2,705 persons, of whom 1,180 were adults, 352 were children over 16 years old, and 1,173 were under 16 years of age. Most of these families had 4, 5, and 6 members. About 71 percent of the 500 families included one wage earner, 23 percent two wage earners, and 6 percent three wage earners. The total number of employed workers was 676, or an average of 1.35 wage earners per family. The chief wage earners were engaged in 48 different occupations, of which the most numerous groups were in the metal work, quarrying, tobacco, textile, chemical, and shipping industries.

<sup>1</sup> The schedule used for the survey was devised by Boris Stern, chief of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who was also responsible for the initial planning and organization of the project. The data were gathered and analyzed under the direction of Leonard Linsenmayer and with the cooperation of the Greek Ministry of Labor and the General Confederation of Greek Labor.

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As shown in the accompanying table, approximately 66 percent of the daily expenditures per family were on food, 7.8 percent on clothing, and 0.9 percent on household equipment. The item "daily expenditures other than food" reflects chiefly cost of daily transportation and of tobacco. Housing expenditures in rented homes were relatively low, because of the Greek rent stabilization policy. Of the 500 families surveyed, 201 lived in rented houses, 136 owned their own homes, and 163 were using free housing of one kind or another. Forty percent of the families were rated as living in poor dwellings, 25 percent in good, and the remaining 35 percent in medium or fair dwellings. Some shelter merely consisted of caves or huts constructed of salvaged tin sheets. Evidences

*Average expenditures per day per family for major cost-of-living items, selected worker families in selected areas<sup>1</sup> in Greece, February–May 1949*

Cost-of-living expenditures for—	Daily expenditures per family <sup>2</sup>					
	Total all areas		Athens-Piraeus area		Other areas	
	Average per family	Percent of total	Average per family	Percent of total	Average per family	Percent of total
All items.....	<i>Drachmas</i> 29,775	100.0	<i>Drachmas</i> 30,672	100.0	<i>Drachmas</i> 27,802	100.0
Food.....	19,665	66.1	19,930	65.0	19,049	68.5
Daily expenditures other than food.....	3,318	11.1	3,360	10.9	3,228	11.6
Housing and housing facilities.....	1,310	4.0	1,407	4.6	1,085	3.9
Fuel for cooking and heat.....	1,729	5.9	1,846	6.0	1,454	5.2
Personal care.....	692	2.4	802	2.6	543	2.0
Illness.....	529	1.8	450	1.5	713	2.6
Clothing <sup>3</sup> .....	2,281	7.8	2,567	8.4	1,616	5.8
Household equipment.....	251	.9	310	1.0	114	.4

<sup>1</sup> Athens, Piraeus, Heraclion, Patras, Saloniaka, and Volos.

<sup>2</sup> At the end of May 1949, the exchange rate was 10,000 drachmas to \$1. On Sept. 20, the rate was changed to 15,000 drachmas to \$1.

<sup>3</sup> Average based on total expenditures from June 1948 to June 1949.

were also found of the doubling up of families, notably in one case the use of old army barracks. Each family in the barracks had a "room" of which the walls were made of heavy paper or burlap. There were no kitchen facilities and no lavatory or bathing facilities of any kind. The cooking was done on fireplaces outside of the building. Meat was consumed in less than 10 percent of the midday and evening meals. In many cases only one regular meal was eaten per day; bread, cheese, and olives made up all other meals.

## Extent of Labor Organization In Canada, 1948<sup>1</sup>

A TRADE-UNION MEMBERSHIP of almost a million, about 30 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers in 1948, is reported in the Thirty-eighth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labor. Union membership increased by over 7 percent during the year, and was nearly three times that in 1939. The following tables, taken from this survey, indicate affiliation and industrial distribution of trade-union members in Canada in 1948:

TABLE 1.—Affiliation of trade-union members in Canada, 1948

Trade-union body	Membership	
	Number	Percent of total
All trade-union bodies.....	977,594	100.0
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	439,029	44.9
American Federation of Labor <sup>1</sup> .....	9,367	1.0
Canadian Congress of Labor.....	338,627	34.6
Congress of Industrial Organizations <sup>2</sup> .....	3,777	.4
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor.....	93,370	9.6
International Railway Brotherhoods (independent).....	41,126	4.2
Canadian Federation of Labor <sup>3</sup> .....	3,992	.4
National Council of Canadian Labor <sup>4</sup> .....	1,362	.1
Unaffiliated National and International Unions.....	42,598	4.4
Unaffiliated local unions.....	4,346	.4

<sup>1</sup> These comprise international unions affiliated with the AFL in the United States, the Canadian branches of which are not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada or the Canadian Congress of Labor. Local or federal unions which received their charters directly from the AFL have been included under the Trades and Labor Congress in this table as they are affiliated with that body.

<sup>2</sup> These comprise international unions affiliated with the CIO in the United States, the Canadian branches of which are not affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor.

<sup>3</sup> The membership shown is for the affiliated unions which reported their membership to the Department of Labor.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of trade-union members, by main industrial groups, 1948

Industry group	Membership	
	Number	Percent of total
All industry groups.....	977,594	100.0
Mining and quarrying.....	48,784	5.0
Metals.....	188,264	19.3
Construction.....	91,632	9.4
Light, heat, and power.....	11,639	1.2
Wood and wood products.....	98,390	9.8
Printing and publishing.....	19,731	2.0
Steam railway transportation.....	143,811	14.7
Other transportation.....	62,203	6.4
Services.....	116,169	11.9
Clothing and footwear.....	50,301	5.1
Textiles.....	51,165	5.2
Foods.....	44,137	4.5
All other industries.....	54,368	5.5

<sup>1</sup> Information is from the Labor Gazette of the Canadian Department of Labor, September 1949 (pp. 1095–1097).

## Industrial Hygiene Problems in Bolivia, Peru, and Chile

IN RESPONSE to requests made by the Governments of Bolivia, Peru, and Chile, a survey of industrial hygiene problems in those countries was conducted in 1947, under the auspices of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, by an expert of the United States Public Health Service.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of the survey was to develop "ways and means of ameliorating the health status of workers." The study included representative mining and manufacturing establishments.

According to the survey, general health and sanitation facilities in these countries are so poor and disease so prevalent that the problem of workers' health goes beyond the working environment. The industrial population is predisposed to disease by very low wage scales, congested and unhygienic living conditions, and primitive sanitation. Sickness rates—both general and occupational—are high. Illiteracy in Bolivia and Peru further fosters these conditions because it makes remedial education difficult.

Industrial hygiene practices in Bolivia, Peru, and Chile were about as backward in 1947 as were such practices in the United States at the beginning of the present century, the report states. In all the Peruvian and in the majority of the Bolivian manufacturing establishments surveyed, illumination and general ventilation were inadequate; housekeeping, in all cases, was poor; floors were wet; machinery was unguarded; and hazardous operations were controlled ineffectively or not at all. With few exceptions, health and safety conditions in Chilean manufacturing plants were equally backward.

Sanitation facilities in Bolivian and Peruvian mines, mills, and manufacturing establishments were wholly inadequate and in a poor state of maintenance. Water supplies, washing facilities, personal clothing lockers, and other sanitary facilities were lacking in many establishments and were inadequate in others. Chilean workers fared a little better in that sanitation facilities, though sometimes inadequate, were usually avail-

able. Toilet facilities, however, were generally unsanitary; washing facilities were sometimes lacking; and clothing locker facilities were not always provided.

Occupational health hazards in the mines were similar in many respects in all three countries. The chief hazard was exposure to silica dust released during drilling, loading, and transportation operations. Other dangers were from carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, fumes from blasting powder, high humidity, and temperature extremes.

Few reliable statistics on the incidence of occupational diseases were available, but sufficient evidence was found to indicate that such diseases were prevalent.

Scattered data in Peru indicated that from 3 to 19 percent of the applicants for employment at mines were rejected because of silicosis. One mine reported a 26.1 percent illness rate among its 500 workers due to pneumonia, grippe, bronchial pneumonia, and silicosis. It is obvious, the report states, that "high rates of silicosis and tuberculosis exist throughout Peruvian mines and mills."

In Bolivia, occupational diseases accounted for about 80 percent of the total disability payments to workers in 1946.

In Chile, 15 percent of 1,000 copper miners examined in 1946 were found to have silicosis. Little attention is paid to occupational diseases other than silicosis.

Duplication of effort and inadequate planning in official quarters, and apathy in nonofficial groups, characterized the industrial hygiene situation in the three countries. There were, however, "a few overtones here and there" of a real interest in industrial hygiene work, but lack of funds, personnel, and knowledge of the modus operandi hindered development of this interest beyond an embryonic stage. Although coordination of industrial hygiene activities with general health programs is axiomatic anywhere, it is particularly urgent in these South American countries because of the serious prevalence of disease, the report states.

### Recommendations

Detailed recommendations were offered to Bolivia, Peru, and Chile, as a result of the 1947 survey, in an attempt to help interested officials plan and establish comprehensive and progressive

<sup>1</sup> Industrial Hygiene Problems in Bolivia, Peru, and Chile, by J. J. Bloomfield, Washington, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service, 1948. (Public Health Bulletin No. 301.)

<sup>1</sup> See M-280; and

<sup>2</sup> The E-

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industrial hygiene programs. The recommendation common for all three countries was that divisions of industrial hygiene be established or implemented. These units would then act as keystones in the development of industrial hygiene programs, and their most important task would be to show industry how to solve its own problems.

## Labor-Management Disputes in October 1949

Concurrent strikes among coal miners and steel workers overshadowed all other collective bargaining developments during the month. This unique event resulted directly in a level of idleness unequalled since the widespread strike developments during the uncertain reconversion period in 1945-46. Except for steel and coal, no strikes were in progress at the end of the month in which as many as 10,000 workers were involved. Principal settlements during the month affected the 25,000 workers on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; the 15,000 B. F. Goodrich employees; 11,000 warehousemen in California; and employees of the Singer Manufacturing Co. and Bell Aircraft Corp. The prolonged strike of the Hawaiian longshoremen was also terminated. A new contract between east coast longshoremen and their employers was concluded without a stoppage, and the workers were granted a company-financed pension plan together with increased welfare benefits.

### The Steel Strike

After several postponements,<sup>1</sup> the strike of approximately 500,000 workers in the basic steel industry and in iron-ore mines, members of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), went into effect October 1.

The union demanded acceptance of the Steel Industry Fact-Finding Board's recommendations on pensions and social insurance,<sup>2</sup> but the companies took the position that they would pay the

recommended amounts toward the programs, only if the workers also contributed to the cost.

The shut-down was orderly in all parts of the country. At some mills there were no pickets and in others only token picket lines. A few plants which have no contracts with the United Steelworkers of America, as well as plants of several small companies which signed union contracts embodying the steel board's proposals continued operations.

On October 17, the strike spread to plants of the Aluminum Company of America, involving about 16,000 additional members of the United Steelworkers of America. Other workers in aluminum and steel fabricating plants joined the walk-out as their union contracts expired.

### Coal Mining Strike Continues

Little or no progress was reported during October in negotiations to settle the Nation-wide stoppage of coal miners which began September 19. About a fifth of the miners, those in anthracite mines, and in bituminous-coal mines west of the Mississippi River, returned to work during the first week in October upon orders of the union.

Separate negotiations with northern and southern operators were held on the union's demands for higher wages, a shorter workweek, and increased welfare contributions. Negotiations appeared to be deadlocked at the end of the month with somewhat over 300,000 miners still idle.

### Significant Settlements

The 24-week strike of nearly 9,000 workers at the Singer Manufacturing Company's sewing-machine plant in Elizabeth, N. J. was settled October 16. The workers, members of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO), voted to return to work, accepting retention of the incentive pay system which the union had opposed. The settlement also provided for small wage increases to workers not covered by the incentive system, and for improvements in vacation and seniority provisions. The company's Bridgeport, Conn., plant had reached a similar settlement 2 weeks earlier, after a strike which had been in effect since early May.

The strike of approximately 11,000 employees of wholesale warehouses in the San Francisco Bay area, involving the Northern California Distribu-

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1949 (p. 166); September 1949 (p. 280); and October 1949 (p. 408).

<sup>2</sup> The Board had recommended that social insurance benefits at a cost of 4 cents an hour and pension plans costing an average of 6 cents an hour per worker should be established in the steel industry at company expense.

tors' Association, was settled October 1. An agreement was concluded which provided for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The warehousemen, members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) struck on June 16, demanding a 15 cents-an-hour increase for men and 22½ cents for women.

The 44-day-old Missouri Pacific Railroad<sup>3</sup> strike involving about 25,000 workers was ended October 23 when agreement was reached with four railroad brotherhoods to submit the unsettled grievances to arbitration. The settlement plan finally accepted was proposed by a conference of Governors and other officials of the States directly affected. Some claims were to be settled by a special board

to be named by the unions and the railroad and others were to be submitted to the Railway Adjustment Board in Chicago for final determination.

The B. F. Goodrich Co.<sup>4</sup> signed a new contract with seven local unions of the United Rubber Workers (CIO), on the basis of which its plants in seven States resumed operations during the first week in October. Thus a 5-week strike of some 15,000 workers was ended. The settlement provided for an improved pension and insurance program, the company to contribute a total of 10 cents an hour worked and employees to bear the remaining cost. The contract, which runs until February 1, 1951, provides for reopening of the wage question in 1950.

<sup>3</sup>See Monthly Labor Review, October 1949 (p. 408).

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1949 (p. 281).

# Technical Notes

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**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*This series of technical notes serves the useful purpose of explaining the methodology and limitations of all major statistical series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reprinted in booklet form from the Monthly Labor Review, they should, when completed, offer a convenient compendium for all users of Bureau materials. A standardized outline keyed by a generally uniform system of subheadings is employed as a reader-aid.*

## V. Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes

BOTH a monthly comprehensive wholesale price index and a weekly index are computed by the United States Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. These indexes are described separately in the discussion which follows.

### Comprehensive Monthly Index

Since 1902, the official monthly wholesale price index has been prepared as an indicator of general price trends and average changes in commodity prices at primary market levels. The official series has been carried back to 1890; separate monthly indexes are available for major groups of commodities from January 1890, and for subgroups of commodities beginning with 1913. The composite index has been estimated, jointly by the Bureau and by non-Governmental agencies and individuals, on an annual basis back to 1749.

Currently the index contains prices of nearly 900 commodities classified into 10 major groups and 49 subgroups. The commodities are also classified into 5 special economic groupings. In general, the prices covered are those quoted by manufacturers or producers or those prevailing on commodity exchanges and in organized markets.

The index gives an approximation of changes in the general price levels of commercial commodity transactions. "Wholesale" refers to large-scale or wholesale quantities and terms in contrast to "retail."

The major uses of the index, its components, or the individual price series are numerous. They provide one tool in the analysis of general business conditions and of the business cycle. In conjunction with other data, they indicate the state of balance between aggregate supply and demand at the primary market level. Individual concerns utilize the indexes in planning plant construction and production schedules, in purchasing raw materials, in evaluating inventories, in determining production costs and in general investment programs. The indexes are widely used as a base for adjusting prices in contracts extending over a period of time—"contract escalation."<sup>1</sup> Other uses are for forecasts of future pricing, marketing, and sales policies based on historical price developments; for analysis of the price structure of the economy and changing interrelationships among individual commodities; and in combination with other data, for formulation of long-range economic and other programs by Government officials.

***Index Limitations.*** The index measures completely the price changes of only the 900 commodities (and others that are closely related) which are specifically defined for pricing both physically and in terms of market structure. It is not an over-all

<sup>1</sup> The indexes for any given month are published four times: (1) in mimeographed form about 25 days after the close of the month to which the index refers and in the Monthly Labor Review dated 2 months later than the month to which the index relates, (2) a month after the first printing, corrected for late reports and revised prices, (3) 2 months after the first printing with further corrections for late reports and revised prices, and (4) the middle of the calendar year following the month of reference, including all corrections and price changes which are reported up to May 31 of the year in which the final printing is made. The Bureau suggests that if any one of the indexes is used in contract escalation, after proper consideration of the relevance of the index (or the group index) to the costs being adjusted, the figure supplied in the third printing should be used in most cases.

measure of the "general price level" or of "the purchasing power of the dollar"—it does not include all classes of commodities (real estate, securities, services, etc.) which are factors in the "general price level." Finally, it does not cover transactions at all levels of marketing—retail, jobbing, speculative trading, export, etc. It is not a measure of prices charged by wholesalers (i. e., jobbers or distributors) and cannot be used to measure the margins between cost and selling prices.

All price quotations used in the index have been selected to be representative of the direction and degree of price change. They do not necessarily measure the average dollars-and-cents levels of prices of individual commodities. Except for a few commodities, the prices used in the compilation represent those prevailing in national markets and not those effective in any specific locality. Only a few commodities, such as butter, brick, and some agricultural products, are priced locally in various cities.

*Method of Collection.* A single quotation is used for the majority of the slightly less than 900 commodities which are priced for the monthly comprehensive index. This is practicable because for many articles, the price movements of various sellers are closely related. However, quotations from 2 to 50 sellers are averaged for about 150 commodities. In all, a total of 1,600–2,000 quotations go into the index each period.<sup>2</sup>

The Bureau attempts to price goods of constant quality from period to period so that the index will measure only the effect of price changes. To accomplish this, detailed specifications have been written for the items priced. Each specification has been prepared, in cooperation with experts from industry and trade, to be as typical as possible of the price movements of all specifications for the commodity. Two examples of specifications are:

*Sheets, steel.* Box annealed, #27, U. S. Standard, hot-rolled, per pound, bulk, carlots, f. o. b. mill; market price, weekly (Tuesday); prior to June 30, 1931, one pass, cold-rolled.

<sup>2</sup> In the event that a price for a specific commodity is not available for a given month at the time an index is computed, an estimated price is used. The estimated price is based upon the best available information. If an actual price becomes available at a later date, the indexes are revised to take account of any difference between the estimated price and the actual quotation.

*Shirts, men's dress.* White broadcloth, 136 x 60 count, with or without collar, fine combed yarn, full shrunk, cellophane wrapped. Per dozen, packaged, no quantity specified, f. o. b. New York; manufacturer to jobber; transaction price subject to current cash discount, weekly (Tuesday); prior to 1932, 128 x 68 count.

Prices are collected on each specification by mail on schedules from individual reporters or obtained directly from trade journals or organized markets each week or month. All reports are made voluntarily upon the request of the Bureau; field agents only visit new reporters or revisit current reporters to clarify questions on the schedules. When a new specification or reporter is introduced, the commodity price information sheet shown below is filled out by the field agent. This sheet contains all pertinent information regarding the product and the reporter, in order to insure comparability over a period of time. After the initial personal collection (including, when applicable, prices for previous dates), all collection is made by mail on a simple schedule form which has space for the reporter to enter his current price, any changes in the selling structure including changes in discounts, and an historical record of his previous reports. Depending upon the individual commodity, these schedules are sent out weekly, or monthly, but provision is always made for taking account of multiple price changes within the month.

*Sources of Data.* Manufacturers (or producers or their agents), commodity exchanges or organized markets, Government agencies, and authoritative trade journals are the sources of the basic price quotations used in the index. Trade journal quotations are used only when competent authorities recognize the individual journal as a reliable price reporter or source. As of May 1949, the approximate distribution of commodity reports by source was:

	Percent of total
Total	100
Manufacturers or sales agents	57
Trade journals	38
Boards of trade, commodity markets, etc.	2
Federal or State agencies	3

*Calculation Procedures.* The wholesale price index is calculated as a fixed-base weighted aggregate, using prices in 1926 as 100. Quantity weighting

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## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.B. L. S. 1610  
(Rev. 1-1-49)Budget Bureau No. 44-R602.1  
Approval expires 12-31-50Code No.  
Commodity

## COMMODITY PRICE INFORMATION SHEET

1. a. Firm name.....  
 b. Address.....  
 c. Information authorized by.....  
 d. Information furnished by.....  
 e. Schedule to be mailed to.....  
 Address.....  
 Description of commodity: Mfr's a. Style No.....  
 c. Model No.....  
 f. Additional.....  
 4. a. Price quoted is from.....  
 b. Type of quotation: (1) List price..... (2) Actual transaction price.....  
 (3) Exchange price..... (4) Other (specify).....  
 c. Unit quoted.....  
 d. Minimum and maximum size of sale to which price applies.....  
 e. Customary delivery period.....  
 5. Discounts applicable to prices for the commodity described above when sold to the class of purchaser listed in question 15.  
 4a. (Circle any of these discounts which have been deducted in arriving at the prices listed in question 15.)  
 a. Trade %: b. Quantity % on purchases of.....  
 c. (1) Cash discount terms..... (2) Extent of use.....  
 d. Other discounts, allowances or free deals (explain in detail).....  
 6. Duties or taxes applicable to prices listed under No. 15 which have:  
 (a) been included (specify).....  
 (b) not been included (specify).....  
 7. Usual method of effecting price changes:  
 (a) Change in list price..... (b) Change in discounts.....  
 (c) Other (explain).....  
 8. a. Delivery terms (f. o. b., freight equalized, etc.).....  
 b. Usual means of delivery (carrier).....  
 9. Customary type of packaging used. a. Crate..... b. carton..... c. bag.....  
 d. other (specify).....  
 10. a. Does price in No. 15 include charge or deposit for packaging? (explain).....  
 b. Is any part of such charge or deposit refundable? (explain).....  
 11. Channels of distribution, percentage of sales made, discounts and other allowances by type of distribution for commodity described in No. 3 above.

Sales and discounts	Other Mfr. (assembler)	Wholesaler	Jobber	Distribu- tor	Retailer	Consumer	Other (specify)
a. Sales (percent).....							
b. Cash discount.....							
c. Trade discount.....							
d. Quantity discount.....							

12. Market area served.....  
 13. Method of selling (i. e., salesman, catalog, etc.).....  
 14. Major products manufactured or distributed by this firm and relative dollar volume importance expressed in percentage of total sales.  
 a. %  
 b. %  
 c. %  
 d. %  
 e. %  
 f. %

15. Prices for commodity described in 3, 4 and 5.

Date	Price	Remarks	Date	Price	Remarks

16. BLS Agent..... Date.....

factors are based on market sales during the years 1929 and 1931, except for agricultural commodities. For agricultural commodities, average market sales in the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 are used. Each price used in the index applies to 1 day each week, although the day varies by commodity. The monthly price is an average of the four or five 1-day-a-week prices which fall within the calendar month.

Indexes are computed by subgroups before the comprehensive index is compiled. The first step is to compute a monthly average price for each commodity (including average prices from more than one reporter for an individual commodity). This average price is then multiplied by its appropriate quantity weighting factor to give a value aggregate for the commodity for the pricing period. All of the value aggregates in a subgroup are then totaled and divided by the sum of the value aggregates at 1926 prices. The result of this division (multiplied by 100) yields a subgroup index on a 1926 base. Similarly, the subgroup aggregates are totaled to obtain a group aggregate and index, and the group aggregates are totaled to obtain the all-commodities index. The individual commodity aggregates are retotaled to obtain the five economic group indexes.

Major changes in specifications of commodities, shifts in the relative importance of sales to different types of purchasers or by different types of sellers, alterations in the distribution pattern of the industry, or changes in commodities with economic conditions are handled in each instance by "linking" so as to prevent movement in the index for the period in which the change is made. First, a "link date" is selected; this is the month chosen as being the most logical in which to make the shift, taking into account the market conditions for the individual commodities. Then, in the link-month, the quantity weighing factor is adjusted so that the product of the price of the new specification times the adjusted weighting factor is the same as the product of the price of the former commodity priced times the unadjusted weighting factor. Because of the many links for individual commodities made after the adoption of the 1929-31 weights, the original quantity weighting factors are no longer meaningful as quantities and are currently called "multipliers."

### Weekly Index

From 1932 to November 18, 1948, the coverage of the weekly wholesale price index was the same as for the monthly index; in November 1948, it was replaced by a new weekly series which includes only 115 commodities or a sample of about an eighth of the commodities in the monthly index. The current series was designed as a counterpart of the monthly index;<sup>3</sup> specifically, it is intended to show week to week changes in commodity prices, for interpolating between successive monthly indexes, and to provide an estimate of the level of the comprehensive index 2 to 3 weeks in advance of its publication.<sup>4</sup>

Regular publication of this weekly index was begun on November 19, 1948, and indexes beginning with January 1947 were published at that time. Indexes are published each Friday for the week ending the previous Tuesday for all commodities; all commodities except farm products and foods; and for six of the major groups included in the monthly series. The four major groups of the comprehensive index not published separately are combined to form an "all other" index. In addition, special subgroup indexes, including the entire comprehensive sample, are published weekly for grains, livestock, meats, and hides and skins. In October 1949, the full sample for these latter four subgroups was included in the weekly index and other changes were made in the sample in order to obtain a closer approximation of the monthly index or because of demand for certain subgroup or group indexes. As a result, about 300 commodities are currently included. For the first time, a weekly index for chemicals and allied products is currently published as a major group and the "all other" group index has been discontinued. Additional changes in the sample will be made when revised subgroups are introduced into the monthly index.

*Method of Collection and Sources.*—Inasmuch as the weekly index is based upon a sample of the commodities and reporters used in the comprehensive index.

<sup>3</sup> But it should not be used for escalation since it is only an estimate of the comprehensive index.

<sup>4</sup> A detailed description of the current weekly index and its advantages over the comprehensive weekly index was presented in the Monthly Labor Review for September 1948 (p. 290).

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hensive index, the sources and methods of collection of the data are identical to those used in the comprehensive index (see p. 542).

**Calculation Procedures.** The weekly wholesale price index is calculated as a fixed-base weighted aggregate with 1926 prices as 100. The constant weights or "multipliers" for individual commodities are derived from value aggregates of the comprehensive monthly index for the year 1947. All 900 commodities of the comprehensive index are represented in the sample either directly or indirectly. Thus, each commodity in the sample is assigned its 1947 value aggregate, plus those of non-sample commodities, which have similar price trends. To obtain the "multiplier," the total aggregate assigned to each sample commodity is divided by the 1947 average price for the priced commodity. These multipliers are applied to the weekly prices of the sample commodities and their products are totaled for each group.

Major changes in specifications for commodities are treated in the same manner as in the comprehensive monthly index (see p. 543). However, in the weekly index, the "link" is made on the basis of a week instead of a month so as not to distort the percentage change from week to week.

long service, for special qualifications, or for other reasons, are excluded from the studies.

The use of union agreements or other union records in studies of occupational wages is practicable in industries that are widely organized and in which (1) defined craft groupings persist, as in building construction or printing, or (2) key occupations can be clearly delineated, as in local transit.

The Bureau's annual union wage studies began in 1907. Originally information was obtained for 39 cities but the number has been gradually expanded until in 1949, 77 cities are being covered, ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1 million. The scope of the information for individual industries has also been expanded. For example, all branches of baking are covered currently in place of the bread-baking branch only, and 11 book and job and 8 newspaper occupations in printing replace 7 book and job and 4 newspaper occupations formerly surveyed.

The Bureau's union-wage series measure inter-city wage differences for comparable work, and the relationships between rates applicable to workers in occupations requiring varying degrees of skill. The data are used widely in wage negotiations by both management and labor. The scales of building-trades workers are especially important in estimating construction costs, because labor expenditures constitute an important element in the total cost of building construction. The index series derived from these studies provide barometers of year-to-year changes in scales of wages and hours in the industries covered.

The indexes of union-wage scales and weekly hours have a base period of June 1939, a year which was not marked by any unusual fluctuations. The index series for the building trades and printing go back to 1907, for local transit to 1929, for local trucking to 1936, and for baking to 1939. Although data for the latter three industries were collected for years prior to the dates of the index series, indexes were not constructed because of inadequacies in the available data.

The study of union scales in the baking industry includes all occupations in the industry, except delivery drivers and plant maintenance workers. With the exception of the indexes which relate to the industry as a whole, data are presented by industry branch or type of baking, e. g., bread and cake hand shops, bread and cake machine shops, pie

## VI. Preparation of Union Scales of Wages and Hours Series<sup>1</sup>

ANNUAL STUDIES of union scales are conducted by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in five industries: baking, building construction, local transit, local trucking, and printing.<sup>2</sup> Union scales are defined as minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the agreed minimum, which may be paid because of

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Charles Rubenstein in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1936, the coverage at various periods also included barbers, linemen, longshoremen, and workers engaged in breweries, laundries, metal trades, millwork, restaurants, soft-drink production, and theaters.

and pastry shops, cracker and cooky shops, Hebrew baking, and other nationality baking such as Bohemian, French, Italian, and Polish.

In the building trades, virtually all journeyman and helper and laborer classifications are covered. Indexes and other data are shown for each important trade as well as for all trades combined.

The trucking study embraces motortruck drivers and helpers engaged in local trucking. Over-the-road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis are excluded. All data, including indexes, are presented for the two classifications indicated.

Union scales in the local-transit industry are limited to operating employees of busses, surface cars, and elevated and subway lines. Data, with the exception of indexes, are shown separately for operators of 1-man cars and busses, motormen and conductors of 2-man cars, and elevated and subway lines.

In the printing industry, besides 11 book and job trades and 8 newspaper trades, the data for newspaper trades are further broken down for day and night work. Indexes and other data are presented separately for each trade and for all trades combined.

Total union and worker coverage of the series is given in the accompanying table.

*Recent coverage of union wage studies in 77 cities*

Item	Bak-ing	Build-ing trades	Local transit	Local truck-ing	Print-ing
Number of local unions	150	1,500	90	600	700
Number of scale quotations	3,700	3,500	400	3,300	2,500
Number of workers	70,000	760,000	100,000	270,000	100,000
Percent of entire industry <sup>1</sup>	30	33	40	(?)	30

<sup>1</sup> Entire industry includes both union and nonunion workers.  
<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

### Limitations of the Series

The union wage series are generally designed to provide indexes of union hourly wage scales and weekly hours of work at straight-time pay, and of scale levels by trade, city, and region. The indexes measure the trend of union scales but do not portray the movement of earnings or take-home pay and actual hours of work. Because of irregularities in the work schedules of operating employees in many of the covered cities, an index of weekly hours has not been maintained for the

local transit industry. In the baking industry, the occupational structure varies between cities, especially in mechanized plants which operate on a mass-production basis. Consequently, scale levels are presented by industry branch, irrespective of occupation or sex of workers. Scales for apprentices are not included in any of the union wage studies.

Scale levels are average union rates which provide comparisons of wage rates between industries, trades, and cities at a given time. They are not an accurate measurement of year-to-year changes because of fluctuations in membership and other factors. Membership figures for the various trades or classifications do not remain constant and any changes have a marked effect on scale levels. For example, if organizational drives in cities having relatively lower scales of wages result in sharp increases in membership, the movement of the scale levels for the affected trades as a whole is naturally retarded. Conversely, increases in membership in cities having high wage scales accelerate the upward movement of scale levels. A similar effect can be caused by decreases in union membership. The absence of effective wage scales for local unions, because of protracted work stoppages, may have the same influence on scale levels as fluctuations in membership.

In addition, the union rates are not necessarily the actual rates paid to all workers, nor are the union hours the hours actually worked. The union scale usually fixes the minimum rate of pay and the maximum hours of work at straight-time pay. Workers with above average experience and skill may be employed at rates above the union scale, especially during prosperous times when a tight labor market creates competitive bidding for the better workmen. During periods of depressed business activity, actual hours worked are often less than those specified in the union agreement.

### Study Methods and Sources

The mail questionnaire technique is used and information is collected from central sources, such as international unions and regional union organizations. Personal visits are then made to local unions which do not respond to the mail questionnaire or for which data are not available from central sources. Prior to 1947, all data relative to union wage studies were collected directly from

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(Rev. April 1949)

Budget Bureau No. 44-R-738.1

Approval expires 6-30-1950

SCHEDULE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Union \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Please enter in:

Column 4—*Wage rate* for each trade listed.Column 7—*Weekly hours* to be worked before overtime rate becomes effective.

Membership information will be kept confidential and used only to compute average wage rates.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS  
IN THE BUILDING TRADES  
(ANNUAL SURVEY)Column 10—*Number of union members working or immediately available for work at each rate.*Column 11—*Number of Apprentices* in each trade.

Trade or occupation		Scale of wage rates in effect on			Weekly hours before overtime rate is effective			Number of active union members at each rate		Number of apprentices in each trade
Code (1)	Title (2)	7-1-48 (3)	7-1-49 (4)	Code (5)	7-1-48 (6)	7-1-49 (7)	Code (8)	7-1-48 (9)	7-1-49 (10)	7-1-49 (11)

Please attach a copy of your agreement in effect on July 1, 1949 and answer the following questions:

- How many hours must be worked each day before overtime rate is effective? \_\_\_\_\_
- When did your agreement go into effect? \_\_\_\_\_ When may it be reopened? \_\_\_\_\_ When does it expire? \_\_\_\_\_ Do you desire agreement to be kept confidential? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the total membership of your union? \_\_\_\_\_ How many are apprentices? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do apprentices receive classroom or equivalent instruction in subjects related to their trade? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
- Between July 1, 1948 and July 1, 1949 how many apprentices completed their apprenticeship? \_\_\_\_\_
- Between July 1, 1948 and July 1, 1949 how many journeymen became unavailable for work because of death, permanent disability, or retirement? \_\_\_\_\_

Please sign your name here \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_, 1949

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street and No.)

(City and State)

(BLS 49-4056)

local union officials (generally the secretary or business agent) by Bureau representatives and entered on schedule forms designed specifically for this purpose.

Information is requested for a specific date, namely July 1, for all industries except local transit, which is surveyed as of October 1. These dates were adopted after numerous changes, because the large bulk of new agreements involved have been negotiated by that time each year. In order to maintain year-to-year comparability, scale and membership data for the previous year are transcribed onto the schedules before they are sent out. Union officials are requested to check the previous year's data and revise any figures

which may have been incorrectly reported, before they insert current data. Copies of union agreements are also requested from union officials for the purpose of (1) checking the data entered on the schedules with the terms of the agreements and (2) building up the files of union agreements maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The schedule used for the building trades is here reproduced.

The union wage studies are designed to include all local unions in the covered industries in the selected cities. Periodic checks are made with central labor unions, district councils, and other authoritative bodies to obtain new local unions which should be included in the studies.

### Computation Procedures

Chain indexes are calculated for each of the five industries to portray the trend of union rates and weekly hours at straight-time pay. In calculating these indexes, the percentage change or ratio from year to year is based on aggregates computed from quotations for all identical classifications in each industry for two successive years. To obtain the aggregates, the rates and hours for both the previous and current years are weighted by the membership in the particular classification for the current year. The index for the current year is computed by multiplying the index for the preceding year by the ratio of the aggregates. For example, in the 1948 study of building trades, the rate aggregate for all quotations amounted to 1,620,303.472 for the current year and 1,465,426.274 for the previous year. The ratio of these aggregates is 110.57 and was obtained by dividing the figure for the current year by the one for the previous year. The July 1, 1948, index of union hourly wage rates for all building trades (163.5) is the result of multiplying the July 1, 1947, index (147.9) by the ratio of the aggregates (110.57). This method of index calculation eliminates the influence of year-to-year changes in membership.

Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours are computed for each classification as well as for all classifications combined in the building

construction, printing, and trucking industries. In the baking and local transit industries, indexes are provided only for all classifications combined. Irregular hours of work for operating employees in many of the covered cities prevent the computation of an index for union weekly hours in the local transit industry.

Average union rates are calculated by weighting each quotation for the current year by the reported membership. These averages are levels designed to provide comparisons between trades and cities at a given time. They do not measure the trend of union rates, the function served by the index series.

An over-all average hourly rate is computed for each of the industries included in the union wage studies. In addition, averages are presented by industry branch and city in baking; by trade, city, and region in building construction and printing; for three broad occupational groupings by city in local transit; and by classification and city in trucking.

Union scales of wages and hours in effect on the date of the survey, as reported by union officials, for both the previous and current years are published for each classification by city. This furnishes a direct comparison of union scales between the two years for each of the industries studied. The scales of wages are indicated as hourly rates and the scales of hours as the weekly hours of work before overtime rates are applicable.

### Farm Employment and Farm Wage Rates: Methodology<sup>1</sup>

CHANGES WERE MADE by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in both its farm employment and farm wage-rate series in 1948. Compared with the earlier series issued, that for farm employment gives a better measure of seasonal changes and places the BAE series on a more comparable conceptual basis with other employment estimates, and that for wage rates includes the types most

generally used and gives a clearer indication of the kinds of perquisites farm labor receives in addition to money wages.

#### Estimates of Farm Employment

The current series of farm-employment estimates<sup>2</sup> issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was prepared in 1948<sup>3</sup> and released in

<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed discussion of farm employment estimates see Estimates of Agricultural Employment and Wage Rates, by Thomas C. M. Robinson and Paul P. Wallrabenstein, in Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XXXI, No. 2, May 1949 (p. 233).

<sup>2</sup> Techniques used in preparing the former series are described by Eldron E. Shaw and John A. Hopkins in Report No. A-8, Trends in Employment in Agriculture, 1909-36, of the U. S. Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Washington, 1938.

<sup>3</sup> Prepared by Paul P. Wallrabenstein of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1949 for the period beginning with 1944. It supersedes the series which was first published in 1938 for the period 1909-36 and which was maintained through 1948. Differences between the two series are in the definition of farm employment, the method of setting up factors to adjust for bias, and the bench marks used.

Estimates of farm employment as currently compiled and published monthly show numbers of farm operators and unpaid members of their families, numbers of hired workers, total number employed, and indexes of employment for each component of the series during a specific week. Indexes are adjusted for seasonal variation. Farm employment is defined to include employment on all farms that meet the census definition, irrespective of the amount of time the operator spends working elsewhere. Counted as working during the survey week are (1) all operators who do any work at all; (2) all hired workers who work 1 hour or more for pay; and (3) all unpaid family members who work 15 or more hours.

Basic data for the monthly estimates are collected by mail from crop reporters on a monthly general schedule covering production and labor information. Estimating aggregate numbers of workers employed on all farms in the United States from mail surveys is complicated for two reasons.

First, crop reporters and their farms are not representative of all farmers and all farms. Crop-reporter farms are likely to be larger and better equipped than average, and, as most of the questions on the general schedule relate to field crops and livestock, overrepresentation is given to general crop and livestock farms. Growers of vegetables and of various specialties and small farms are likely to be badly underrepresented or not represented at all. As a result, the sample of crop reporters yields generally higher employment per reporting farm than exists per farm on all farms.

Second, the seasonal pattern of employment also differs somewhat on reporting farms from that on all farms. Compared with all farms, the reporting farms more often employ workers during the entire year and usually report smaller fluctuations in number of hired farm workers. For instance, dairy farms, which are probably adequately represented in the sample, have much more stable

labor requirements throughout the year than do commercial potato or celery farms, neither of which are adequately represented.

*Estimating Methods.* A set of previously established adjustment factors, one for each month for each geographic region, is utilized in Washington in order to remove the bias from the employment averages for crop reporters that are collected by the State agricultural statisticians. These adjustment factors were derived by the following process. For the current series, data from five Nation-wide interview surveys, which are mentioned later, form the starting point for the computation. Absolute estimates of family employment (operators and unpaid family members), hired employment, and total employment were prepared by regions for the survey weeks in March, May, and September 1945, July 1946, and January 1947. These estimates were converted to estimates for the same months in 1944 on the basis of year-to-year changes in crop-reporter averages per farm. Regional estimates so obtained for 1944 were then plotted on the same charts as independent data on monthly labor requirements. Before plotting, the latter estimates of labor requirements, which are in man-day units, were converted to persons by using data from interview surveys on hours worked per day by different kinds of workers during different seasons.

The next step was to draw smooth curves through the estimates of employment for the five survey dates, using the labor-requirements curve as a guide for interpolation between the survey dates. Estimates were then read from the curve for the weeks that coincided with the general crop-reporter survey dates. These estimates of monthly employment were in turn divided by the estimated number of farms in 1944 to obtain averages of employment per farm. The averages per farm derived from the 1944 estimates were divided by the averages per farm for 1944 reported by crop reporters to give the adjustment factors which are used in the preparation of current estimates.

Interview surveys of April and September 1948 are to be used as bench marks for those months in 1948. If these surveys indicate changes in biases, the BAE intends to revise the series and change adjustment factors on the basis of the newer data.

*Comparability with Other Estimates.* BAE data on farm employment differ from those on agricultural employment published by the Bureau of the Census in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The BAE collects employer (farmer) statements on the number of persons working on his farm during the week, regardless of any other employment of those workers. The Census, on the other hand, obtains information in approximately 25,000 farm and nonfarm households through interviews with the housewife or some other member of the household reporting on the labor-force status of the household members. These data relate only to persons 14 years of age and over who are in the civilian population and not in institutions. Persons reported as employed are classified into agricultural and nonagricultural employment on the basis of the type of work at which they spend the most time during the week.

The difference between the BAE and the Census data is attributable mainly to the different treatment of three groups of workers. Children under 14 years of age who meet the criteria of employment are included in the BAE estimates, but not in the Census. It is estimated that this number may reach a summer peak as high as 2 million. Persons working on more than one farm during the survey week are counted only once by the Bureau of the Census, but they are counted by the BAE on each farm where they work and meet the minimum hour requirements. This group is also more numerous during the harvest season when the demand for farm labor is greater than during other parts of the year. The additional count of workers attributable to this duplication is estimated at a minimum of a quarter of a million and may be considerably larger. The third group is composed of persons who work in both agricultural and nonagricultural employment, but work longer at the nonagricultural job or business; they are classified by the Census as working in non-agricultural employment, but by the BAE as working on farms. This last group may number a half million to a million depending upon the season of the year.

Other groups counted by the BAE but not by the Bureau of the Census are imported foreign workers and some migratory workers not living in private households. On the other hand, the Census includes in its estimates of agricultural employment certain classes of workers which the

BAE does not include. Persons with "non-farm" occupations, such as bookkeepers and typists, who are working on farms, some persons in certain agricultural processing activities, and farm operators without other jobs and who did no farm work are considered as employed in agriculture by the Census, but are not included by the BAE in its estimates of farm employment.

Because changes both in season and in weather affect the volume of agricultural employment, the difference in the week of the month for which the data are collected may also make some difference. The BAE data relate to the last full calendar week ending at least 1 day before the end of the month; the Census information relates to the week containing the eighth of the month.

As already stated, the BAE estimates farm employment from data obtained from mail questionnaires, adjusted to enumerative survey bench-mark data, and the Bureau of the Census bases its figures on a sample of dwelling units. Accordingly, the figures in both series are subject to sampling variation and may yield different results from a complete census.

### Estimates of Farm Wage Rates

Wage-rate statistics for agriculture in the United States date back to 1866, when the Department of Agriculture first surveyed average wage rates paid to hired farm workers. Mail questionnaires addressed to its crop correspondents were used. From 1866 through 1908, a total of 19 surveys were made at irregular intervals, followed by annual surveys for 1909-1922. From 1923 to date, wage-rate information has been collected quarterly, on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

Wage rates compiled from 1866 through 1948 consisted of rates: (1) per month with board; (2) per month without board; (3) per day with board; and (4) per day without board. Beginning in 1948, the wage-rate series was changed to include more different kinds of rates and to specify more clearly than formerly the perquisites received in addition to cash wages. The types of rates currently asked for by the BAE are as follows: (1) per month with board and room; (2) per month with house (no meals); (3) per week with board and room; (4) per week without board or room; (5) per day with board and room;

(6) per day with house (no meals); (7) per day without board or room; (8) per hour with house (no meals), and (9) per hour without board or room.

Requests for the new types of wage rates are carried on the monthly general schedule, as were the old rates. Reporters are asked to quote "average rates being paid to hired farm labor in your locality." Not all rates are asked in all parts of the country, as their importance varies by regions. As many as six different rates are asked in some areas; in others, as few as three are required to cover wage rates paid locally to most hired farm workers. All rates are published for the United States, but only those rates which are of major importance are published for individual States and regions. In addition to individual rates, a "composite" is published, which is an average of all rates, converted to an hourly basis. The index of farm wage rates is based upon the composite rate; the latter is also a very close approximation to average hourly cash earnings of all hired farm workers. Annual average rates are also prepared by States.

Wage rates reported by farmers are summarized in the offices of the State Agricultural Statisticians and are forwarded to Washington together with the Statisticians' evaluation of the reported average. State averages are reviewed in Washington and when occasionally reports for individual States depart materially from general trends or changes shown by nearby States with similar conditions, adjustments based on judgment are made.

*Methods of Calculation.* Summarization of State average wage rates consists of two processes.

In the computation of regional and United States weighted averages, the hired farm employment estimates are used for weights. Each type of wage rate is weighted by an estimate of the number of workers receiving that type of rate. Interview surveys, described below, are the source of the figures used on the percentage distribution of workers employed at each of the different types of rates during each season of the year in each region. Before the regional averages can be combined to obtain a United States average, certain rates must be estimated, as not all rates are collected from all regions. Such estimates are based on the relationship between the rate to be esti-

mated and the most nearly similar rate in regions in which both rates are reported.

To calculate the composite rates, the first step is to estimate rates not reported for individual States. The method is the same as that for the regional rates which are not reported, i. e., using relationships between regions. Next, monthly, weekly, and daily rates are converted to hourly equivalents. Conversion factors are the number of hours per month, week, or day put in by hired farm workers who are paid each rate. Interview surveys furnish the data for use in preparing conversion factors. After wage rates other than hourly rates are converted to hourly equivalents, all rates are weighted together by the estimated number of workers receiving each type of rate. This process gives the hourly composite rate.

As data on wage rates and employment are for the first of the month, they must be weighted to center on July 1 (the mid-point in the calendar year), in preparing annual averages. To do this, January current rates are weighted by half of the estimated December employment plus that of January; April rates are weighted by February, March, and April estimated employment; and so on through October. Wage rates for January 1 of the following year are weighted by employment for November and half of the December employment estimate. Since employment estimates are for approximately the last week in the month, weights for the April 1, July 1, and October 1 wage rates are employment estimates for the 3 months most nearly centered on the wage-rate date. Wage rates for January 1 of the current year and of the following year are both used because the use of only the January 1 current year data would not give proper weight to changes in wage rates after October 1, especially during periods of rising or falling wage rates. The January 1 current wage rates are weighted by the second half of the 3-month employment estimates centered at that date; the weight for the following January 1 is the first half of the 3-month employment centered at that date.

In addition to the regular series of wage rates, rates for picking 100 pounds of seed cotton have been collected beginning with 1924. Cotton reporters are asked to give estimates for their locality of average rates paid for picking and for snapping or pulling cotton up to November 1. These data are summarized in the State offices. In Wash-

ton, snapping and pulling rates are converted to picking rates and the reported and derived rates are reviewed for reasonableness and then published. Custom harvest rates for other major crops have been collected intermittently from general crop reporters.

### Interview Surveys

As the foregoing discussion shows, it has been possible to extend and improve the coverage of BAE series through interview surveys. In 1945, a number of Nation-wide interview surveys were begun covering farm labor. Surveys were made in March, May, and September 1945, July 1946, January 1947, and April and September 1948. The 1945 and 1946 surveys covered a sample of about 20,000 farms in 158 counties and they were devoted entirely to farm wages and employment. The January 1947 and April 1948 surveys were based on a general-purpose sample of about 16,000 farms in about 800 counties. Farm wages and employment were only two of a list of subjects. In September 1948, about 10,000 farms in about 400 counties furnished information on farm wages and employment and farm accidents.

In these surveys, in contrast to previous farm-wage studies, each farmer was asked wage and related information for each hired worker employed on his farm during the reporting week. As the farmer reported on something which had actually occurred on his own farm, more accurate

information was obtained than by asking for average wage rates paid in a community. Information was obtained as to wage rates, time worked, and cash wages received during the reporting week, together with information relating to worker characteristics such as age, sex, race, type of work, duration of employment, and also to certain farm characteristics. Availability of this type of information permits the conversion of any type of rate into hourly or daily equivalent cash earnings; it also permits comparisons of earnings, wage rates, and time worked, by worker and farm characteristics.

Information concerning employment of farm operators and unpaid members of their families was obtained at the time data were collected on hired farm workers. In the first two surveys made in 1945, respondents were asked the number of persons working two or more days during the week. Separate columns were provided for operators and for unpaid family members. In September 1945 and July 1946, the concepts of farm employment adopted for the revisions made in 1948 were used. Respondents were asked the number of hours worked by the operator and the number of other family members working less than 15 hours as well as the number working 15 hours or more. Each group was broken by age into "under 14" and "14 and over." In the 1947 and 1948 surveys, information on time worked at unpaid farm work was asked for each individual in the operator's household.

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# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor<sup>1</sup>

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## Wages and Hours<sup>2</sup>

*Applicability—Building Maintenance Employees.* The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled<sup>3</sup> on the applicability of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to workers (elevator men, porters, a handyman, and a night watchman) employed by the owner of a building and engaged in work necessary to its maintenance.

Although over 20 percent of the rentable space in the building was occupied by tenants engaged, at least to some extent, in the production on the premises of goods for interstate commerce, the court held that this alone was not sufficient to bring the maintenance men within the act's coverage. To the extent that space actually used by a tenant for physical production of goods for commerce was a substantial part (or approximately 20 percent) of his total floor space, that tenant's entire floor space might properly be counted with other space in the building so used, the court said, to determine whether or not a substantial part (or approximately 20 percent) of the entire rentable space in the building was devoted to production for commerce. Regardless of the amount of floor space actually used for physical production, however, a tenant might be

said to be substantially engaged in production for commerce on the premises, and its entire space so counted. The court enumerated various factors which must be taken into account in this connection, and stated that careful weighing of all such factors was necessary in each case. The problem was called one of judgment for the court rather than one of mere mensuration.

The court of appeals, in deciding that the employees in question were not covered, pointed out that the district court had not confined itself to a consideration of floor space alone in reaching this decision, but had properly taken into account various other factors which the higher court regarded as equally significant.

*Portal Act—Good Faith Defense.* A court of appeals ruled<sup>4</sup> on the applicability of the good faith defense provisions of section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act. Several employees brought suit against cost-plus-fixed-fee contractors for failure to pay overtime compensation as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The court affirmed the decision of the district court and upheld the contractors' defense based on the good faith provisions.

The evidence, the court stated, showed that failure of the contractors to pay this compensation was the result of their reliance in good faith on various communications issued by the War Department and its subdivisions. These communications, the court held, led the contractors to believe that they were not subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Under section 9 of the Portal Act, an employer has a good-faith defense for actions arising prior to May 14, 1947, if he acted in good faith in reliance upon and in conformity with an interpretation of any agency of the United States. Under section 10, however, which applies to actions after May 14, 1947, the employer has such a defense under the Fair Labor Standards Act only when the interpretation was issued by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

The War Department and its subdivisions, the court stated, were "agencies of the United States" within the meaning of the good-faith defense provisions of section 9. "The authority to act with the sanction of the Government behind it," the

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>2</sup> This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

<sup>3</sup> *Ulio v. Smith* (U. S. C. A. (2d), Aug. 22, 1949).

<sup>4</sup> *Lassiter v. Atkinson Co.* (U. S. C. A. (9th), Aug. 24, 1949).

court decided, "determines whether or not a governmental agency exists." It was pointed out that neither the form the agency takes nor the function it performs are determinative of the question of whether it is an agency within the meaning of the Portal Act, although these factors may be significant in determining good faith, or whether an "administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval or interpretation" has been issued.

The contractors did construction work in Alaska during the war under contracts with the War Department. These contracts and various circular letters issued by the War Department provided for "group B" employees to work a reasonable number of hours a day, 6 days a week, without payment of additional compensation for the sixth day. All the employees in question were in this classification. The War Department maintained a close control over all phases of the contractors' operations and issued numerous directives on the policy to be followed in paying overtime compensation. The court held that every communication issued by the War Department and its subdivisions, upon which these contractors relied when they failed to pay overtime compensation required by the Fair Labor Standards Act, was an "administrative regulation, ruling, approval or interpretation" within the meaning of the good-faith provisions of the Portal Act.

### Labor Relations

*Assignment of Bargaining Authority; Injunction.* A district court held<sup>5</sup> to be void an agreement by a union (which had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board) to assign to another union its authority to act as bargaining agent.

In February 1949, a local union of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) filed a petition with the NLRB for certification. The Board then directed an election to be held, to determine the collective-bargaining representative, but before the date of the election, an official of the local union made an oral request to the Board that the order for the election be voided. The election was held, however, and the CIO local was duly elected as bargaining representative. After the election, but

before the Board certified the CIO local, that union executed an agreement whereby it assigned its authority to act as bargaining agent to a local union of the AFL. The employees of the company involved subsequently gave their written approval and consent to the agreement. The employer refused to bargain with the AFL local, and as a result the employees went on strike and peacefully picketed the employer's premises. The employer was engaged in the business of installing ornamental fronts on kitchen sinks.

In holding the agreement to assign the bargaining authority to another union to be void and of no effect, the court stated that bargaining agents are required to be chosen by supervised elections and secret ballot, as Congress directed in the amended National Labor Relations Act. The written consent and approval of the agreement by the employees, it was stated, did not make the agreement valid.

The court refused to issue an injunction to restrain the AFL local from violating, as alleged, section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the amended NLRA, which prohibits a strike to force an employer to bargain with a union other than the one certified. Under section 10 (1) of the act, the court pointed out, issuance of an injunction is restricted to those cases in which it is just and proper, and in which denial of injunctive relief would result in irreparable injury either to the charging party or to the general public. The court was of the opinion that substantial and irreparable injury would not result from a delay in the delivery and installation of ornamental sink fronts.

*Enforcement—Injunction.* The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit refused<sup>6</sup> to dismiss an appeal from a district court judgment denying the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division an injunction against a lumber company which was alleged to have violated section 15 of the Fair Labor Standards Act. After the Administrator had filed notice of an appeal, from the district court's adverse decision, the lumber company was dissolved, and its outstanding stock and assets were purchased by another corporation. This corporation assumed the business activities previously carried on by the lumber company, but it ceased the activities objected to by the Administrator.

<sup>5</sup> *Douds v. United Wire and Metal Workers Union (AFL)* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Aug. 4, 1949).

<sup>6</sup> *McComb v. Row River Lumber Co.* (U. S. C. A. (9th), Aug. 30, 1949).

The lumber company contended that the appeal should be dismissed on the theory that the company had been dissolved and hence could not possibly continue the alleged violations. The court rejected this motion, pointing out that a law of the State (Oregon) permitted a dissolved corporation to sue or be sued during 5 years after dissolution and that for the purpose of defending actions, the corporation was still in existence.

The court also refused to allow the corporation which succeeded the lumber company to be substituted for the company as a party to the action. Although the court had the power to make this substitution, it would, the court held, be unfair to do so when the corporation had not had an opportunity to present evidence in the trial court.

*Welfare Funds.* The national bituminous-coal wage agreements of 1947 and 1948 created the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund. The mine operators agreed to pay a specified sum into this fund on each ton of coal produced. The agreement also provided for a union shop. Certain coal operators in Arkansas failed to pay into the fund the amount due under the wage agreements. The trustees of the fund brought suit against the operators to recover these sums. A district court ruled<sup>7</sup> that the wage agreements were entirely invalid with respect to mine operators in Arkansas, since the provision for a union shop is illegal under the law of that State. The court added that State laws prohibiting union-security agreements do not conflict with the exclusive Federal power under the commerce clause, this being specifically provided for in section 14 (b) of the amended National Labor Relations Act. Since the union-shop clause was an essential and inseparable part of the bituminous-coal wage agreements, the court held that in Arkansas all parts of the agreements were unenforceable. The court also decided that no trust had been established, because none of the money sued for had been transferred or delivered to the fund.

*Appropriate Unit.* Two recent decisions of the NLRB dealt with the determination of an appropriate unit for collective bargaining.

<sup>7</sup> *Lewis v. Jackson and Squire, Inc.* (U. S. D. C., W. D. Ark., Sept. 15, 1949).

(1) Guards at an atomic-energy project, the NLRB held,<sup>8</sup> have the right to organize for purposes of collective bargaining. The employer opposed the unit on the ground that it would not serve the best interests of national security to permit collective bargaining by a union for the plant guards. The Board stated that it could see no conflict between the self-organization of the guards for collective bargaining and the faithful performance of their duty. If there is any danger that the guards may not faithfully perform their duties in the interest of national security, the Board added, the remedy is not to be found in denying their statutory right to organize for collective bargaining.

(2) Establishment of a multiple-employer unit for collective-bargaining purposes is not prevented by the absence of a formal association of employers, the Board ruled,<sup>9</sup> when the employers, through an authorized representative, have bargained on a group rather than on an individual basis over a period of years. For 12 years, the employers' representative and the union have executed a single collective-bargaining contract embracing all of the employers involved.

*Collective Bargaining.* The NLRB rendered decisions involving section 8(a) (5) of the amended National Labor Relations Act. This section defines as an unfair labor practice an employer's refusal to bargain collectively with his employees as provided in section 9 (a) of the act.

(1) The Board held<sup>10</sup> that the employer did not violate section 8(a) (5) of the act by refusing to bargain with the union, if a legitimate reason existed for his refusal. This would be true, the Board decided, even if it were shown that the employer's refusal to bargain was also motivated by his hostility toward the union involved. The Board was of the opinion that the existence of conflicting claims for recognition made by other labor organizations constituted a legitimate reason for refusing to bargain.

(2) The Board also held<sup>11</sup> that an employer had refused to bargain with a certified union as required in section 8 (a) (5), even though the employer engaged in several discussions with respect

<sup>8</sup> *In re General Electric Co.* (85 NLRB No. 218, Sept. 14, 1949).

<sup>9</sup> *In re Johnston Optical Co.* (85 NLRB No. 154, Aug. 26, 1949).

<sup>10</sup> *In re Crosby Chemicals Inc.* (85 NLRB No. 139, Aug. 24, 1949).

<sup>11</sup> *In re Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co.* (85 NLRB No. 208, Sept. 12, 1949).

to the union's proposals. The evidence showed that the first two union requests for a bargaining conference were ignored and that the conference was agreed to only after the employer heard that the union contemplated a strike. No counter-proposals were made by the employer during the negotiations, and when a tentative agreement was reached, the employer evaded the issue of signing the agreement. The Board indicated that the employer's negotiations with the union had not been in good faith.

*Representation.* (1) An employer urged that a representation petition be dismissed because he had contracted to sell his business to another corporation. The purchaser was to assume control upon approval of the contract of sale by the State public service commission. The NLRB held<sup>12</sup> that the petition should not be dismissed, because the employer had not, at the time of the hearing, petitioned for approval by the service commission. Also, the Board added, if such approval were given and the sale were made, except for a change in officers and directors, the company would continue to carry on its business as usual.

(2) The Board ruled<sup>13</sup> that a collective-bargaining contract which is automatically renewed upon the failure by both parties to give a required 60-day notice acts as a bar to a present determination of a bargaining representative. Although the union requested negotiations with the employer "for a new contract," these negotiations were held pursuant to the contract's wage reopening clause, and as a result the parties adopted a new wage agreement. The Board stated that the contract was reopened for wage discussions only, and that the contract as a whole was not opened. Therefore, upon failure by the parties to give the required notice, the contract was automatically renewed.

*Secondary Boycotts.* In a ruling concerning the violation by two local unions of the amended NLRA, the NLRB held<sup>14</sup> that one union violated section 8 (b) (4) (A) by picketing the premises of three department stores to force the stores to cease doing business with a delivery company with

whom the union had a dispute. The Board held that this same union also violated section 8 (b) (4) (B) by picketing the premises of the stores with the object of exerting pressure on the delivery company in order to gain recognition as bargaining representative, in the absence of a Board certification.

In issuing a cease and desist order against this union to forbid it from violating these sections, the NLRB declared that the order should be limited in its scope so that it would not prevent the union from picketing the primary employer (the delivery company) for the purpose of securing recognition as bargaining representative. The Board declared that Congress clearly did not intend to prohibit recognition strikes against primary employers.

### Decisions of State Courts

*New York—Union Constitution.* The officers of a local union called an unauthorized strike, withdrew union funds and bonds from the bank and placed them in a private vault, and removed all records from the union's office. The New York Supreme Court held<sup>15</sup> that the international union, with which the local was affiliated, had the right to place the local under its supervision and to remove the local union's officers.

The court declared that the unauthorized action of the local's officers clearly violated the provisions of the international union's constitution. Further, it was the duty of the international to see that the provisions of its constitution were obeyed.

The former officials of the local were tried by a general executive board, were found guilty of several charges, and were debarred from holding office and from attending meetings for certain periods of time. They then sued to contest the legality of the executive board's action, and sought, among other things, reinstatement to their former positions in the local. The court held that it would not interfere in cases involving discipline, expulsion, or suspension of union members until the aggrieved parties had exhausted the remedies and right of appeal available to them within the union. Under the provisions of the international's

<sup>12</sup> *In re White Mountain Power Co.* (85 NLRB No. 170, Aug. 20, 1949).

<sup>13</sup> *In re Racquette River Paper Co.* (85 NLRB No. 143, Aug. 25, 1949).

<sup>14</sup> *In re International Brotherhood of Teamsters* (85 NLRB No. 181, Aug. 31, 1949).

<sup>15</sup> *Cromwell v. Morrin* (N. Y. Sup. Ct. (Special Term, Part VI), Aug. 19, 1949).

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constitution, the former officials had the right to appeal to the general executive council and could have had a final appeal to the next regular convention. In addition, the court stated, the international union constitution prohibited court proceedings until all remedies provided for within the organization had been exhausted.

*Rhode Island—Validity of the Check-off.* The Rhode Island Supreme Court held<sup>16</sup> that a mandatory check-off clause in a collective-bargaining contract was invalid because it violated a State statute enacted in 1938 regulating assignments of future wages, and a State weekly-wage-payment law.

Pursuant to a collective-bargaining agreement executed in 1945 between an insurance company and Local 36 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, certain employees individually authorized the company to deduct specified amounts from their wages and pay them to the union as dues. In May 1947, the local voted to disaffiliate from the national union. The local's charter was revoked, and several employees sent to the company revocations of their previous authorizations covering check-off of dues. Upon the company's refusal to comply with these revocations, the employees sued to enjoin the company from deducting dues from their wages and paying them over to the union.

The company and the intervening national union took the position that the right of employees, through their representatives, to provide for a check-off agreement cannot be restricted, because this right is guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act which is paramount and supersedes the State statute.

The court, however, held that there is nothing in the NLRA which requires the employer to negotiate and agree collectively concerning a mandatory check-off provision for all employees, particularly when the agreement does not provide for the closed shop. The NLRA requires as essential subject matters for collective bargaining the rates of pay, wages, hours, or other conditions of employment, and certain grievances, the court stated. Since the check-off is not one of these essential subject matters for collective bargaining,

the State statutes in question are not inconsistent with the scope of the terms of the Federal act.

*Virginia—"Right to Work" Statute.* A Virginia "right to work" statute provides, in substance, that neither membership nor nonmembership in a union may be made a condition of employment and that a contract limiting employment to union members is against public policy. The statute also provides that a person denied employment, because he is or is not a union member, shall have a right of action for damages.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upheld<sup>17</sup> the constitutionality of the statute in an action for damages brought by a worker against his former employer and a union. The worker was discharged pursuant to a contract between the employer and the union, whereby the employer agreed to employ only union labor. The worker had refused to become a member of a union.

The employer and the union attacked the constitutionality of the "right to work" statute on the grounds that it violated the first and fourteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution and thereby abridged their freedom of speech and assembly, liberty to contract, and equal protection and due process of law. In rejecting this argument, the court pointed to a United States Supreme Court opinion<sup>18</sup> (involving two cases) in which other State statutes having the same purpose were held constitutional. The Supreme Court, in those cases ruled that the State laws did not violate any provision of the Federal Constitution guaranteeing freedom of assembly or speech, or liberty to contract, and did not infringe the due-process and equal-protection clauses. The due-process clause of the fourteenth amendment, the Supreme Court stated, should not be construed so as to place State legislatures "in a strait-jacket when they attempt to suppress business and industrial conditions which they regard as offensive to public welfare." The due-process clause, the Supreme Court held, does not prevent State legislatures from affording legislative protection to nonunion members.

The Virginia court ruled that the statute did not violate the State constitution for the same reasons that it did not violate the Federal Constitution.

<sup>16</sup> *Shine v. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.* (R. I. Sup. Ct., Aug. 16, 1949).

<sup>17</sup> *Finney v. Hawkins* (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., Sept. 7, 1947).  
<sup>18</sup> *Lincoln Federal Labor Union v. Northwestern Iron and Metal Co.* and *Whitaker v. North Carolina* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 3, 1949).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## September 12, 1949

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Harris-Woodson Co., Inc.*, and *United Candy Workers Local Industrial Union No. 1274 (CIO)*, ruled that a change in name and affiliation of the union did not warrant the deletion from an NLRB order of a provision which required the employer to bargain with that union, if the union's organization had been preserved. (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1538, Sept. 19, 1949.)

## September 13

THE NLRB, in the case of *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.* and *Clarksburg Paper Co.* and *Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America (CIO)*, held that an oral agreement to have an illegal preferential hiring clause of the contract remain inoperative under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 did not cure the illegality of the provision. (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1553, Sept. 26, 1949.)

## September 14

THE 22-MONTH STRIKE of the International Typographical Union (AFL), Local 16, against the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association, representing the city's five major daily newspapers was settled. A \$10 a week wage increase was granted to composing room employees and the ITU continued to be recognized as exclusive bargaining agent.

On September 18, the members of Local 16 approved the terms of settlement. (Source: *Labor*, Sept. 24, 1949, p. 3.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *General Electric Co.* and *Hanford Guards Union, Local No. 21, International Guard Union of America*, held that guards employed at atomic energy plants may not be denied their statutory organizing rights on the ground that it would not be conducive to national security. (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1557, Sept. 26, 1949; for discussion, see p. 555 of this issue.)

## September 15

THE NLRB, in the case of *Hammond Lumber Co.* and *Seafarers Guards and Watchmen, Local No. 1, Seafarers International Union of North America (AFL)*, held that the

contract which provided that the employer should hire its watchmen through the contracting union "did not require that the employees be members of the union either at the time of hiring or thereafter," and hence did not justify discharges of three watchmen because they were not members of that union. (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1555, Sept. 26, 1949.)

THE NLRB, in the case of the *International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL)* and the *Texas Co., Salem, Ill.*, ruled that two employees who occupy a supervisory position on 1 out of 5 working days per week are supervisors. Therefore, these two employees were ineligible to vote in an election to determine the employees' choice of a bargaining representative. (Source: NLRB release R-239, Sept. 15, 1949.)

## September 18

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER, in the case of a local of the *Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO)*, held the local guilty of restraint and coercion of employees by forcing a union member who went back to work during a strike to quit his job after a hearing before a "kangaroo court" of eight union officials. (Source: NLRB release R-241, Sept. 18, 1949.)

## September 19

MEMBERS of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) failed to report for work, in protest against the suspension of payments into the bituminous-coal welfare and retirement fund by southern coal operators and the subsequent suspension of welfare payments from that fund. Anthracite workers quit work in sympathy. (United Mine Workers Journal of Oct. 1, 1949; for discussion, see p. 539 of this issue.)

On September 30, the UMWA ordered workers in the bituminous-coal fields west of the Mississippi and in the anthracite fields to return to work on October 3. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal of Oct. 15, 1949, p. 12.)

THE UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS (CIO) convened in Cleveland. In the course of the convention, the left wing elements won the three top offices. (Source: *New York Times* of Sept. 20, 1949, and CIO release of Sept. 27, 1949.)

THE EMERGENCY FACT-FINDING BOARD created by the President on February 15, 1949, in Executive Order No. 10038, to investigate the dispute between the railroad carriers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) rejected the union's appeal for an additional fireman on the various types of Diesel locomotives. (See Chron. item for Apr. 11, 1949 MLR, May, 1949.) (Source: Report to the President by the Emergency Board appointed Feb. 15, 1949, Washington, Sept. 19, 1949 (No. 70) and *Federal Register*, vol. 14, No. 31, Feb. 16, 1949, p. 680.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Chicopee Manufacturing Corp.* and *Textile Workers Union of America (CIO)*, held that the

employer engaged in interference when he questioned employees concerning their union affiliation and prohibited the distribution of union literature during the lunch recess even though there was no regularly scheduled lunch time. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1572, Sept. 26, 1949.)

### September 20

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO) at its seventh biennial convention, voted to bar all "Communists, Nazis, and Fascists" from admission to the organization. The NMU refused to expel members who belong to Nazi, Fascist, or Communist organizations. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 21, 1949.)

On September 22, the convention adopted a resolution to drive left wingers from the NMU. (Source: CIO News, Sept. 28, 1949.)

### September 21

THE NLRB, in the case of *Julius Resnick, Inc. and International Handbag, Luggage, Belt & Novelty Workers' Union (AFL)*, held that the mere agreement to deduct union dues without provision for employee authorization is not itself unlawful. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1581, Oct. 3, 1949.)

THE NLRB, in the case of the *Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.* and the *Greenbrier Fire and Police Union (Ind.)*, reaffirmed its 14-year-old policy of declining jurisdiction over the hotel industry. (Source: NLRB release R-242, Sept. 21, 1949.)

### September 22

THE NLRB, in the case of *Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. and Textile Workers Union of America (CIO)*, ruled unanimously that the wearing of a union button by an employee does not "open the way for an employer to question him about his union affiliations or sympathies." (Source: NLRB release R-243, Sept. 22, 1949.)

### September 23

THE NLRB, in the case of *Monroe Cooperative Oil Co. and Howard A. Venzke and Local 299, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America (AFL); Same and United Brewery Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America (CIO)*, held that a union and an employer who have a relationship based only upon voluntary recognition must bring that recognition to fruition by a timely collective-bargaining agreement if they are to expect the Board to honor it as a bar to either a decertification or a representation petition. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1591, Oct. 3, 1949.)

### September 27

THE International Association of Governmental Labor Officials convened in New Orleans, La. The Secretary of

Labor addressed the meeting. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor release of Sept. 27, 1949.)

### September 28

THE NLRB, in the case of *E. Brooke Matlack, Inc. and Truck Drivers Local 355, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL)*, held that the employer engaged in interference by requesting comment from three known members of the union, after blaming the union for friction among employees and appealing to employees to support a rival union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1599, Oct. 10, 1949.)

### September 29

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, by General Order No. 43, established a Division for the Physically Handicapped in the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor release of Sept. 29, 1949.)

THE FORD MOTOR CO. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) signed a 30-month contract which includes a provision for a noncontributory pension of \$100 a month (including social security benefits) for workers aged 65 years and having 30 years of service. The settlement was reached shortly after the midnight strike deadline. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 3, 1949, p. 3; for discussion, see MLR, Oct. 1949, p. III.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Olin Industries, Inc., Winchester Repeating Arms Co. Division*, held the company responsible for conduct of two employees in its personnel department whose duties gave other employees just cause to believe that they were acting on behalf of the management. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 24 LRRM, p. 1600, Oct. 10, 1949.)

### September 30

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 10080, authorized the acquisition of competitive civil-service status for certain war service appointees of the Federal Government. The President acted under powers granted to him by section 2 of the Civil Service Act (22 Stat. 404) and by section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 190, Oct. 1, 1949.)

AFTER 77 days and 3 postponements, the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) ordered a strike in the steel industry after the United States Steel Co. refused to adopt the recommendations of the President's fact-finding board (see Chron. item for Sept. 10, 1949, MLR, Oct. 1949) for a noncontributory pension plan. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 3, 1949, p. 3; for discussion, see p. 539 of this issue.)

THE UNITED RUBBER WORKERS (CIO) ended their 1-month strike against the B. F. Goodrich Co. The settlement provided for improvement of existing pension and insurance plans, at a cost to the company of 10 cents an hour per worker. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 1, 1949, and CIO News, Oct. 3, 1949.)

**October 3**

THE 68TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor convened at St. Paul, Minn. (Source: *American Federationist*, Oct. 1949, p. 3; for discussion, see p. 494 of this issue.)

THE 6,000 MEMBERS of Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) ended their warehouse strike which started on June 16 in the San Francisco Bay area. A wage increase of 10 cents an hour was granted. (Source: *New York Times*, Oct. 4, 1949.)

**October 4**

THE NLRB, in the case of *Morristown Knitting Mills, Inc.* and *Textile Workers Union of America*, (CIO) ordered the company to cease engaging in surveillance and interrogating employees concerning their union or union activities. The Board further ordered the company not to interfere in any way with the employees' self-organizational rights to join or assist the TWU or any other labor organization. (Source: NLRB release W-107, Oct. 12, 1949.)

**October 6**

THE INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), announced a formula to end their strike against Hawaii's stevedoring companies. The terms, subject to union ratification, included an immediate wage increase of 14 cents an hour and an additional 7-cent rise on March 1, 1950. (Source: *New York Times*, Oct. 7, 1949.)

On June 29, a fact-finding board had recommended a 14-cent per hour increase in wages. (Source: *Washington Star*, June 29, 1949.)

THE PRESIDENT approved the \$5,809,990,000 foreign economic aid act. (Source: *Congressional Record*, 81st Cong., vol. 95, No. 186, Oct. 6, 1949, p. D973.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Joseph N. Fournier, Rome Lincoln-Mercury Corp.* and the *International Association of Machinists* (Ind.), ordered the company to cease (1) discouraging membership in Lodge 1787, IAM; (2) interrogating employees concerning union affiliations, threatening to discharge them, or to sell or close business, should they join or remain in the union; or (3) interfering in any way with their self-organizational rights. The company was ordered to reinstate three employees immediately. (Source: NLRB release W-107, Oct. 12, 1949.)

**October 7**

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER, in the case of *Juneau Spruce Corp.* and *Local 16 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union* (CIO), found that the union and four of its agents had violated the LMRA of 1947 by engaging in a jurisdictional dispute after the Board had determined that the union was not entitled to the work in dispute. (Source: NLRB release R-245, Oct. 7, 1949.)

**October 11**

THE CIO WARNED members of the Farm Equipment Workers Union against a merger with the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union. The CIO executive board had previously ordered the Farm Equipment Workers Union to merge with the United Automobile Workers. (Source: *CIO News*, Oct. 17, 1949.)

# Publications of Labor Interest

## Special Reviews

*The Consumer Interest: A Study in Consumer Economics.*  
By Persia Campbell. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1949. 660 pp., charts. \$4.50.

*The Consumer and the Economic Order.* By Warren C. Waite and Ralph Cassady, Jr. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949. 440 pp., map, charts. Rev. ed. \$4.50.

These two books deal largely with the same subject matter, but the approach is from different angles. In comparison with "The Consumer Interest," "The Consumer and the Economic Order" suffers somewhat from the fact that it is a revision of an earlier edition published 10 years ago, and some of the statistics and other basic materials are not the latest now obtainable.

Both books discuss income, family expenditures, and consumer buying habits with reference to quality and price; insurance; the machinery of distribution and factors affecting it; public measures for the protection of consumers; the consumers' cooperative movement; and international relationships.

Among outstanding features of "The Consumer and the Economic Order" are the chapters showing how various degrees of competition and monopoly affect the consumer, how consumer demand is manipulated, and how legislation has been used to control retail prices. This last-named device has been utilized especially in the distributive business (in passage of fair trade, unfair sales, milk-price control, and other laws), but is now spreading into certain of the service trades, "where competition is likely to be sharpened when business activity declines." Instances of this are to be found in the bartering, laundry, and dry-cleaning trades. Such measures, the authors point out, operate to circumscribe the activities of aggressively minded competitors. One of the most serious aspects of this trend, they feel, is that "legalized concerted pricing \* \* \* may become general practice. If so, one wonders where the consumer is supposed to fit into such a scheme."

A very valuable part of "The Consumer and the Economic Order" is that dealing with the methods and extent

of consumer protection, including sections on legislative protection against "unfair" practices, product misrepresentation, and inferior quality, and the agencies (governmental and private) through which such protection is extended.

Other measures described in detail by Waite and Cassady are various methods (such as market exclusion, advertising, and "name-brands") that are used to cut down competition and keep prices on certain articles at artificially high levels.

In "The Consumer Interest," Mrs. Campbell notes that one of the factors in the drive for measures to restrict competition has been the "losing struggle of the small independents to make a living," and warns that what is important in this connection is that retailing is a dynamic, not a static, function, and that no pattern should "be stabilized through legislation or otherwise unless it is clearly shown to be in the continuing public interest."

Consumer education is very important, Mrs. Campbell believes, and people need to develop an awareness of themselves as consumers to enable them to play "a more intelligent role in the decisions that determine how the total economic resources of the community are to be utilized," and to develop an organized strength that would be taken into account when policies are being formulated. "It is not an easy matter to determine where the consumer interest does lie in any particular situation; hence, the importance of developing a consumer-minded public, trained to bring a functional point of view to bear on particular issues as they arise."

Although there is, and has long been, considerable consumer activity and organization, the author of "The Consumer Interest" points out that it consists of a shifting, kaleidoscopic group of forces, the make-up of which at any one time depends largely upon the issue immediately involved. Both books recognize the consumers' cooperative movement as belonging to this group. The Waite-Cassady report gives data showing the relatively large proportion of retail trade that is done by the cooperative movement in foreign countries, but regards the movement in the United States as of little influence in the economy. Mrs. Campbell, on the other hand, though recognizing the small proportion of cooperative trade in this country, regards the movement as the most significant consumer organization in terms of numbers. Other organizations discussed by her include commodity-testing agencies; consumer councils; and citizen groups and organizations which, although many are primarily concerned with other problems, also take an active part in consumer matters. Business interests from time to time have organized and subsidized, either openly or secretly, so-called "consumer bodies," in which housewives as consumers have participated.

Efforts to build a bona fide national organization of consumers have been unsuccessful, for the most part, largely because of financial difficulties. Integration of the diverse elements has, in the opinion of Mrs. Campbell, been most successful "under the leadership of Government officials appointed to represent a consumer point of view."

Despite the diversity in form and program, she says,

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

"it is clear that there is a considerable awareness among a number of people of the importance of a general consumer approach to economic problems and a readiness on their part to support a program aimed directly at raising the consumption level, and maximizing the satisfactions derived from consumption. \* \* \* The core of our present economic problem is to contrive a way by which we can use our full productive capacity and get the goods and services produced into the hands of those who want them, on a basis that will return the necessary entrepreneurial rewards on which our free enterprise system is based."

—F. E. P.

*Labor and Management in a Common Enterprise.* By Dorothea de Schweinitz. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1949. 186 pp. \$3.

The establishment of labor-management committees during World War II as a method of increasing output and reducing friction between labor and management was encouraged by the Government, and met with substantial success. Now, almost 4 years after the war, a member of the staff of the War Production Board who was intimately concerned with these efforts, has written an objective evaluation of such committees and their accomplishments. The discussion is based largely on experiences of the War Production Board, supplemented by data obtained more recently through interviews with representatives of management with union officials.

Miss de Schweinitz points out that labor-management committees were not an invention of the war era. Joint efforts of labor and management had not been uncommon in small industrial units and in shops which employed skilled labor. During the war, however, the program was extended to a greater number of industries and to a wider variety (in size and in nature of work) of plants. In addition, such committees tended during the war to assume more functions and greater responsibility. Earlier joint committees had often been set up in high-cost establishments and in companies which found themselves under a severe competitive situation, many of them on the verge of bankruptcy. Use of the committees had tended to provide ideas for improving production and increasing efficiency.

During the war, labor-management committees also attempted to improve production and efficiency—primarily, however, for the purpose of aiding the war effort. In addition, they functioned to extend and facilitate the sale of war bonds, and collection of Red Cross funds, money for the March of Dimes campaign, and community fund contributions.

The author discusses in some detail the measure of success of the work of joint committees as shown in improved plant efficiency and employer-labor relations, and the lessons to be derived from successful and unsuccessful committee work. In a section devoted to prospects for labor-management programs in the future, the author points out the conditions under which their growth may be expected. In her opinion, such joint committees, to be effective in improving production, must be integrated with collective bargaining machinery. To be successful, in

other words, joint committees must be established in plants and industries where collective bargaining has been fully accepted by management. Representatives on such committees must be responsible union officials at the plant level and responsible management officials who have authority to make decisions.

Miss de Schweinitz leaves no doubt as to the desirability—in her opinion—of joint committees. "The achievement of liberty," she states, in the opening chapter, "with its practical limitations in a democratic society has been described as an 'orchestration of human interests.' In such a society the labor-management committee certainly has its place." In the concluding paragraph of the book this theme is reiterated: "Consideration of each problem as it affects employer, worker, the union, and the public, the 'orchestration of human interests' within the factory, may become for this country the next development in democratic procedure."

—I. R.

### Arbitration and Mediation

*Collective Bargaining and Arbitration: A Conference Conducted in San Francisco and Los Angeles, March 3, 5, 1949.* Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1949. 38 pp. \$1.

The material consists of two papers—The Logic of Collective Bargaining and The Role of Arbitration in the Collective Bargaining Process—and discussion on the role of the attorney in collective-bargaining and arbitration.

*Effectuating the Labor Contract Through Arbitration.* By George W. Taylor. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. (for National Academy of Arbitrators), 1949. 14 pp.; processed.

Address before second annual meeting of National Academy of Arbitrators, Washington, January 14, 1949. Mr. Taylor extended his remarks in an article entitled "Further Remarks on Arbitration" in a recent issue of the Arbitration Journal (Vol. 4, No. 2, 1949, pp. 92-98).

*Report of Committee on Ethics [National Academy of Arbitrators] on Standards of Conduct for Labor Arbitrators.* Washington, National Academy of Arbitrators, 1949. 8 pp.

Presented at second annual meeting of the Academy, Washington, January 14, 1949.

*Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Public Utilities.* By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1949. 55 pp., bibliography; processed.

### Cost and Standards of Living

*Budget for an Elderly Couple.* (In Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, July 1949, pp. 14, 15. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Family Food Expenditures, 1947 and 1948.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 15 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 1960;

reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, April and June 1949.) Free.

*Haynes Foundation Budget for Moderate Income Families.*

By Gloria S. Goldberg. Los Angeles, Haynes Foundation, 1949. 51 pp., maps; processed. \$1.

The budget was based on prices in Los Angeles, September 1948.

*Changes in Rural Family Income and Spending in Tennessee, 1943-44.* By Jean L. Pennock and Elizabeth L. Speer. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1949. 106 pp., chart, forms. (Miscellaneous Publication No. 666.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Study made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the College of Home Economics, University of Tennessee.

*Living Costs: Some Relationships—Baltimore and Other Cities—Major Components.* College Park, Md., University of Maryland, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1949. 7 pp., charts. (Studies in Business and Economics, Vol. III, No. 2.)

*Personal Saving in the Postwar Period.* By Irwin Friend. (In Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, September 1949, pp. 9-17, 23, charts. 25 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

## Economic and Social Problems

*The American Family—A Factual Background.* Report of Inter-Agency Committee on Background Materials, National Conference on Family Life, May 1948. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1949. 457 pp., bibliography, maps, charts; processed. \$1.25.

Material assembled by an interdepartmental committee of Government agencies for use at the National Conference on Family Life.

*Controlling Factors in Economic Development.* By Harold G. Moulton. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1949. 397 pp., bibliographical footnotes, charts. \$4.

In his preface, the author refers to the volume as a synthesis of economic studies in which he has participated during the last 30 years. Part I, entitled "Looking Backward," is described as an attempt to give proper emphasis to the dynamic factors which, it is stated, have been largely neglected in economic treatises. Part II, entitled "Looking Forward," is described as indicating "the economic potentialities of the century ahead" and as outlining "the policies essential to their realization." This ambitious project, although said to be based in considerable part on the Brookings Institution's inductive investigations, gives expression to many controversial points of view, especially as to appropriate public policy.

*Monetary Theory and Fiscal Policy.* By Alvin H. Hansen. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949. 236 pp., bibliography, diagrams. (Economics Handbook Series.) \$3.

The discussion centers around the problem of the most effective relationships between monetary controls and policies of taxation and public expenditure, with special reference to avoidance of depression and inflation and the maintenance of a stable economy. The author advocates what he describes as a managed compensatory program, including flexible, long-range public expenditures and a tax policy which would permit executive adjustment of the basic income-tax rate within limits imposed by Congress. A chapter on wages and prices criticizes the theory that wage cuts tend to increase employment, and discusses alternative monetary and fiscal policies.

*Profits in a Laboristic Society.* By Sumner H. Slichter. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, May 1949, pp. 346-361. \$1.50.)

*Security for the People: Ways of Maintaining Full Employment and High Farm Income.* By Roland W. Bartlett. Champaign, Ill., Garrard Press, 1949. 303 pp., bibliographies, charts.

*State Planning and Economic Development in the South.* By Albert Lepawsky. Washington, National Planning Association, Committee of the South, 1949. 193 pp., bibliographical footnotes. (Report No. 4.) \$3.

*What Responsibility to Consumers Have Government, Industry, Farmers, Labor, Cooperatives?* Washington, People's Lobby, Inc., 1949. 16 pp.

Talks at conference of People's Lobby, Washington, June 18, 1949.

## Education and Training

*Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to the Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, 1949. 70 pp., charts; processed.

*Education Through Work Experience.* New York, University of the State of New York, Division of Secondary Education, 1948. 71 pp., bibliography, forms, illus.

Handbook of suggestions, proposals, and references dealing with work experience as related to education of youth in New York State schools.

*Teaching Manual: New Members' Courses, Leadership Training Courses, and Recommended Procedures for Other Trade Union Classes.* By Alice Hanson. New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, National Department of Education, 1948. 19, x pp.; processed.

*Today's Apprentices Will Handle Tomorrow's RR Shops.* By E. J. Tangerman. (In *American Machinist*, New York, September 8, 1949, pp. 100-104, illus.

Reprints of article are available free from U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Washington.)

*Vocational Guidance in the Argentine Republic.* By Juan Kaplan. (*In International Labor Review*, Geneva, August 1949, pp. 132-144. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Vocational Education in Canada.* Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1949. 95 pp.

Report on the development and present organization of vocational education in Canada, with financial and other statistics, principally for 1947-48. A report on operations during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949, has been issued separately by the Department of Labor under the title of Canadian Vocational Training.

### Employment and Unemployment

*Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by State, 1948.*

Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 94 pp.; processed. Free.

*Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1948.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. Variously paged; processed. Free.

*National Unemployment Estimates.* By Bruce Waybur and Russ Nixon. Washington, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (CIO), 1949. 29 pp., bibliography, chart.

The authors argue that workers classified by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as temporarily laid-off, part-time workers who prefer full-time work, and certain workers described as on the "fringe" of the labor force should be described as unemployed. The proposed recount of unemployment would raise the Census average for 1948, for example, from 2,064,000 to 3,076,000.

*Revised Estimates of Employment and Unemployment in California, 1943-48.* San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations; Sacramento, Department of Employment, 1949. 10 pp.; processed.

*National Action to Promote Full Employment.* (*In International Labor Review*, Geneva, June 1949, pp. 684-698. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Deals with action taken or contemplated by a number of countries for the purpose of achieving or maintaining full employment and economic stability.

*Unemployment—It's Here—Let's Stop it Now!* By Dewey Anderson, Wilfred Lumer, John Shott. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1949. 46 pp.; processed.

Analysis of the unemployment situation, with a suggested program of government action.

### Handicapped

*Minutes of Meeting of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, Washington, August 30, 1949.* Washington, U. S. Department of

Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1949. 41 pp., illus.; processed. Free.

*Hiring the Handicapped in the Federal Civil Service.* Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1949. 4 pp. (Pamphlet No. 16.)

*Placement of the Physically Handicapped.* (*In Employment Security Review*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, September 1949, pp. 1-27, illus. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Rehabilitation of the Handicapped—A Survey of Means and Methods.* Edited by William H. Soden. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1949. 399 pp., bibliographies. \$5.

Compendium of reports on recent activities of specialists engaged in various phases of the rehabilitation process, grouped in five parts: I—General medical and surgical technics; II—Neurological methods; III—Psychiatric developments; IV—Vocational and social rehabilitation; V—Education and psychological trends. Examination of this book reveals that rehabilitation is possible for practically every type of handicapped person—the industrially injured, the disabled veteran, the chronically ill, the aging person, among others—through the cooperation of all agencies and persons involved in the technics required to make the handicapped a useful citizen.

*Second Report of the Standing Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons, [Great Britain].* London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1949. 20 pp., illus. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

### Income

*Conference on Research in Income and Wealth.* New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1949. 450 pp., charts. (Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 11.) \$6.

The volume includes discussions of various subjects not directly concerned with income and wealth. Two papers in part I, for example, analyze the changing industrial distribution of gainful workers from 1820 to 1940, and changes in the industrial composition of manpower since the Civil War. The preface notes, however, that problems of measuring the labor force are intimately related to problems of measuring the flow of national income and product. Other topics include farm and urban purchasing power; methods of making international comparisons of real national income; economic forecasts for the postwar transition period; and fluctuations in the saving-income ratio. Critical comments by various members of the Conference accompany the papers.

*National Income and Product Statistics of the United States, 1948-48.* (*In Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, July 1949, pp. 6-31. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Contains detailed income data from 1942, revised and

extended to 1948, with summary data for various items, 1929-48, and for certain other items, 1939-48. The report represents an extension and revision of the National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business, July 1947.

*State Income Payments in 1948.* By Charles F. Schwartz and Robert E. Graham, Jr. (*In Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, August 1949, pp. 7-17, 24, map, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

The State and regional distributions of total and per capita income payments are analyzed for 1948 in the light of data for earlier years. Figures are also given for major sources of income payments. Summary tables cover the period from 1929 to 1948. For the years 1942 to 1948, figures are given by type of payment, namely, wages and salaries, proprietors' income, property income, and other income. The State income series differ from the revised national income and product series. Revisions of the State series for conformity to the national series are still in progress.

*Income of Lawyers, 1929-48.* By William Weinfeld. (*In Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, August 1949, pp. 18-24, chart; also reprinted.)

*The Composition of Personal Income [in Australia].* By H. P. Brown. (*In Economic Record, Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand*, Melbourne, June 1949, pp. 18-36. 5s. net.)

## Industrial Accidents

*Accident Facts, 1949 Edition.* Chicago, National Safety Council, 1949. 96 pp., maps, charts.

The injury frequency and severity rates of companies reporting to the National Safety Council in 1948 were the lowest recorded by the Council.

*The Farm Accident Situation in 1948.* By Catherine Senf. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with National Safety Council, Chicago, [1949]. 8 pp., illus. Free.

Contains estimates of accidents (including those in the home) based on three sample surveys made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

*Accident Experience Iron-Ore Mines, Lake Superior District, 1940-47.* By Frank E. Cash. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 16 pp., charts; processed. (Information Circular No. 7510.)

*Personal Factors in Industrial Accidents: A Study of Accident Proneness in an Industrial Group.* By W. A. Wong, M.D., and G. E. Hobbs, M.D. (*In Industrial Medicine*, Chicago, July 1949, pp. 291-294, bibliography, chart. 75 cents.)

A study of frequency of minor injuries among 290 workers in the bottling department of a Canadian brewery

revealed that 1.7 percent of the men made 6.8 percent of the total calls on the medical department for dressing of such injuries. Personal histories of the high-accident workers indicated social maladjustment. The authors conclude that those who have the most frequent minor accidents also have a disproportionate number of major accidents.

*Les Accidents du Travail.* By J. Le Griel and P. Padis. Saint-Etienne, Fédération Nationale des Mutilés et Invalides du Travail, Bourse du Travail, 1948. 334 pp.

History of legislation concerning industrial accidents and their compensation, treatment of injuries, rehabilitation of disabled workers, etc., in France.

[*Annual Accident Statistics, Great Britain, for the Year 1948.*] (*In Industrial Accident Prevention Bulletin*, Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, London, Statistical Supplement, August 1949; 24 pp.)

Man-hours worked, number of lost-time accidents, total hours lost through accidents, and accident frequency and severity rates are shown for individual industries in a wide range of industry groups.

## Industrial Hygiene

*Atomic Energy and the Life Sciences.* Washington, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1949. 203 pp.; illus. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

In reviewing major developments of the atomic energy program, especially those of biological and medical nature, the report discusses protection against radiation and the effects of toxic materials used in the program. It notes the extensive research work of the Commission and its contractors in seeking improved methods of detecting radiation, handling of radioactive materials, and teaching safe handling of radioisotopes. A committee is formulating recommendations for medical and engineering control of the toxic effects of beryllium, used in atomic operations.

*The Diagnosis of Ionizing Radiation Injury by Physical Examination and Clinical Laboratory Procedures.* By Eugene P. Cronkite. Bethesda, Md., U. S. National Naval Medical Center, Naval Medical Research Institute, 1948. 13 pp., bibliography, chart; processed. (Project NM007039, Report No. 8.)

*Internal Radiation Hazards in Industry from the Use of Polonium in Static Eliminator Devices.* By Fred A. Bryan and Louis B. Silverman. Oak Ridge, Tenn., U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1949. 11 pp., chart; processed. (AECU—343; UCLA—18.) 10 cents.

Highlights the industrial radioactive hazard arising from use of polonium in equipment which eliminates static electricity in work processes. They recommend that "all plants, companies, and individuals engaged in the production, investigation, and use of such radioactive substances and devices be made cognizant of the dangers," and that

suitable monitoring instruments and properly trained personnel be employed to prevent area contamination.

*Medical Control of Beryllium Poisoning.* By Irving R. Tabershaw, M.D., and others. (*In Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology*, Baltimore, July 1949, pp. 227-233, bibliography. \$1.50.)

Members of the Columbia University School of Public Health outline a detailed program for the medical implant control of workers exposed to toxic effects of beryllium and its compounds. Points covered include scope and frequency of physical examinations, medical handling of workers possibly suffering from beryllium poisoning, and criteria for elimination of applicants unsuited for work in plants using beryllium.

*Cutaneous Burns Due to Fluorescent Light.* By R. Ralph Bresler, M.D. (*In Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, August 27, 1949, pp. 1334-1336, illus. 35 cents.)

*Industrial Health Conference: Proceedings of Annual Meetings of Various Industrial Professional Associations, Detroit, Mich., April 2-9, 1949.* Reported by C. O. Sappington. (*In Industrial Medicine*, Chicago, July 1949, pp. 299-304. 75 cents.)

## Industrial Relations

### *Effective Communication in Industry—What is its Basis?*

By Paul Pigors. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1949. 88 pp., bibliography. (Lt. Rush Toland Memorial Study No. 1.)

According to the author, "realistic executives readily admit that the communication of top management with workers is too often conspicuously unsuccessful." In his analysis, he considers factors which lead to the success or failure of communications, problems raised by differences in individuals receiving these communications, and varying contexts in which orders are given.

*Labor Relations: Freedom of Speech for Employer and Employee.* By George Rose. (*In American Bar Association Journal*, Chicago, August 1949, pp. 637-640, 706-710. 75 cents.)

*Rothenberg on Labor Relations.* By I. Herbert Rothenberg. Buffalo, N. Y., Dennis & Co., Inc., 1949. lxiii, 834 pp. \$15.

"Book I" describes the classification, composition, functions, operations, and methods of labor unions. "Book II," comprising the greater part of the work, deals with labor law. It includes detailed descriptions and legal interpretations of the terms of the Anti-Injunction Act, 1932, and the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Fifty-one pages are devoted to a list of court decisions referred to in the study, and there is a detailed index to the volume.

*Selected Labor Statistics Series Relevant to Labor Relations.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1949. 22 pp., bibliography; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum No. 20.)

*Teamwork in Industry.* By William Seward. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co. in association with Modern Industry Magazine, 1949. 206 pp. \$3.

*Teamwork in Industry.* By F. J. Burns Morton. London, Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1948. 273 pp., bibliography.

These two books deal with worker-management cooperation for increasing industrial efficiency and productivity. Although his book was published in England, Mr. Morton used data drawn from many volumes published in the United States as well as from works published in England. He gives some emphasis to techniques of employee selection and training, incentives, leadership, supervision, discipline, and social organization.

Mr. Seward's book is largely a discussion of methods used successfully by American companies in dealing with labor-management cooperation.

*Work Stoppages in the Steel Industry, [1901-48].* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

*Les Conventions Collectives de Travail.* By Maurice Boitel. (*In Le Droit Ouvrier*, Paris, May 1949, pp. 239-246.)

Discussion of the French law on collective agreements (enacted December 23, 1946, and effective January 1, 1947) and of the rights and responsibilities of trade-unions as determined by this law.

## Labor Organization

*Functions of National Unions as Contrasted With Their Locals.* By Paul A. Brinker. (*In Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1949, pp. 23-34. \$1.25.)

*The Present Status of Labor Unions in the South—1948.* By Frank T. De Vyver. (*In Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1949, pp. 1-22. \$1.25.)

Includes a tabulation showing estimated membership of individual unions, by State.

*Reds in Trade Unions.* By William H. Chartener. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1949. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1949, No. 3.) \$1.

*Union Security and the Taft-Hartley Act in the Buffalo Area.* By Horace E. Sheldon. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1949. 44 pp. (Research Bull. No. 4.) 15 cents outside of New York State.

*A Trade Union Library, 1949.* Prepared by Hazel C. Benjamin. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, June 1949. 53 pp. 75 cents.

*The Australian Labor Party.* By Louise Overacker. (*In American Political Science Review*, Columbus, Ohio, August 1949, pp. 677-703. \$1.25.)

*From Tolpuddle to T. U. C.: A Century of Farm Laborers' Politics.* By G. E. Fussell. Trading Estate, Slough, England, Windsor Press, 1948. 150 pp., bibliography. 6s. 6d.

*Sharpen the Sickle! The History of the Farm Workers' Union.* By Reg Groves. London, Porcupine Press, 1949. 256 pp., illus. 12s. 6d.

These two volumes cover much the same ground—the development of trade-unionism among British farm laborers. Both books contain discussion of political factors, cooperation of other groups, and statutory regulations of the times. Mr. Fussell's book deals more with economic conditions and political trends, whereas Mr. Groves' book describes more of the living and working conditions of the laborers.

### Pensions

*State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees, [as of December 31, 1948].* (In Municipal Year Book, International City Managers' Association, Chicago, 1949, pp. 122-126. \$10.)

*Proceedings, Local Government Conference on Retirement and Pensions for Pennsylvania Municipal Employees, February 25, 1949.* Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh, Institute of Local Government, 1949. 56 pp.; processed.

*School and State Employees' Retirement Systems [in Pennsylvania]—A Comparison.* Report of Joint State Government Commission to General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, 1949. 60 pp.

*Public Employee Retirement Plans in Utah.* Salt Lake City, Utah Foundation, 1949. 4 pp. (Research Report No. 53.)

*Statewide Retirement System for Municipal Employees in Cities of Washington State \* \* \*.* By Donald C. Sampson. Seattle, University of Washington, Bureau of Governmental Research and Services, 1949. 23 pp.; processed. (Report No. 104.)

### Prices

*Prices Over 150 Years.* By Herbert R. Brinberg. (In Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, June 1949, pp. 214-220, charts.)

*Retail Prices of Food, 1948.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 17 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 965.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Wholesale Prices, 1947, Including Index Numbers of 900 Different Commodities.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949.

66 pp. (Bull. No. 947.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Price Economics.* By Robert B. Pettengill. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1948. 483 pp., diagrams. \$4.50.

Textbook of economic principles influencing prices of commodities and services. Includes demand schedules, measurement of price elasticity, and production and selling policy. Discusses wage theory and unemployment, real wages, rent, interest rates, profits, and other price determinants. Some attention is paid to coordinating the institutional and theoretical approaches to price economics.

*Price Programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1949.* By Harry W. Henderson and others. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, 1949. 62 pp. (Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 683.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The price programs are those which have been put into effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1948. They are defined as measures "tending to prevent drastic declines in prices received by farmers for agricultural commodities." The presentation is largely by means of questions and answers. The programs described include: the price support programs and parity arrangements; the programs for encouraging exports and increasing domestic consumption of farm products by use of 30 percent of gross receipts from customs duties; the "marketing agreement and order programs" to promote orderly marketing conditions for milk and certain other commodities; the sugar program for regulation of sugar imports and the payment of subsidies to American producers of sugar beets and sugarcane; and the national school lunch program.

### Production and Productivity of Labor

*Major Sources of Productivity Information.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 48 pp.; processed. Free.

*Gearing Foremen and Workers to Production Efficiency.* New York, American Management Association, 1949. 23 pp. (Production Series, No. 185.)

*Industriel Produktionsstatistik, 1947.* Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1949. 233 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, 4.Række, 136.Bind, 1.Hæfte.)

Includes a résumé in French and French equivalents of the table of contents and certain other items.

*Labor and Our Economic Crisis.* By K. N. Srivastava. (In Indian Journal of Social Work, Bombay, March 1949, pp. 253-274. Rs. 2/8.)

Discussion of reasons for the drop in India's production, and of labor's responsibility in bringing about an increase in production.

### Social Security (General)

*Social Security Amendments and Company Benefit Plans.* New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1949. 24 pp.; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo. No. 109.) \$1.

Compares Federal social security programs of major interest to management with recommendations of the Senate Advisory Council on Social Security and with official legislative proposals. The recent trend in union demands for benefit plans is noted. "It should be apparent," concludes the report, "that the time has come for management to take the initiative and actively support the completion and the liberalization, on a reasonable basis, of our over-all social security program."

*Developments in Social Security and Workmen's Compensation.* New York, American Management Association, 1949. 43 pp. (Insurance Series, No. 81.)

Includes a paper on State legislation providing for payment of temporary disability benefits.

*Postwar Trends in Social Security: Income Security.* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1949, pp. 668-683; July 1949, pp. 28-47. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Social Security in Guatemala.* By J. Walter Dittel. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, July 1949, pp. 2-10; processed.)

*Social Insurance Reform in Mexico.* By Alfredo Chavero. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, July 1949, pp. 11-18; processed.)

### Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

*Wages and Conditions, American Newspaper Guild Contracts, June 10, 1949.* New York, American Newspaper Guild, Research Department, 1949. 192 pp.; processed.

*Salaries and Working Conditions of Policemen in Various Virginia Police Departments.* Richmond, League of Virginia Municipalities, 1949. 33 pp.; processed. (Report No. 316.) \$1.

*Principles of Salary and Wage Administration.* By A. W. Barbour. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1949. 117 pp. \$2.50.

*Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Brewery and Tobacco Products Industries, [Canada], 1948.* (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1949, pp. 887-895. 10 cents.)

*Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Printing and Publishing Industries, [Canada], October 1948.* (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1949, pp. 1009-1022. 10 cents.)

*Development of Working Incomes [in Czechoslovakia] in 1948.* (In National Bank of Czechoslovakia Bulletin, Prague, February 1949, pp. 29-33.)

Discussion of wage policies adopted by the Government in 1948, with tables showing average hourly wage rates and earnings, by industry, 1947-48, as well as average hourly earnings of all workers, 1939 and 1947-48.

### Miscellaneous

*The Truman Program: Addresses and Messages by President Harry S. Truman.* Edited by M. B. Schnapper, Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1949. 261 pp. \$2.95.

The material is broadly classified by subjects, which include labor, prices and inflation, social security, health and medical care, and housing.

*U. S. A.—Measure of a Nation: A Graphic Presentation of America's Needs and Resources.* By Thomas R. Carskadon and Rudolf Modley. New York, Macmillan Co. (for Twentieth Century Fund), 1949. 101 pp. \$1.

Designed to make more readily available the essential data in "America's Needs and Resources," an 812 page report published in 1947 by the Twentieth Century Fund. It covers developments in production, consumption, and resources during a hundred years. It also indicates what our requirements are likely to be in 1960 and the resources we shall have to meet them.

*Proceedings of the 12th Annual National Time and Motion Study Clinic Sponsored by the Industrial Management Society, Chicago, November 3-5, 1948.* Chicago, Industrial Management Society, 1949. 143 pp., diagrams, illus.

*A Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Japan.* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, July 1949, pp. 1-27. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Sweden: Champion of Peace.* By David Hinshaw. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1949. 309 pp., bibliography, illus. \$4.

A chapter on Swedish labor and capital shows how the Swedish labor movement has contributed to internal stability and peace.

*Forced Labor.* By F. M. Brewer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1949. 16 pp. (Vol. 1, 1949, No. 16.) \$1.

Contains a brief historical review of forced labor in different countries and of action taken or proposed to abolish it.

*Kolyma: Gold and Forced Labor in the USSR.* By Silvester Mora. Washington, Foundation for Foreign Affairs, 1949. 66 pp. (Pamphlet No. 7.) \$1.

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NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>						
A-1	A-12	B-1	B-1	B-1	D-1	D-8	D-6
A-2	(1)	B-2	B-2	D-2	D-2	E-1	E-3
A-3	(1)	C-1	(1)	D-3	D-2	F-1	H-1
A-4	(1)	C-2	(1)	D-4	D-4	F-2	H-2
A-5	A-8	C-3	C-10	D-5	D-2 and D-3	F-3	H-4
A-6	(1)	C-4	(1)	D-6	D-4	F-4	(1)
A-7	A-7	C-5	(1)	D-7	D-6	F-5	I-3
A-8	A-9						

<sup>1</sup> Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

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## A: Employment and Pay Rolls.

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)												
	1949								1948				
	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug.	July <sup>3</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct.	Sept. <sup>3</sup>
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force <sup>4</sup>	64,222	65,105	65,278	64,866	63,452	62,327	62,305	61,896	61,546	62,828	63,138	63,166	63,578
Civilian labor force	62,763	63,637	63,815	63,398	61,983	60,835	60,814	60,388	60,078	61,375	61,724	61,775	62,212
Unemployment	3,351	3,689	4,095	3,778	3,289	3,016	3,167	3,221	2,664	1,941	1,831	1,642	1,899
Employment	59,411	59,947	59,720	59,619	58,694	57,819	57,647	57,167	57,414	59,434	59,893	60,134	60,312
Nonagricultural	51,254	51,441	50,073	49,924	49,720	49,999	50,254	50,174	50,651	52,059	51,932	51,506	51,590
Worked 35 hours or more	27,366	40,407	27,686	40,924	41,315	40,761	40,761	40,830	41,314	43,425	40,036	42,451	30,372
Worked 15-34 hours	19,683	5,231	14,701	5,425	5,073	5,913	5,964	5,737	5,533	5,303	8,469	5,747	17,149
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup>	1,867	1,509	1,438	1,525	1,778	1,888	1,944	1,876	1,899	1,844	1,877	1,726	1,596
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	2,339	4,294	6,247	2,051	1,554	1,438	1,585	1,730	1,907	1,488	1,549	1,583	2,472
Agricultural	8,158	8,507	9,647	9,696	8,974	7,820	7,393	6,993	6,763	7,375	7,961	8,627	8,723
Worked 35 hours or more	6,294	6,724	7,326	7,400	7,159	5,656	4,973	4,591	4,299	5,235	5,485	6,811	6,705
Worked 15-34 hours	1,455	1,290	1,871	1,952	1,474	1,700	1,833	1,776	1,725	1,680	1,997	1,455	1,636
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup>	269	264	262	228	211	243	357	367	392	265	279	223	218
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	140	228	189	116	130	221	231	260	345	196	201	140	165
Males													
Total labor force <sup>4</sup>	45,759	46,613	46,712	46,282	45,337	45,143	45,000	44,721	44,614	45,012	45,182	45,229	45,453
Civilian labor force	44,319	45,163	45,267	44,832	43,886	43,668	43,525	43,229	43,161	43,573	43,782	43,851	44,101
Unemployment	2,233	2,519	2,845	2,598	2,366	2,205	2,433	2,417	2,011	1,411	1,231	1,088	1,251
Employment	42,085	42,644	42,422	42,233	41,521	41,463	41,092	40,812	41,150	42,162	42,551	42,763	42,850
Nonagricultural	35,521	35,549	34,799	34,796	34,411	34,714	34,622	34,689	35,193	35,991	36,079	36,016	35,960
Worked 35 hours or more	20,498	29,277	20,820	29,889	29,813	29,621	29,425	29,425	29,888	31,469	29,442	31,081	23,115
Worked 15-34 hours	12,663	3,080	9,604	3,004	2,766	3,237	3,286	3,199	3,075	2,678	4,719	3,092	10,577
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup>	810	593	651	629	780	825	802	825	879	763	808	711	646
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	1,551	2,599	3,723	1,274	1,052	1,032	1,109	1,239	1,352	1,082	1,110	1,132	1,622
Agricultural	6,565	7,095	7,623	7,438	7,109	6,749	6,470	6,123	5,957	6,171	6,472	6,747	6,890
Worked 35 hours or more	5,465	6,019	6,356	6,453	6,249	5,372	4,738	4,344	4,102	4,813	5,007	5,772	5,858
Worked 15-34 hours	792	705	916	731	610	1,023	1,294	1,263	1,261	1,046	1,120	738	743
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup>	179	161	185	148	134	153	223	270	275	143	163	124	138
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	128	209	168	105	115	201	216	246	318	170	182	114	151
Females													
Total labor force <sup>4</sup>	18,463	18,492	18,566	18,584	18,115	17,184	17,305	17,175	16,932	17,816	17,956	17,937	18,125
Civilian labor force	18,444	18,474	18,548	18,566	18,097	17,167	17,289	17,159	16,917	17,802	17,942	17,924	18,111
Unemployment	1,118	1,170	1,250	1,180	923	811	734	804	653	530	600	554	648
Employment	17,326	17,303	17,298	17,386	17,173	16,356	16,555	16,355	16,264	17,272	17,342	17,371	17,462
Nonagricultural	15,733	15,892	15,274	15,128	15,309	15,285	15,632	15,485	15,458	16,068	15,853	15,490	15,630
Worked 35 hours or more	6,868	11,130	6,866	11,035	11,502	11,140	11,336	11,405	11,426	11,956	10,594	11,370	7,257
Worked 15-34 hours	7,020	2,151	5,097	2,421	2,307	2,676	2,678	2,538	2,458	2,625	3,750	2,655	6,572
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup>	1,057	916	787	896	998	1,063	1,142	1,051	1,020	1,081	1,069	1,015	950
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	788	1,695	2,524	777	502	406	476	491	555	406	439	451	850
Agricultural	1,593	1,412	2,024	2,258	1,865	1,071	923	870	806	1,204	1,489	1,880	1,833
Worked 35 hours or more	829	705	970	947	910	284	235	247	197	422	478	1,039	847
Worked 15-34 hours	663	585	955	1,221	864	677	539	513	464	634	877	717	893
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup>	90	103	77	80	77	90	134	97	117	122	116	99	80
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	12	19	21	11	15	20	15	14	27	26	19	26	14

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Census survey week contains legal holiday.

<sup>3</sup> Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

<sup>5</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949										1948				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1948	1947	
Total employees.....	43,488	43,024	42,561	42,835	42,731	42,966	42,918	43,061	43,449	45,282	44,815	44,915	44,946	44,201	43,371	
Mining.....	955	961	945	988	974	984	981	988	991	1,002	999	1,000	1,007	981	943	
Metal.....	92.0	94.6	95.2	100.3	101.4	103.1	102.0	101.1	98.2	98.5	97.2	99.4	96.3	98.5	96.8	
Iron.....	36.0	36.4	36.8	36.5	36.5	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.7	36.5	35.5	33.1	
Copper.....	21.2	21.3	22.2	22.8	23.2	23.5	22.5	20.0	20.3	19.9	22.8	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.5	
Lead and zinc.....	19.0	18.7	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.5	18.4	21.7	22.9	
Anthracite.....	78.0	77.8	77.1	77.0	78.3	78.6	79.5	80.5	80.1	80.0	79.4	80.5	80.0	79.4	79.4	
Bituminous-coal.....	424.8	425.6	410.0	431.2	438.4	446.4	448.0	455.0	457.5	460.8	458.0	457.8	461.1	444.9	431.8	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	263.7	263.3	261.9	260.1	258.8	257.4	258.3	260.0	263.7	263.0	261.6	264.9	257.5	237.3	237.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	98.3	98.9	99.0	97.8	97.5	97.3	94.5	92.5	94.3	99.3	100.8	101.8	103.7	100.1	97.8	
Contract construction.....	2,315	2,338	2,277	2,205	2,137	2,036	1,947	1,926	2,018	2,200	2,287	2,334	2,369	2,165	1,992	
Manufacturing.....	14,322	14,128	13,758	13,884	13,877	14,177	14,475	14,849	14,782	15,174	15,368	15,514	15,617	15,286	15,247	
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,391	7,301	7,257	7,392	7,441	7,656	7,819	7,023	8,044	8,258	8,352	8,393	8,360	8,315	8,373	
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	6,931	6,827	6,501	6,492	6,436	6,521	6,656	6,726	6,738	6,916	7,016	7,121	7,257	6,970	6,874	
Ordnance and accessories.....	22.7	22.6	23.8	25.3	26.1	27.3	27.9	28.0	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.1	27.9	28.1	26.9	
Food and kindred products.....	1,727	1,734	1,585	1,501	1,436	1,410	1,406	1,414	1,439	1,513	1,570	1,654	1,787	1,536	1,532	
Meat products.....	285.9	284.7	282.7	277.5	274.8	282.6	289.4	298.8	304.8	291.7	282.6	279.2	271.2	275.		
Dairy products.....	156.8	162.3	161.6	153.9	146.3	141.4	136.7	134.0	136.3	140.7	146.0	153.8	147.7	148.0		
Canning and preserving.....	368.0	247.3	194.5	156.4	150.1	134.6	133.0	143.7	172.7	199.7	285.1	437.9	222.0	223.5		
Grain-mill products.....	121.6	121.8	119.4	118.7	116.4	117.8	118.9	118.8	119.2	120.8	117.9	118.4	117.7	116.9		
Bakery products.....	288.4	281.9	282.3	276.1	273.9	271.7	278.6	279.8	286.3	286.4	291.9	287.9	282.9	274.9		
Sugar.....	29.8	27.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.4	28.8	35.5	49.9	49.1	35.2	34.5	38.4		
Confectionery and related products.....	109.5	83.7	84.9	87.1	91.5	92.9	96.3	100.5	109.0	114.8	113.1	100.3	100.2	98.5		
Beverages.....	234.2	235.7	210.5	204.4	194.0	205.6	199.6	200.8	213.2	224.1	223.7	229.3	218.6	211.9		
Miscellaneous food products.....	139.7	140.0	138.5	135.5	136.2	132.5	134.2	133.9	136.3	141.7	145.0	144.9	141.3	144.1		
Tobacco manufactures.....	102	98	91	90	90	92	95	96	100	104	107	106	100	104		
Cigarettes.....	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.3	25.8	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.3	27.3	27.3	26.6	26.2		
Cigars.....	44.4	42.9	44.4	43.3	42.9	45.4	45.5	45.3	48.4	50.4	49.5	48.1	48.3	49.4		
Tobacco and snuff.....	13.1	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	14.8		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	13.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.8	10.0	11.2	11.3	12.2	16.4	16.9	11.2	13.0		
Textile-mill products.....	1,222	1,178	1,145 <sup>**</sup>	1,170	1,175	1,188	1,240	1,270	1,288	1,324	1,333	1,336	1,348	1,362	1,325	
Yarn and thread mills.....	141.1	135.3	140.7	141.4	142.9	153.1	159.0	162.4	167.2	166.6	168.7	172.8	177.6	179.5		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	560.2	548.5	555.2	557.1	560.3	589.5	613.4	621.4	637.7	640.4	640.0	645.8	645.7	618.3		
Knitting mills.....	228.6	218.0	220.8	220.1	225.1	228.6	231.8	229.2	237.2	242.8	243.4	243.6	249.0	242.4		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	82.7	81.3	83.4	85.4	87.1	87.9	88.4	87.9	89.9	89.6	88.9	88.7	89.8	86.8		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	55.5	51.0	56.9	58.5	61.7	63.5	64.6	64.9	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.6	64.8	57.3		
Other textile-mill products.....	110.1	110.7	113.4	112.1	111.3	117.4	121.6	122.6	126.3	127.7	129.4	131.9	135.2	140.9		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,197	1,155	1,055	1,073	1,070	1,121	1,166	1,171	1,129	1,155	1,174	1,187	1,186	1,162	1,130	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	143.9	128.9	134.7	131.8	147.3	150.7	152.5	149.2	148.8	149.5	155.8	158.3	154.4	151.2		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	253.3	239.3	253.8	257.4	258.9	260.2	259.0	243.1	254.3	264.5	267.6	267.7	269.1	269.8		
Women's outerwear.....	340.7	296.3	292.1	290.7	322.0	352.3	359.7	349.6	350.2	349.9	351.6	355.2	342.4	336.4		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	97.6	91.2	92.5	94.1	95.1	97.3	97.9	96.5	99.1	101.4	100.9	98.2	97.4	90.8		
Millinery.....	23.0	20.4	17.3	20.3	23.1	25.6	25.5	23.5	21.9	20.4	23.6	23.1	22.9	23.9		
Children's outerwear.....	67.1	63.5	62.3	57.3	58.5	63.0	62.3	59.7	58.7	60.6	61.2	60.3	59.5	53.1		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	91.0	84.6	86.4	83.4	83.0	84.4	84.1	81.4	91.5	95.4	94.4	94.6	90.1	83.5		
Other fabricated textile products.....	138.2	130.7	133.7	135.1	133.1	132.3	129.9	126.2	130.7	131.9	132.0	128.1	125.6	121.6		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	746	750	736	747	733	719	719	714	726	780	816	830	843	812	838	
Logging camps and contractors.....	63.4	62.9	63.8	63.3	58.1	60.3	58.8	58.9	67.2	75.8	80.3	79.7	72.8	81.1		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	447.8	437.0	442.1	430.4	418.8	415.6	408.5	416.9	450.5	474.2	482.8	496.2	472.9	488.3		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	109.2	106.4	108.4	106.2	108.1	107.9	109.7	112.0	118.4	120.3	121.2	120.9	119.5	113.2		
Wooden containers.....	72.1	71.7	73.7	73.7	73.4	73.5	74.5	76.4	80.0	81.2	80.9	81.2	81.8	87.3		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	57.9	58.0	58.8	59.2	60.3	61.4	62.2	62.1	63.7	64.2	65.1	65.1	65.2	68.4		
Furniture and fixtures.....	313	305	295	298	301	311	316	320	325	339	346	348	345	348	340	
Household furniture.....	212.5	204.0	205.5	207.9	215.9	219.7	223.3	226.9	238.5	245.1	246.7	244.3	247.0	243.9		
Other furniture and fixtures.....	92.3	90.9	92.8	93.2	94.6	95.8	97.0	98.4	100.5	101.1	101.5	101.0	100.9	98.1		
Paper and allied products.....	445	437	430	434	437	442	451	456	463	475	477	477	474	470	465	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	220.5	217.9	221.7	223.3	226.2	231.5	233.9	237.4	240.7	240.7	240.9	242.3	240.7	234.0		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	114.7	110.8	111.4	111.5	113.0	115.0	116.6	119.4	125.5	126.9	125.6	123.2	121.4	122.1		
Other paper and allied products.....	101.3	100.9	100.8	101												

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Industry group and industry	1949										1948				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1948	1947	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	724	718	714	725	722	722	723	726	729	739	736	735	725	725	709	
Newspapers		283.4	282.9	283.8	280.8	277.9	276.6	275.0	274.7	276.9	274.8	273.5	270.6	267.5	248.5	
Periodicals		52.7	52.2	51.9	53.4	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.8	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.3	54.7	56.5	
Books		42.3	41.4	44.8	45.0	45.0	45.1	45.4	45.6	46.1	46.2	46.7	46.9	46.6	48.6	
Commercial printing		192.8	194.3	196.4	194.9	195.6	196.0	198.8	201.5	203.0	199.9	200.4	196.5	197.5	191.0	
Lithographing		40.3	39.7	40.2	40.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.6	43.8	44.7	44.6	44.3	45.1	48.2	
Other printing and publishing		106.8	103.8	107.9	107.6	108.4	109.1	110.5	111.1	113.3	114.6	113.6	111.7	113.3	115.6	
Chemicals and allied products	658	636	630	642	654	675	691	693	700	709	713	714	707	699	692	
Industrial inorganic chemicals		65.6	66.6	68.6	69.0	70.0	70.9	71.1	72.6	72.9	71.9	72.5	71.2	70.9	66.6	
Industrial organic chemicals		180.6	181.1	185.0	188.3	195.9	205.7	211.4	212.4	214.1	214.6	213.9	214.0	210.3	205.5	
Drugs and medicines		92.0	90.7	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.7	91.8	91.8	90.2	90.4	90.2	89.5	89.5	93.6	
Paints, pigments, and fillers		65.7	64.9	66.7	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.7	69.6	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.0	70.7	68.3	
Fertilizers		30.5	29.6	30.6	36.4	42.3	43.2	38.8	35.5	33.7	33.2	33.4	33.4	35.9	36.7	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		48.7	46.5	48.5	50.5	54.5	57.0	58.2	60.4	63.0	64.6	65.7	60.5	56.2	55.7	
Other chemicals and allied products		152.5	150.1	150.5	151.7	152.9	154.1	152.7	158.1	165.2	167.8	166.8	167.7	165.0	165.3	
Products of petroleum and coal	246	247	246	246	246	245	246	247	249	251	243	255	250	239		
Petroleum refining		199.4	199.9	198.9	198.0	199.1	198.5	199.6	200.4	200.4	200.0	190.9	202.4	199.1	189.3	
Coke and byproducts		19.5	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.0	18.6	
Other petroleum and coal products		27.7	26.2	26.6	27.1	26.1	25.6	25.7	25.8	28.3	31.1	32.2	32.0	30.8	31.2	
Rubber products	217	227	224	230	233	238	243	246	251	256	259	257	257	259	270	
Tires and inner tubes		102.8	104.9	110.2	111.2	112.8	113.1	113.9	115.9	117.5	119.1	117.8	119.1	121.1	132.4	
Rubber footwear		25.3	24.9	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	29.9	31.1	30.7	30.3	29.7	29.6	28.8	
Other rubber products		98.6	93.8	95.0	96.9	99.3	103.0	104.6	105.2	107.7	109.2	109.3	108.6	107.9	109.2	
Leather and leather products	393	397	383	380	373	389	399	400	396	396	399	411	412	410	409	
Leather		48.3	47.4	49.0	49.1	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.6	53.4	52.6	54.0	54.1	54.2	55.7	
Footwear (except rubber)		259.1	250.9	247.7	240.2	253.1	259.0	259.7	257.4	253.3	250.1	259.1	261.5	260.1	257.3	
Other leather products		89.3	84.3	83.4	83.3	86.1	88.7	88.7	85.6	89.4	96.6	98.3	96.8	95.4	95.5	
Stone, clay, and glass products	486	483	471	478	482	484	492	498	504	518	524	526	523	514	501	
Glass and glass products		123.0	117.5	121.1	121.6	120.0	123.4	126.2	128.5	133.7	136.5	137.9	137.0	135.9	143.8	
Cement, hydraulic		42.5	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.2	41.9	41.1	40.9	38.1	
Structural clay products		79.6	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.9	82.0	83.3	86.0	86.6	86.4	86.4	83.4	76.1	
Pottery and related products		56.0	52.3	55.3	57.4	59.9	61.2	61.4	61.1	62.7	62.5	62.2	61.5	60.6	58.8	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		86.5	84.0	83.3	83.6	82.7	82.8	83.1	85.0	87.3	89.0	90.1	89.8	87.8	81.5	
Other stone, clay, and glass products		95.6	94.9	95.4	97.3	99.2	101.9	103.5	104.3	106.3	107.6	107.7	106.8	105.9	102.7	
Primary metal industries	1,105	1,093	1,095	1,135	1,158	1,195	1,229	1,245	1,257	1,267	1,265	1,262	1,256	1,247	1,231	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		572.8	581.3	599.1	610.8	621.9	628.3	628.9	626.1	627.4	623.5	621.6	621.6	612.0	589.0	
Iron and steel foundries		205.7	204.4	212.3	214.9	227.3	242.4	248.6	254.9	260.5	262.6	263.3	261.6	259.3	256.8	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		50.3	51.5	54.0	54.7	56.1	56.0	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.5	55.2	54.6	55.6	55.1	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		79.9	78.4	81.1	84.2	88.8	95.3	99.6	102.9	103.8	104.0	103.6	102.1	103.8	111.5	
Nonferrous foundries		71.4	70.5	71.9	73.0	75.4	78.2	80.9	85.0	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.1	85.2	85.9	
Other primary metal industries		112.9	109.2	116.3	119.9	125.7	129.1	131.5	133.3	133.9	133.3	131.8	130.8	130.7	132.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	864	842	828	836	843	867	890	917	932	966	980	985	984	976	995	
Tin cans and other tinware		51.0	49.2	47.1	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.9	46.2	47.9	48.8	50.6	52.8	48.7	47.7	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		134.8	133.4	138.0	140.7	145.2	148.8	152.8	154.5	158.7	156.8	155.7	154.3	154.4	156.5	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		123.6	116.4	118.6	123.3	129.4	134.5	139.7	145.2	150.1	168.3	171.7	168.2	165.8	174.3	
Fabricated structural metal products		201.3	201.0	202.6	202.3	204.0	206.8	210.5	212.5	216.6	217.7	218.0	218.4	215.9	206.7	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		146.9	143.6	142.5	140.2	145.7	151.0	157.1	159.9	165.4	169.7	170.0	170.1	172.2	180.4	
Other fabricated metal products		184.8	184.0	187.3	191.8	199.1	204.6	211.5	213.8	217.9	219.1	218.6	220.4	219.0	229.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,230	1,240	1,239	1,285	1,327	1,385	1,431	1,458	1,481	1,509	1,518	1,522	1,525	1,533	1,535	
Engines and turbines		67.0	69.0	71.8	75.0	77.5	80.1	81.9	83.0	83.7	82.8	81.1	83.8	83.9		
Agricultural machinery and tractors		179.3	178.7	183.7	187.1	190.0	192.5	193.8	194.6	194.9	193.5	192.0	188.8	191.3	178.9	
Construction and mining machinery		91.4	95.4	101.9	106.0	111.4	114.8	116.5	118.6	120.4	121.8	122.5	123.7	122.6	120.2	
Metalworking machinery		193.1	198.0	205.8	212.8	219.0	223.2	226.3	232.9	237.9	238.1	239.6	240.5	239.5	248.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		162.4	163.9	169.3	175.6	181.6	188.4	192.0	195.0	197.5	198.1	199.2	200.3	201.9	204.4	
General industrial machinery		178.5	179.3	184.0	189.2	194.5	200.2	204.3	207.1	209.3	209.4	209.7	210.0	209.8	208.6	
Office and store machines and devices		86.9	87.7	89.7	90.5	91.3	94.8	97.1	98.1	101.9	103.3	105.5	106.7	109.1	108.2	
Service-industry and household machines		126.2	126.2	133.2	136.9	158.8	167.0	169.1	172.5	180.8	187.4	189.3	190.6	191.3	184.8	
Miscellaneous machinery parts		141.1	142.1	145.3	153.6	161.1	169.9	176.6	179.6	182.1	183.1	181.7	182.9	183.4	197.3	
Electrical machinery	739	711	712	725	746	770	795	818	834	853	860	858	853	869	918	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		280.8	280.5	284.2	292.9	303.2	310.1	314.8	314.8	321.3	325.6	325.7	328.6	332.9	343.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles		63.2	62.1	62.0	63.4	64.2	67.2	67.6	68.2	69.3	69.6	69.4	68.4	69.0	74.3	
Communication equipment		250.2	254.0	261												

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Industry group and industry	1949										1948				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1948	1947	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Transportation equipment	1,225	1,221	1,242	1,224	1,183	1,242	1,248	1,245	1,267	1,282	1,277	1,287	1,267	1,263	1,263	
Automobiles	908.4	799.3	775.6	726.9	777.9	775.6	772.5	794.0	803.7	799.6	814.2	802.9	792.8	776.2		
Aircraft and parts	249.1	259.6	253.7	254.1	259.3	259.4	256.0	254.9	252.2	248.6	242.6	232.7	228.1	228.6		
Aircraft	171.8	172.8	169.3	169.8	171.0	171.0	168.9	168.5	168.3	166.3	161.7	153.7	151.7	151.4		
Aircraft engines and parts	43.0	52.3	53.1	53.8	53.0	52.8	52.2	52.1	50.4	49.9	49.3	48.2	46.7	47.8		
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	26.3	26.3	23.2	22.7	27.6	27.9	27.3	26.7	25.8	24.8	24.1	23.2	22.4	22.0		
Ship and boat building and repairing	94.0	100.5	103.7	108.2	109.0	113.6	116.4	118.1	123.3	124.4	127.8	127.7	140.7	159.4		
Ship building and repairing <sup>4</sup>	83.1	88.8	91.3	95.1	95.9	100.3	102.2	103.7	109.0	110.1	113.3	113.0	124.2	137.3		
Railroad equipment	59.0	73.3	81.2	83.0	84.6	87.5	88.2	87.6	88.0	87.3	85.8	86.8	84.8	81.4		
Other transportation equipment	10.5	9.3	9.6	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.5	12.3	15.0	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.6	17.0		
Instruments and related products	233	231	231	236	238	242	245	246	251	258	259	263	262	260	265	
Ophthalmic goods	26.2	26.2	27.0	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.1	28.2	30.1		
Photographic apparatus	50.2	51.2	53.0	53.8	55.6	56.1	56.7	57.7	59.1	59.6	60.1	60.6	60.3	61.6		
Watches and clocks	30.5	29.4	30.6	30.6	31.1	31.6	32.0	33.8	37.6	40.5	41.7	41.8	40.8	41.3		
Professional and scientific instruments	123.9	123.7	125.8	126.3	128.0	129.0	129.4	131.7	133.3	130.4	132.3	131.6	130.5	131.9		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	427	416	383	403	404	414	426	434	439	458	479	484	474	466	461	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	52.5	49.0	53.4	54.3	55.7	57.1	58.5	58.7	60.5	61.9	61.5	60.5	60.3	58.1		
Toys and sporting goods	70.3	63.5	65.3	65.6	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.9	72.2	82.3	85.8	84.7	80.8	80.0		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	56.4	52.7	51.6	50.1	53.3	57.8	60.0	59.4	61.7	64.6	66.1	63.9	62.3	61.0		
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	236.7	217.7	232.6	233.5	238.6	244.9	248.7	254.1	262.4	270.0	270.9	264.9	262.8	262.3		
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>4,188</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,151</b>	<b>4,122</b>	
Transportation	2,745	2,763	2,771	2,800	2,792	2,761	2,745	2,795	2,820	2,928	2,937	2,963	2,957	2,934	2,984	
Interstate railroads	1,375	1,381	1,410	1,416	1,387	1,370	1,414	1,440	1,504	1,517	1,534	1,539	1,517	1,557		
Class I railroads	1,202	1,208	1,230	1,237	1,215	1,198	1,231	1,255	1,306	1,329	1,345	1,350	1,327	1,352		
Local railways and bus lines	157	158	159	161	160	161	161	161	162	162	162	163	163	185		
Trucking and warehousing	538	528	540	532	532	538	544	549	571	579	580	564	566	551		
Other transportation and services	693	694	691	685	681	677	676	679	691	679	687	691	687	692		
Communication	679	684	691	691	698	700	701	699	702	702	700	703	696	646		
Telephone	632.6	637.9	636.6	639.1	641.1	643.5	643.8	640.6	643.6	643.0	640.2	642.7	634.2	581.1		
Telegraph	51.6	52.3	53.1	54.5	55.4	55.3	56.0	56.9	57.8	58.3	58.9	59.3	60.8	63.4		
Other public utilities	545	546	545	540	534	532	530	528	526	528	527	525	529	521	492	
Gas and electric utilities	521.1	520.0	515.2	509.3	507.0	504.9	504.2	502.9	504.9	503.3	501.6	505.5	497.0	469.5		
Local utilities	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.6	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.7	22.6		
<b>Trade</b>	<b>9,431</b>	<b>9,324</b>	<b>9,206</b>	<b>9,336</b>	<b>9,343</b>	<b>9,478</b>	<b>9,310</b>	<b>9,292</b>	<b>9,388</b>	<b>10,273</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>9,654</b>	<b>9,522</b>	<b>9,491</b>	<b>9,194</b>	
Wholesale trade	2,545	2,524	2,472	2,491	2,482	2,504	2,523	2,541	2,559	2,612	2,601	2,581	2,533	2,410		
Retail trade	6,886	6,700	6,734	6,845	6,860	6,974	6,787	6,751	6,829	7,678	7,195	7,053	6,941	6,958	6,785	
General merchandise stores	1,437	1,338	1,357	1,401	1,434	1,515	1,411	1,386	1,423	1,490	1,647	1,523	1,432	1,389		
Food and liquor stores	1,217	1,188	1,192	1,208	1,203	1,204	1,193	1,184	1,186	1,208	1,197	1,196	1,181	1,195	1,161	
Automotive and accessories dealers	692	689	680	670	661	658	648	647	653	668	654	648	634	581		
Apparel and accessories stores	545	489	510	553	564	616	548	534	554	670	608	599	568	577	567	
Other retail trade	2,995	2,906	2,995	3,013	2,998	2,987	3,000	3,013	3,142	3,089	3,087	3,114	3,081	3,088		
<b>Finance</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,641</b>		
Banks and trust companies	422	422	417	413	413	415	413	410	409	408	407	408	403	380		
Security dealers and exchanges	55.5	55.7	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.9	57.0	57.3	58.2	57.9	60.1		
Insurance carriers and agents	629	624	616	612	613	611	606	602	602	600	597	599	589	549		
Other finance agencies and real estate	675	679	686	683	676	667	662	656	656	659	660	665	652			
<b>Service</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>4,804</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>4,788</b>	
Hotels and lodging places	503	510	487	464	451	445	447	447	461	458	464	489	478	497		
Laundries	357.5	363.3	361.0	352.6	347.3	346.2	346.4	350.5	349.6	350.5	354.7	357.7	356.1	364.8		
Cleaning and dyeing plants	144.4	150.9	154.1	153.1	149.5	143.5	142.0	143.6	145.3	146.8	150.2	148.4	149.9	153.7		
Motion pictures	238	239	240	238	237	235	234	235	238	238	238	238	241	232		
<b>Government</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>5,763</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,813</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>5,761</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>5,764</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>5,685</b>	<b>5,694</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>5,454</b>	
Federal	1,802	1,900	1,905	1,909	1,908	1,885	1,877	1,877	1,875	2,161	1,856	1,848	1,827	1,874		
State and local	4,001	3,863	3,833	3,894	3,915	3,800	3,884	3,860	3,889	3,833	3,829	3,846	3,820	3,786	3,580	

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance data through 1947, and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data prior to 1947 for industry divisions only, are avail-

able upon request. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949										1948				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1948	1947	
Mining:																
Metal mining.....	83.4	83.9	895	90.9	92.7	92.0	91.0	88.3	88.5	87.2	89.7	86.3	88.6	87.5		
Iron mining.....	32.5	32.8	33.4	33.1	33.2	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.8	33.5	32.6	30.5		
Copper mining.....	18.6	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.9	21.2	20.2	17.9	18.1	17.7	20.5	20.5	20.0	20.1		
Lead and zinc mining.....	16.5	16.1	19.1	19.8	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.5	20.1	15.8	19.2	20.7		
Anthracite.....	73.3	73.1	72.7	72.9	73.9	74.3	75.1	76.1	75.9	75.9	75.6	76.4	75.8	74.6		
Bituminous-coal.....	400.1	383.0	404.5	411.7	419.6	421.6	428.2	430.5	434.5	431.9	431.7	434.8	419.1	407.7		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production.....	131.4	131.0	130.0	126.5	125.7	125.7	125.9	125.7	127.0	127.8	127.1	130.4	127.1	120.0		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	86.4	86.2	85.9	85.6	85.4	82.0	80.4	81.9	87.2	88.6	89.7	91.0	87.6	86.0		
Manufacturing.....	11,778	11,576	11,212	11,337	11,324	11,618	11,904	12,074	12,201	12,578	12,775	12,913	13,017	12,717	12,794	
Durable goods.....	6,043	5,949	5,896	6,022	6,057	6,262	6,417	6,523	6,840	6,845	6,942	6,969	6,940	6,909	7,010	
Nondurable goods.....	5,735	5,627	5,316	5,315	5,267	5,354	5,487	5,551	5,561	5,733	5,833	5,944	6,077	5,808	5,784	
Ordnance and accessories.....	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.7	21.3	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.9	22.5	
Food and kindred products.....	1,362	1,364	1,224	1,153	1,095	1,071	1,060	1,073	1,097	1,171	1,226	1,311	1,438	1,197	1,216	
Meat products.....	228.4	227.2	225.6	220.6	217.4	225.5	230.9	239.7	247.2	234.8	226.4	223.3	215.8	223.9		
Dairy products.....	116.4	122.1	122.1	115.3	107.8	103.3	100.0	98.6	100.3	104.0	108.4	114.9	111.0	115.2		
Canning and preserving.....	338.6	220.1	169.0	130.9	125.0	109.9	108.3	118.2	146.7	172.9	257.7	407.6	195.3	198.2		
Grain-mill products.....	96.8	96.8	94.3	93.8	91.5	93.0	93.4	93.9	94.1	96.0	93.5	94.0	93.6	94.1		
Bakery products.....	194.4	190.5	191.7	187.8	186.0	185.3	188.6	190.0	196.4	197.0	202.6	199.2	195.5	194.0		
Sugar.....	25.7	23.7	22.8	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.5	24.8	31.1	45.0	44.2	30.8	30.0	33.9		
Confectionery and related products.....	93.2	69.9	71.1	73.6	77.8	79.3	82.4	86.4	94.7	101.0	99.3	87.1	85.9	84.0		
Beverages.....	165.1	168.5	152.4	148.0	140.1	149.4	144.5	145.6	156.9	167.4	166.7	170.4	161.4	161.1		
Miscellaneous food products.....	105.7	105.2	104.0	102.7	102.7	100.2	101.2	99.8	103.3	108.1	111.9	111.0	108.1	111.3		
Tobacco manufactures.....	95	91	82	84	82	82	85	88	90	93	97	100	99	93	96	
Cigarettes.....	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.5	23.4	23.9	24.3	25.0	25.2	25.0	24.3	23.8		
Cigars.....	42.4	40.9	42.4	41.3	40.9	43.3	43.4	43.2	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.1	46.2	47.2		
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.2	13.0		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.1	10.2	10.3	11.2	15.3	16.0	10.2	12.1		
Textile-mill products.....	1,132	1,092	1,057	1,083	1,087	1,100	1,150	1,190	1,200	1,236	1,245	1,249	1,261	1,275	1,243	
Yarn and thread mills.....	132.8	126.5	131.9	132.6	133.7	143.6	149.9	153.1	158.1	157.4	159.4	163.7	168.5	170.6		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	530.5	517.8	524.7	526.4	529.5	558.3	582.1	590.4	607.1	609.7	610.0	615.4	615.3	590.2		
Knitting mills.....	210.8	199.7	202.9	202.3	206.8	210.5	213.9	211.5	219.7	225.1	225.9	226.1	231.4	226.2		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	73.3	72.0	74.0	76.2	77.7	78.3	78.9	78.0	80.2	79.9	79.4	79.2	80.4	78.3		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	47.6	43.6	49.2	50.8	53.9	55.8	56.9	57.3	58.0	58.1	57.9	57.8	57.2	50.5		
Other textile-mill products.....	97.3	97.7	100.5	98.9	98.5	103.9	108.5	109.6	113.1	114.4	115.9	118.7	121.7	127.2		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,080	1,040	942	959	956	1,008	1,051	1,055	1,015	1,040	1,058	1,072	1,072	1,049	1,028	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	130.4	116.0	121.5	117.7	133.7	137.3	138.7	135.4	134.7	135.3	141.5	144.0	140.1	138.4		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	235.8	221.4	236.3	239.1	241.0	242.0	240.6	225.4	235.9	246.3	249.1	249.5	250.7	252.3		
Women's outerwear.....	307.0	263.2	257.6	257.0	288.5	317.7	324.1	314.3	315.2	314.5	316.4	321.1	308.7	305.4		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	88.0	82.0	83.5	84.5	85.5	87.7	89.0	87.6	90.3	92.4	91.9	89.3	88.7	83.3		
Millinery.....	20.2	17.6	14.7	17.6	20.5	22.8	22.6	20.6	19.1	17.6	20.9	20.3	20.2	21.1		
Children's outerwear.....	61.5	58.4	57.3	52.4	53.4	57.7	57.0	54.5	53.6	55.3	56.0	55.7	54.7	49.1		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	78.9	72.9	74.5	71.8	71.1	72.8	72.5	70.5	79.4	83.5	82.4	82.7	78.5	73.0		
Other fabricated textile products.....	118.0	110.7	113.9	115.4	113.8	112.7	110.7	106.8	111.7	113.1	113.4	109.8	107.5	105.5		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	686	689	676	686	672	659	659	655	667	720	754	769	782	752	777	
Logging camps and contractors.....	59.3	58.9	60.1	59.7	54.5	56.6	55.4	55.5	63.8	72.3	76.7	76.2	69.5	77.7		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	416.6	406.9	410.3	398.5	388.6	384.8	379.5	386.9	420.3	443.4	451.9	465.4	442.0	455.4		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	94.5	91.9	93.7	91.9	93.6	93.5	95.3	97.5	103.6	105.4	106.2	105.9	105.0	100.0		
Wooden containers.....	66.4	66.3	68.5	68.4	68.3	68.2	68.8	70.9	74.3	75.2	75.0	75.3	76.0	81.8		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	51.8	51.9	53.0	53.3	54.2	55.5	56.2	56.1	57.7	58.1	59.2	59.2	59.2	62.4		
Furniture and fixtures.....	272	263	253	257	259	268	274	278	284	297	305	307	304	306	300	
Household furniture.....	187.0	179.3	181.1	183.0	190.5	194.7	198.3	202.1	213.3	219.9	221.6	219.4	221.6	219.7		
Other furniture and fixtures.....	75.7	74.1	75.9	76.4	77.4	78.9	80.0	81.5	84.1	84.6	85.0	84.3	84.1	80.0		

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	1949										1948				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1948	1947	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Paper and allied products	381	371	365	360	372	377	386	391	398	409	412	411	408	405	406	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		190.9	188.3	191.7	193.6	196.3	201.4	204.2	207.7	210.4	210.6	210.8	212.3	210.8	206.9	
Paperboard containers and boxes		97.2	93.3	94.2	94.3	95.6	97.7	99.1	102.0	108.0	109.8	108.4	105.7	104.6	107.4	
Other paper and allied products		83.3	83.1	83.3	84.2	84.7	86.8	87.9	88.2	90.3	91.1	91.6	90.3	89.4	91.1	
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	493	487	484	494	494	495	496	497	500	509	508	508	500	501	497	
Newspapers		141.4	140.9	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.8	136.7	136.0	139.3	138.0	137.3	135.9	133.5	125.4	
Periodicals		35.6	35.2	35.0	36.6	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.5	37.8	37.5	37.3	38.7	
Books		34.7	33.8	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.6	37.7	38.1	38.1	38.6	38.6	40.4		
Commercial printing		160.4	161.6	163.8	162.3	163.1	163.7	166.4	168.6	169.7	167.3	168.0	164.3	165.5	161.6	
Lithographing		31.2	30.8	31.1	31.5	32.3	32.1	31.6	32.2	34.3	35.1	35.1	34.6	35.1	38.2	
Other printing and publishing		83.6	82.1	85.4	85.5	85.5	86.2	87.4	88.0	90.4	91.9	91.0	88.9	91.0	93.2	
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	480	458	452	464	476	495	511	513	519	526	529	532	527	520	523	
Industrial inorganic chemicals		49.8	50.7	52.3	52.6	53.4	54.6	55.0	55.6	56.0	55.7	55.7	55.0	54.7	51.9	
Industrial organic chemicals		135.3	135.9	139.1	141.8	148.1	157.4	161.7	163.2	165.3	165.5	165.4	166.3	164.4	162.6	
Drugs and medicines		60.0	59.2	59.9	59.8	60.5	61.2	61.5	61.5	60.2	60.3	60.0	60.1	59.9	63.9	
Paints, pigments, and fillers		41.7	41.0	42.6	43.4	43.7	44.0	44.5	45.3	46.0	46.6	47.1	46.9	46.9	45.9	
Fertilizers		24.8	24.0	24.9	30.7	36.6	37.6	33.1	29.9	28.0	27.6	27.7	27.9	30.2	31.4	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		38.5	36.3	38.7	40.4	44.4	47.1	48.1	50.4	52.8	54.1	55.4	50.7	46.6	46.6	
Other chemicals and allied products		108.0	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.7	109.5	108.7	113.4	117.6	119.5	120.3	120.1	117.6	120.7	
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	190	190	189	189	188	188	187	188	187	189	192	184	195	192	184	
Petroleum refining		150.0	150.3	149.6	148.5	148.8	149.3	149.5	149.1	149.1	149.4	140.3	151.4	148.9	141.5	
Coke and byproducts		17.0	17.3	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.8	17.5	15.9	
Other petroleum and coal products		22.9	21.3	21.6	21.8	20.9	20.2	20.2	20.0	22.5	25.4	26.5	26.2	25.3	26.3	
<b>Rubber products</b>	168	179	177	181	185	190	194	197	201	206	209	208	207	209	220	
Tires and inner tubes		70.9	82.0	86.3	87.2	88.6	88.6	89.4	91.3	92.7	94.3	93.1	94.4	96.2	105.5	
Rubber footwear		20.3	20.2	19.8	20.5	21.4	21.9	22.9	24.8	25.9	25.5	25.2	24.7	24.6	23.8	
Other rubber products		79.1	74.5	75.3	77.2	79.6	83.1	85.1	87.2	88.9	89.3	87.9	88.1	89.8		
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	354	355	343	339	332	348	358	359	354	354	357	369	370	368	372	
Leather		43.8	43.1	44.5	44.5	45.0	46.3	47.1	47.8	48.6	47.9	49.2	49.4	49.5	51.5	
Footwear (except rubber)		233.5	226.3	222.5	215.7	227.8	234.4	234.5	232.5	227.5	223.9	233.4	235.3	234.8	235.6	
Other leather products		77.5	73.1	72.1	72.2	74.9	77.4	77.3	74.1	77.8	84.9	86.3	85.0	83.5	84.8	
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	418	414	402	409	414	416	423	429	436	451	457	458	455	448	438	
Glass and glass products		107.4	101.9	105.4	105.9	104.5	107.4	109.5	112.1	117.3	120.4	121.6	121.0	119.6	126.9	
Cement, hydraulic		36.7	36.9	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.3	35.6	35.5	33.0	
Structural clay products		72.2	72.2	72.8	72.8	72.9	73.4	74.5	75.8	78.7	79.2	79.2	76.5	76.5	70.2	
Pottery and related products		50.8	47.3	50.2	52.3	54.6	55.7	56.1	55.9	57.4	57.3	57.0	56.4	55.5	54.1	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		73.7	71.7	71.2	71.2	70.3	70.7	71.1	72.9	75.4	77.1	78.3	78.2	76.4	71.5	
Other stone, clay, and glass products		73.5	72.2	73.2	75.7	77.5	80.5	81.9	83.1	85.3	85.9	85.8	84.9	84.6	82.4	
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	942	932	933	971	991	1,028	1,062	1,077	1,090	1,101	1,099	1,096	1,091	1,063	1,073	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		497.8	505.7	523.0	533.9	545.4	551.7	552.8	550.3	550.8	546.8	544.5	545.2	536.8	517.6	
Iron and steel foundries		177.3	175.8	184.0	186.3	198.4	213.5	219.2	225.8	231.8	232.9	234.3	233.1	230.9	229.4	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		41.4	42.3	44.9	45.4	46.8	46.6	45.8	45.8	46.3	46.7	46.4	45.7	46.8	46.9	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		63.8	62.4	64.4	67.3	71.4	77.9	82.3	85.4	86.3	86.4	86.1	84.5	86.0	93.3	
Nonferrous foundries		59.6	58.7	59.5	59.9	62.2	65.3	68.2	72.0	73.4	74.0	74.4	73.3	73.2	74.4	
Other primary metal industries		92.4	88.4	95.2	98.2	103.9	107.3	109.0	111.0	111.9	111.5	110.2	108.9	109.1	111.3	
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	710	689	672	679	683	706	729	752	767	801	816	820	819	812	837	
Tin cans and other tinware		45.1	43.2	41.0	38.3	37.9	38.5	38.7	40.2	41.9	42.5	44.3	46.3	42.2	41.0	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		111.2	109.1	113.8	116.7	120.6	124.7	128.4	130.5	134.7	133.6	132.3	131.2	131.6	134.8	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		99.5	91.7	93.6	97.2	103.0	107.8	112.3	117.2	130.7	139.7	143.0	139.4	137.1	146.6	
Fabricated structural metal products		155.4	154.9	156.0	155.8	157.3	159.9	162.5	164.5	169.2	170.0	170.7	170.8	168.7	164.6	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		125.2	121.9	120.7	117.9	123.3	128.4	134.3	136.4	142.1	146.3	146.5	146.2	148.6	156.3	
Other fabricated metal products		152.4	151.5	154.3	157.3	164.0	169.7	176.2	178.5	182.8	183.9	183.4	184.7	183.8	193.9	
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b>	931	925	939	977	1,014	1,006	1,108	1,133	1,155	1,179	1,187	1,190	1,193	1,203	1,217	
Engines and turbines		49.0	50.7	53.2	56.4	58.7	60.9	61.9	63.1	63.5	63.5	62.9	61.1	63.9	65.3	
Agricultural machinery and tractors		140.2	139.7	145.2	148.0	150.5	152.8	153.7	155.1	155.3	153.6	152.3	148.4	151.7	140.3	
Construction and mining machinery		64.2	67.6	72.5	76.0	80.3	83.6	85.3	87.3	88.6	89.8	90.5	91.6	90.4		
Metalworking machinery		143.7	149.3	155.8	161.1	167.1	171.2	174.5	179.1	185.1	185.2	185.9	186.9	186.6	196.1	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		122.8	124.1	129.2	134.9	140.2	146.0	149.0	151.7	154.3	154.9	155.6	157.4	158.6	163.8	
General industrial machinery		125.1	125.3	129.3	134.4	139.0	144.5	148.7	151.4	153.4	153.3	154.1	154.1	154.3	156.4	
Office and store machines and devices		71.8	72.7	74.7	75.3	76.1	79.4	81.6	82.8	85.8	87.1	89.3	90.5	93.0	92.4	
Service-industry and household machines		98.2	98.5	104.5	107.5	127.2	134.6	136.7	140.1	147.2						

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	1949										1948				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1948	1947	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Electrical machinery	531	506	505	518	538	560	585	607	623	643	650	647	642	656	706	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus																
195.4	195.3	200.1	209.1	219.5	227.0	232.7	234.2	240.3	244.5	244.6	247.4	247.4	251.4	262.7		
Electrical equipment for vehicles		47.0	45.8	46.3	48.1	49.1	52.0	52.6	53.4	54.5	55.0	54.8	53.9	54.6	59.7	
Communication equipment		173.2	175.7	181.4	185.4	188.7	195.7	207.2	217.4	225.7	226.1	221.8	216.3	224.4	249.1	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		89.9	88.4	90.6	95.1	103.0	110.1	114.6	118.4	122.2	124.0	125.4	123.9	125.5	134.8	
Transportation equipment	1,007	998	1,014	995	955	1,012	1,017	1,021	1,038	1,048	1,046	1,045	1,026	1,031	1,038	
Automobiles		679.1	669.7	646.1	600.5	648.8	646.1	648.9	664.6	670.3	669.3	671.7	660.8	657.6	648.8	
Aircraft and parts																
Aircraft	184.3	192.4	187.1	186.5	192.1	192.4	190.0	189.5	186.1	182.9	177.2	168.9	166.6	167.2		
Aircraft engines and parts		128.7	129.5	127.2	126.7	128.0	128.2	126.6	126.8	125.4	123.4	118.9	112.3	111.5	110.9	
Aircraft propellers and parts		30.8	37.0	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.9	37.8	36.3	35.7	35.3	34.4	33.6	35.0	
Other aircraft parts and equipment		5.2	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	
Ship and boat building and repairing		19.6	19.5	16.0	15.6	20.4	20.7	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.6	16.4	
Ship building and repairing		79.2	85.4	88.2	92.3	93.0	97.6	100.1	101.5	106.3	107.6	111.0	110.5	123.2	140.6	
Railroad equipment		70.2	75.6	77.8	81.3	82.0	86.4	88.2	89.4	94.3	95.6	98.7	98.1	109.3	121.7	
Other transportation equipment		46.2	58.5	65.6	67.4	68.8	71.5	72.1	71.6	72.3	71.8	70.4	71.2	69.6	66.6	
Instruments and related products	172	170	170	176	177	181	183	185	190	196	198	201	201	200	207	
Ophthalmic goods		21.1	21.2	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.1	23.3	23.2	24.0	23.8	23.8	25.8	
Photographic apparatus		36.0	37.5	38.7	39.5	41.2	41.3	42.0	42.9	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.5	45.4	46.5	
Watches and clocks		26.1	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.7	28.4	32.0	34.5	35.8	35.7	35.0	35.7	
Professional and scientific instruments		86.7	86.7	88.7	89.4	90.5	91.8	93.4	95.1	96.5	94.9	96.2	95.5	95.4	99.1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	356	345	313	333	333	343	354	363	366	385	406	412	403	394	394	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		42.2	39.1	43.1	43.9	45.2	46.5	47.8	48.0	49.3	50.7	50.5	49.7	49.6	47.9	
Toys and sporting goods		61.2	54.9	56.6	56.8	58.0	57.8	58.1	57.8	64.0	73.0	76.6	75.3	71.5	71.5	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		47.4	43.8	42.3	41.0	44.1	48.6	51.9	51.5	53.4	55.9	57.3	55.3	53.9	53.5	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		194.1	175.0	190.5	191.5	195.9	201.3	204.9	209.1	218.6	226.3	227.5	222.3	219.4	220.9	

<sup>1</sup> Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance data through 1947 and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll	Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll	Period	Employment	Weekly pay roll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1947: Average	156.2	326.9	1949: March	145.3	332.8
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	April	141.8	319.2
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1948: September	158.9	366.8	May	138.2	312.8
1942: Average	156.9	241.5	October	157.6	366.7	June	138.4	315.7
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	November	155.9	362.8	July	136.9	312.9
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	December	153.5	360.7	August	141.3	323.2
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	1949: January	148.9	345.9	September	143.8	-----
1946: Average	147.8	271.1	February	147.4	340.4			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	All branches	Executive <sup>2</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>3</sup>	Post Office Department <sup>4</sup>	All other agencies <sup>5</sup>		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1947	2,153,170	2,142,825	989,659	455,002	698,164	7,127	3,218
1948	2,066,545	2,055,790	916,358	471,368	668,064	7,273	3,482
1948: September	2,083,614	2,072,752	933,214	457,003	682,535	7,377	3,485
October	2,076,011	2,065,156	931,918	458,414	674,824	7,355	3,500
November	2,078,623	2,067,643	934,500	459,585	673,449	7,443	3,537
December	2,380,186	2,369,331	937,178	759,268	672,885	7,343	3,512
1949: January	2,089,545	2,078,593	933,670	475,836	669,087	7,414	3,538
February	2,089,040	2,078,068	935,216	475,022	667,530	7,420	3,552
March	2,089,806	2,078,766	934,433	474,945	669,388	7,482	3,558
April	2,095,814	2,084,764	934,969	476,440	673,355	7,478	3,572
May	2,106,927	2,095,881	935,966	479,722	680,193	7,480	3,566
June	2,114,767	2,103,698	934,661	482,447	686,590	7,498	3,571
July	2,106,242	2,095,156	917,001	485,196	692,959	7,507	3,579
August	2,094,877	2,083,448	902,401	491,408	689,639	7,842	3,587
September	2,081,800	2,070,276	886,902	494,087	689,287	7,924	3,600
Continental United States							
1947	1,893,875	1,883,600	766,854	453,425	663,321	7,127	3,148
1948	1,847,232	1,836,550	734,484	469,671	632,395	7,273	3,409
1948: September	1,868,580	1,857,803	756,500	455,372	645,931	7,377	3,409
October	1,868,846	1,858,065	762,682	456,708	638,675	7,355	3,426
November	1,876,443	1,865,538	770,286	457,972	637,280	7,443	3,462
December	2,181,744	2,170,964	777,474	756,549	636,941	7,343	3,437
1949: January	1,895,969	1,885,092	777,679	474,100	633,313	7,414	3,463
February	1,897,665	1,886,769	781,956	473,289	631,524	7,420	3,476
March	1,897,224	1,886,261	780,782	473,215	632,264	7,482	3,481
April	1,905,131	1,894,158	784,077	474,679	635,402	7,478	3,495
May	1,918,278	1,907,309	787,045	477,940	642,324	7,480	3,489
June	1,929,461	1,918,460	790,087	480,651	647,731	7,498	3,494
July	1,925,251	1,914,242	777,454	483,390	653,398	7,507	3,502
August	1,920,249	1,908,897	770,034	486,562	649,301	7,842	3,510
September	1,912,222	1,900,775	760,059	492,227	648,489	7,924	3,523

<sup>1</sup> Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches, for the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and for the Federal Reserve Banks are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for all other agencies of the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission, but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> From 1939 through June 1943, employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January 1939 and 1940 and of July 1941 and 1943. From July 1943 through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number outside

(estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States. In the September 1949 and earlier issues of the Monthly Labor Review, figures for the Panama Railroad Co., the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Reserve Banks were carried separately as "government corporations." In the October 1949 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review they are included under "All other agencies" of the executive branch. For earlier years the following additional corporations were excluded from the executive branch and included under "Government corporations:" Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency of the Treasury Department. Other government corporations were always included under "Executive."

<sup>3</sup> Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

<sup>4</sup> For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

<sup>1</sup> Data as of July 1945. The monthly data for the judicial branch are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> From July 1945. Beginning in July 1945, the monthly data for the continental United States were reported for the judicial branch.

<sup>3</sup> For the Central Intelligence Agency.

<sup>4</sup> From July 1945. Beginning in July 1945, the monthly data for the continental United States were reported for the Central Intelligence Agency.

TABLE A-6: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive <sup>2</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>3</sup>	Post Office Department	All other agencies <sup>4</sup>		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1947.....	\$5,966,107	\$5,922,339	\$2,646,913	\$1,205,051	\$2,070,375	\$29,074	\$14,694
1948.....	6,223,486	6,176,414	2,660,770	1,399,072	2,116,572	30,891	16,182
1948: September.....	547,847	543,700	232,975	121,908	188,817	2,694	1,453
October.....	533,871	529,761	225,676	124,095	179,900	2,656	1,454
November.....	550,354	546,252	235,507	125,130	185,615	2,683	1,419
December.....	624,586	620,396	245,159	178,899	196,338	2,722	1,468
1949: January.....	538,453	534,443	230,653	122,134	181,656	2,657	1,353
February.....	518,821	514,865	220,788	120,505	173,572	2,650	1,306
March.....	576,546	572,328	250,618	124,948	196,762	2,763	1,455
April.....	546,000	541,967	233,826	124,576	183,565	2,722	1,311
May.....	562,080	557,889	242,059	122,930	192,900	2,762	1,429
June.....	574,990	570,757	247,993	124,673	198,091	2,792	1,441
July.....	540,440	536,210	223,458	124,914	187,838	2,884	1,346
August.....	574,503	570,083	239,232	125,794	205,057	3,005	1,505
September.....	547,031	542,606	222,568	126,283	193,755	2,968	1,457
Continental United States							
1947.....	\$5,463,671	\$5,420,337	\$2,234,417	\$1,200,943	\$1,984,977	\$29,074	\$14,260
1948.....	5,731,115	5,684,494	2,272,001	1,394,037	2,018,456	30,891	15,730
1948: September.....	506,309	502,201	200,912	121,479	179,810	2,694	1,414
October.....	491,324	487,255	192,530	123,633	171,092	2,656	1,413
November.....	509,114	505,052	203,323	124,667	177,062	2,883	1,379
December.....	551,370	577,220	211,614	178,151	187,455	2,722	1,428
1949: January.....	499,162	495,191	200,204	121,691	173,296	2,657	1,314
February.....	481,725	477,807	192,441	120,067	165,299	2,650	1,268
March.....	534,033	530,456	218,474	124,489	187,493	2,763	1,414
April.....	504,901	500,907	202,609	124,114	174,094	2,722	1,272
May.....	522,002	517,853	212,447	122,474	182,932	2,762	1,387
June.....	533,002	528,810	216,532	124,210	188,068	2,792	1,400
July.....	500,642	496,451	194,463	124,446	177,542	2,884	1,307
August.....	533,703	529,235	209,857	125,321	194,057	3,005	1,463
September.....	508,415	504,031	194,857	125,808	183,366	2,968	1,416

<sup>1</sup> Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls which, from July 1945 until December 1946, were reported for pay periods ending during the month to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches, for the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and for the Federal Reserve Banks are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for all other agencies of the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment, for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-5 for derivation of the employment figure) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946, pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies. In the September 1949 and earlier

issues of the Monthly Labor Review, figures for the Panama Railroad Co., the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Reserve Banks were carried separately as "government corporations." In the October 1949 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review they are included under "all other agencies" of the executive branch. For earlier years, the following additional corporations were excluded from the executive branch and included under "government corporations": Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency of the Treasury Department. Other government corporations were always included under "executive."

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-5.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

TABLE A-7: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal					
			Total	Executive			Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies <sup>2</sup>	Post Office Department <sup>3</sup>		
Employment <sup>4</sup>								
1947.....	233,667	18,140	215,527	207,824	69,771	7,645	130,408	7,127
1948.....	231,242	18,777	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,826	128,266	7,273
1948: September.....	235,063	18,853	216,210	208,245	70,771	7,551	129,923	7,377
October.....	234,544	18,564	215,980	208,036	70,666	7,589	129,781	7,355
November.....	236,478	19,065	217,413	209,373	71,084	7,702	130,587	7,443
December.....	242,626	18,731	223,895	215,955	72,219	12,015	131,721	7,343
1949: January.....	237,542	18,896	218,646	210,629	71,202	7,623	131,804	7,414
February.....	238,911	19,064	219,847	211,823	71,723	7,613	132,487	7,420
March.....	239,898	19,095	220,803	212,719	71,991	7,625	133,103	7,482
April.....	241,442	19,358	222,084	214,004	72,359	7,750	133,895	7,478
May.....	242,370	19,144	223,226	215,133	72,545	7,755	134,833	7,480
June.....	243,801	19,762	224,129	216,019	72,440	7,749	135,830	7,498
July.....	245,048	19,689	225,359	217,237	72,521	7,770	136,946	7,507
August.....	244,738	19,731	225,007	216,546	71,246	7,784	137,516	7,842
September.....	242,395	19,388	223,007	214,465	69,448	7,773	137,244	7,924
Pay rolls (in thousands)								
1947.....	\$767,770	\$49,455	\$718,315	\$686,796	\$217,337	\$29,562	\$430,897	\$29,074
1948.....	815,351	52,045	763,306	729,791	233,589	31,298	464,904	30,891
1948: September.....	73,551	4,607	68,944	66,020	22,141	2,722	41,157	2,694
October.....	70,755	4,450	66,305	63,421	20,908	2,684	39,829	2,656
November.....	73,223	4,528	68,695	65,782	21,656	2,750	41,376	2,682
December.....	78,680	4,742	73,938	70,972	22,526	3,704	44,742	2,722
1949: January.....	71,971	4,647	67,324	64,441	20,687	2,669	41,085	2,657
February.....	69,096	4,418	64,678	61,810	19,984	2,597	39,229	2,650
March.....	77,819	4,801	73,018	70,011	22,190	2,721	45,100	2,763
April.....	72,228	4,577	67,651	64,703	20,491	2,642	41,570	2,722
May.....	74,803	4,676	70,127	67,128	21,020	2,670	43,438	2,762
June.....	74,474	4,747	69,727	66,695	20,080	2,678	43,937	2,792
July.....	72,683	3,772	68,911	65,793	21,238	2,691	41,864	2,884
August.....	80,200	4,184	76,106	72,852	23,852	2,760	46,240	3,005
September.....	77,816	5,366	72,450	69,246	22,376	2,726	44,144	2,968

<sup>1</sup> Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table A-5.

<sup>3</sup> For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

<sup>4</sup> Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

Nevada  
New Hampshire  
New Jersey  
New Mexico  
New York

Oklahoma  
Pennsylvania  
Rhode Island  
Tennessee  
Texas

Utah  
Vermont  
Washington  
Wisconsin  
Wyoming

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TABLE A-8: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) <sup>2</sup>						Type of pay			
	Total	Army <sup>3</sup>	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls <sup>4</sup>	Family allowances <sup>5</sup>	Mustering-out and leave payments <sup>6</sup>
1947.....	1,671	7,1059	(7)	494	98	20	\$5,350,396	\$3,336,934	\$308,220	\$1,705,242
1948.....	1,492	7,964	(7)	424	84	20	3,442,961	2,993,124	317,258	132,579
1948: September.....	1,549	609	401	432	87	21	292,040	251,398	28,115	12,527
October.....	1,586	636	406	438	86	21	294,843	250,175	28,253	7,416
November.....	1,611	647	410	446	87	21	298,971	264,137	28,534	6,300
December.....	1,629	662	410	449	87	22	294,061	260,046	28,605	5,411
1949: January.....	1,645	677	412	447	88	22	290,593	265,618	28,700	5,266
February.....	1,688	712	416	450	88	22	290,041	257,503	28,163	4,376
March.....	1,682	703	417	451	89	22	289,063	255,340	29,108	4,015
April.....	1,667	689	417	450	88	23	292,446	258,961	29,037	4,448
May.....	1,651	673	418	449	87	23	284,790	250,549	29,517	4,724
June.....	1,639	664	418	447	87	23	291,583	255,906	29,254	5,333
July.....	1,637	659	419	450	86	24	302,994	270,428	29,050	3,515
August.....	1,638	655	423	451	86	24	298,893	266,772	28,982	3,139
September.....	1,629	656	420	444	86	24	302,967	272,239	28,234	2,494

<sup>1</sup> Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches. Because of rounding, totals will not necessarily add to the sum of the items shown.

<sup>2</sup> Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

<sup>4</sup> Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946 only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel

count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

<sup>5</sup> Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

<sup>6</sup> Mustering-out pay represents actual expenditures. Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

<sup>7</sup> Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army.

TABLE A-9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1949								1948					Annual average 1943 <sup>2</sup>
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	
Arizona.....	147	147	150	151	153	153	154	154	159	156	155	154	154	142
Arkansas.....	285	254	285	286	286	284	289	305	299	301	300	297	277	
California.....	3,053	3,007	3,008	2,988	2,987	2,963	2,970	2,996	3,117	3,086	3,123	3,162	3,147	3,065
Connecticut.....	694	694	704	709	721	729	739	751	781	778	780	780	774	799
Georgia.....	716	702	709	713	722	726	727	730	753	751	753	749	747	733
Idaho.....	126	124	124	120	119	115	110	114	125	128	129	134	130	101
Illinois.....	3,052	3,040	3,065	3,068	3,091	3,086	3,112	3,157	3,256	3,230	3,228	3,218	3,195	2,957
Indiana.....	1,148	1,145	1,142	1,158	1,154	1,165	1,176	1,225	1,215	1,220	1,237	1,203	1,191	
Kansas.....	453	450	449	445	438	432	428	433	457	452	452	455	451	464
Maine.....	263	257	254	245	242	243	248	251	264	263	268	278	281	301
Maryland.....	687	680	681	680	683	687	690	699	723	723	719	720	714	756
Massachusetts.....	1,616	1,611	1,631	1,626	1,636	1,645	1,662	1,680	1,755	1,728	1,733	1,735	1,726	1,734
Minnesota.....	784	786	780	768	763	767	775	789	813	813	825	825	823	666
Missouri.....	1,101	1,093	1,096	1,097	1,099	1,096	1,096	1,109	1,154	1,141	1,150	1,140	1,138	1,081
Montana.....	143	143	143	142	139	137	135	137	142	142	143	143	142	117
Nevada <sup>3</sup> .....	48	49	49	47	47	45	45	46	48	48	48	49	50	55
New Hampshire.....	159	157	155	149	147	149	152	153	158	159	162	166	169	147
New Jersey.....	1,504	1,486	1,499	1,503	1,516	1,520	1,523	1,538	1,586	1,585	1,594	1,604	1,599	1,732
New Mexico.....	133	134	135	131	130	129	130	130	132	130	130	133	132	95
New York.....	5,473	5,372	5,418	5,421	5,437	5,429	5,464	5,481	5,699	5,649	5,661	5,653	5,618	5,268
Oklahoma.....	458	457	459	463	464	462	458	460	483	475	477	476	468	436
Pennsylvania.....	3,440	3,431	3,470	3,504	3,533	3,540	3,549	3,581	3,701	3,671	3,668	3,660	3,627	3,480
Rhode Island.....	261	259	261	263	267	271	277	281	292	293	292	289	313	
Tennessee.....	715	712	714	716	718	715	722	751	749	754	757	756	669	
Texas.....				1,738	1,749	1,742	1,744	1,752	1,808	1,778	1,767	1,758	1,746	1,644
Utah.....	188	186	184	182	181	174	169	168	184	186	191	195	189	* 187
Vermont.....	95	96	96	94	93	93	94	95	99	99	100	101	102	91
Washington.....	665	668	670	662	662	653	641	646	688	692	704	707	693	726
Wisconsin.....	991	985	972	960	959	957	961	971	1,006	1,000	1,003	1,018	1,007	886
Wyoming.....	82	81	81	77	75	73	73	74	78	79	83	87	87	64

<sup>1</sup> Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include contract construction.

<sup>3</sup> Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data.

TABLE A-10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State<sup>1</sup>  
 [In thousands]

State	1949								1948					Annual average 1943 <sup>2</sup>
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	
Alabama	200.1	203.6	207.6	212.1	218.9	220.8	223.3	224.8	228.7	229.1	227.1	228.3	228.3	258.5
Arizona	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	13.8	15.1	19.4
Arkansas	70.0	70.8	71.4	72.5	72.4	70.9	74.7	77.1	79.0	80.2	79.5	79.6	76.7	76.7
California	757.9	711.4	699.4	697.0	701.3	691.3	694.0	704.0	727.1	738.3	769.2	802.9	772.8	1,165.5
Colorado	53.1	52.3	51.0	51.2	51.0	51.6	51.7	52.6	55.3	58.6	60.2	58.9	56.9	67.5
Connecticut	324.8	322.8	322.6	340.3	354.4	367.4	379.0	387.6	394.2	399.8	400.6	399.9	396.3	504.2
Delaware	46.6	45.3	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.8	45.2	46.3	48.9	48.2	55.2
District of Columbia	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.3	15.6
Florida	88.0	86.9	88.8	91.0	92.2	96.6	99.5	99.3	99.7	97.3	90.7	89.9	88.2	136.0
Georgia	254.1	246.1	248.7	251.9	259.7	263.5	265.7	266.6	271.7	277.6	279.9	279.4	280.1	302.9
Idaho	21.5	20.9	20.5	18.4	17.5	16.0	15.1	16.1	19.8	22.4	24.2	26.5	25.3	15.9
Illinois	1,116.2	1,105.3	1,117.0	1,125.5	1,147.6	1,171.1	1,191.7	1,211.5	1,234.5	1,242.7	1,243.3	1,243.8	1,231.0	1,263.7
Indiana	502.9	499.4	500.8	512.6	519.4	528.0	533.5	542.9	545.8	551.6	569.4	542.7	533.1	533.1
Iowa	145.1	140.8	142.6	142.2	144.8	149.9	152.3	153.9	155.9	153.8	153.8	153.9	153.0	161.7
Kansas	88.3	88.7	87.5	86.2	86.0	86.0	86.6	87.8	87.8	88.3	87.5	87.6	87.6	144.2
Kentucky	125.4	125.3	122.7	122.4	126.9	127.6	128.9	128.3	132.1	136.1	137.5	135.5	135.1	131.7
Louisiana	148.3	147.9	147.5	148.0	147.4	147.1	147.4	148.6	150.9	152.6	153.6	155.7	155.6	166.1
Maine	109.0	103.8	102.8	98.4	98.3	102.0	106.3	107.8	109.9	110.6	113.3	120.4	121.5	144.4
Maryland	215.0	209.4	211.1	208.6	212.1	215.6	218.0	219.1	227.7	233.0	235.3	242.4	239.2	348.8
Massachusetts	627.1	619.7	629.3	636.1	655.5	675.8	690.8	696.7	715.5	722.8	727.9	731.3	725.6	835.6
Michigan	1,000.0	982.4	976.6	931.7	987.4	1,007.7	1,010.5	1,041.3	1,062.9	1,075.3	1,087.1	1,084.2	1,054.4	1,181.8
Minnesota	191.4	188.0	185.7	185.9	189.0	189.7	191.7	197.5	200.8	201.9	210.2	210.0	215.1	215.1
Mississippi	77.9	76.0	77.1	76.7	76.8	81.2	82.7	84.9	87.7	90.0	91.3	89.1	92.0	95.1
Missouri	336.3	333.0	330.1	328.3	330.6	337.8	338.9	342.0	345.5	347.2	349.8	347.3	349.1	412.9
Montana	18.8	18.8	18.1	17.4	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.1	18.0	15.7
Nebraska	44.9	44.7	45.3	44.5	43.8	46.0	47.2	46.9	48.7	50.0	50.1	49.5	50.6	60.8
Nevada	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	7.9
New Hampshire	73.8	72.5	72.5	71.3	72.3	75.2	77.7	77.5	78.2	79.5	81.2	81.8	82.2	77.0
New Jersey	649.7	631.1	649.7	658.8	675.2	694.9	702.3	707.2	724.7	740.9	747.8	750.4	743.9	951.1
New Mexico	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	7.9
New York	1,753.6	1,653.7	1,686.9	1,700.1	1,742.3	1,790.0	1,809.0	1,807.8	1,853.1	1,884.7	1,896.9	1,900.0	1,878.4	2,115.7
North Carolina	382.2	360.2	365.9	366.5	374.1	381.8	392.3	394.2	403.0	407.9	415.8	421.8	421.5	399.9
North Dakota	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	5.6
Ohio	1,078.4	1,062.5	1,091.0	1,103.8	1,131.3	1,164.3	1,187.7	1,198.3	1,219.3	1,235.7	1,241.0	1,253.7	1,235.3	1,363.3
Oklahoma	60.0	60.5	60.8	61.3	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.3	66.7	67.4	67.9	67.2	66.9	90.7
Oregon	158.7	137.2	146.8	136.3	132.6	130.9	127.0	128.5	137.1	143.2	155.0	160.2	160.5	192.1
Pennsylvania	1,294.8	1,297.9	1,330.3	1,362.6	1,393.2	1,429.8	1,447.0	1,461.7	1,498.9	1,504.0	1,508.1	1,508.1	1,498.0	1,579.3
Rhode Island	123.9	122.5	123.2	122.9	126.1	132.7	138.6	140.2	142.9	145.7	146.3	147.3	147.1	199.4
South Carolina	191.9	190.4	192.3	191.5	195.7	197.9	200.8	200.8	201.1	206.1	206.6	208.6	211.1	191.8
South Dakota	11.8	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.8	10.3
Tennessee	230.8	228.9	227.0	228.6	231.2	234.3	237.4	237.0	246.6	252.1	258.0	258.1	260.4	255.9
Texas	337.5	335.6	337.8	333.0	331.8	336.2	337.9	343.1	353.3	358.0	352.8	351.4	353.6	424.8
Utah	29.7	30.6	27.2	26.7	26.6	25.9	25.5	25.5	27.7	30.9	31.6	32.8	29.1	33.5
Vermont	32.2	31.5	32.1	32.5	33.0	34.0	35.0	35.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.3	37.9	41.3
Virginia	199.7	194.7	196.1	195.7	200.5	204.1	205.9	206.3	211.3	215.5	218.4	217.7	214.5	231.9
Washington	172.1	173.0	174.2	170.9	171.8	170.4	163.4	163.5	174.5	184.8	192.9	192.8	183.7	285.6
West Virginia	125.8	122.9	126.3	128.1	131.4	134.5	136.3	137.6	139.5	140.4	142.1	141.3	141.3	132.2
Wisconsin	416.3	410.3	398.3	393.2	390.0	407.8	411.4	415.5	426.5	430.7	431.8	445.9	434.5	442.8
Wyoming	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency listed below.

<sup>2</sup> Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now based on Standard Industrial Classification.

The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

**Cooperating State Agencies:**

- Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
- Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
- Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
- California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 3.
- Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
- Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
- Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
- Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
- Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
- Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.
- Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
- Indiana—Research and Statistics Section, Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
- Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
- Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
- Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
- Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
- Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
- Maryland—Employment Security Board, Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.

Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.

Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.

Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.

Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.

Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.

Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.

New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.

New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.

New York—Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.

North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.

Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 10.

Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.

Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.

Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).

Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.

South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.

South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.

Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.

Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.

Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.

## B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over<sup>1</sup>

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4				
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	12.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939 <sup>2</sup>	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0				
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939 <sup>2</sup>	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: <sup>3</sup>												
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8				
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 <sup>2</sup>	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.3				
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939 <sup>2</sup>	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: <sup>4</sup>												
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8				
1948	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939 <sup>2</sup>	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: <sup>5</sup>												
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.1				
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1

<sup>1</sup> Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. See note, table B-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

<sup>4</sup> Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

<sup>5</sup> Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Aug. 1949 <sup>2</sup>	July 1949	Aug. 1949 <sup>2</sup>	July 1949								
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Durable goods	4.1	3.1	4.1	4.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.0	1.5	.2	.2	1.4	1.8	.1	.1
<i>Durable goods</i>												
Iron and steel and their products	3.7	2.1	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.0	.2	.1	2.0	2.3	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.6	1.2	2.9	3.0	1.0	.9	.1	.1	1.5	1.7	.3	.3
Gray-iron castings	4.1	2.7	3.8	4.5	1.6	1.5	.4	.3	1.7	2.6	.1	.1
Malleable-iron castings	3.8	2.2	3.6	3.3	1.1	.9	.2	.1	2.0	2.1	.3	.2
Steel castings	1.7	1.3	8.8	5.3	.9	.7	.1	.1	7.7	4.4	.1	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	3.2	1.9	2.3	1.8	.8	.7	.2	.1	1.2	.9	.1	.1
Tin cans and other tinware	5.1	7.5	4.0	6.0	2.1	1.7	1.0	.4	.8	3.8	.1	.1
Wire products	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.2	.9	.2	.3	1.8	2.0	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.2	.8	.2	.3	.9	1.3	(1)	(1)
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	2.2	.9	2.9	2.8	.6	.6	.2	.1	2.0	1.7	.1	.2
Hardware	4.1	2.4	3.6	4.3	1.3	1.3	.3	.2	1.8	2.6	.2	.2
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	13.6	8.8	2.8	4.1	1.7	1.2	.6	.3	.4	2.5	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.9	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	1.5	2.7	(1)	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	6.1	5.7	4.3	4.3	2.1	1.7	.3	.3	1.8	2.2	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products	3.8	4.0	5.2	4.1	1.7	1.2	.2	.3	3.1	2.4	.2	.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	2.6	.9	3.5	3.6	.7	.4	.1	.3	2.5	2.7	.2	.2
Forgings, iron and steel	3.8	2.0	2.6	5.4	.7	.7	.1	.2	1.7	4.4	.1	.1
Electrical machinery	3.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.7	2.1	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.3	.6	.7	.1	.1	.9	1.3	.2	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	6.6	2.4	4.5	4.5	1.6	1.2	.3	.2	2.5	3.0	.1	.1
Communication equipment, except radios	.9	.8	2.9	3.5	.7	.5	.2	.4	1.9	2.5	.1	.1
Machinery, except electrical	2.2	1.7	3.6	3.4	1.0	.8	.2	.2	2.2	2.3	.2	.1
Engines and turbines	2.5	1.9	4.9	4.6	.7	.8	.1	.1	4.0	3.6	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.9	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.4	.5	4.0	2.8	.8	.4	.1	.2	2.9	1.9	.2	.3
Machine-tool accessories	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.8	1.5	1.4	.4	.3	3.8	4.0	(1)	.1
Metal working machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	1.3	.9	2.9	5.0	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.8	4.1	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps	1.8	1.5	3.2	3.0	.9	.8	.2	.1	2.0	2.0	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.4	.9	.6	.1	.2	1.2	1.4	.2	.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.3	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	5.0	4.5	.1	.1
Aircraft	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.2	1.9	1.6	.3	.2	1.3	1.3	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.4	.7	1.8	.2	.3	.7	1.2	(1)	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs	(4)	12.9	(4)	14.6	(6)	1.5	(4)	.4	(4)	12.6	(4)	.1
Automobiles	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.7	2.8	2.1	.5	.4	1.7	2.1	.2	.1
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.6	3.0	2.3	.4	.4	1.6	1.8	.2	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	2.3	1.5	.5	.3	1.8	2.8	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	4.7	3.3	2.7	3.5	1.1	.9	.2	.2	1.3	2.2	.1	.2
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	.9	1.8	1.4	3.2	.5	.8	.2	.2	.6	2.0	.1	.2
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	5.6	4.1	1.8	1.9	.7	.6	.1	(1)	.9	1.1	.1	.2
Lighting equipment	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	.7	.9	.1	.1	1.6	1.3	.1	.3
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	4.3	2.7	2.7	3.4	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	1.0	2.0	.1	.2
Lumber and timber basic products	4.7	5.0	4.9	3.8	2.6	2.0	.3	.2	1.9	1.5	.1	.1
Sawmills	4.7	4.7	5.2	3.5	2.8	2.0	.3	.2	2.1	1.2	(1)	.1
Planing and plywood mills	4.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	.2	.2	.8	1.2	.1	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products	7.6	4.4	4.4	5.1	2.2	1.8	.5	.4	1.6	2.8	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	7.9	4.3	4.1	5.0	2.1	1.7	.5	.4	1.4	2.8	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.6	2.2	3.6	4.1	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	2.1	2.8	.1	.1
Glass and glass products	4.1	2.8	4.3	6.3	1.1	.9	.2	.2	2.8	5.1	.2	.1
Cement	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	.9	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	3.2	2.0	3.3	2.8	1.7	1.4	.3	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	.1
Pottery and related products	2.7	1.0	3.7	2.8	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	1.0	1.5	.1	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Aug. 1949 <sup>2</sup>	July 1949	Aug. 1949 <sup>2</sup>	July 1949								
<b>MANUFACTURING—Continued</b>												
<i>Nondurable goods</i>												
Textile-mill products.....	4.8	3.0	3.8	3.9	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.2	0.1	0.1
Cotton.....	5.4	2.8	3.9	4.3	1.9	1.5	.3	.2	1.6	2.6	.1	(.1)
Silk and rayon goods.....	4.5	4.1	3.2	3.8	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	1.2	2.1	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	4.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	.9	1.0	.2	.2	5.7	2.5	.1	.1
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	.2	.1	.2	.5	(.1)	(.1)
Hosiery, seamless.....	5.7	4.2	3.4	4.4	2.3	2.0	.1	.1	1.0	2.2	(.1)	.1
Knitted underwear.....	6.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.2	.7	.2	.7	.7	(.1)	(.1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.2	.7	.3	.1	.8	1.4	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	6.6	5.5	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.4	.2	.2	.9	1.5	.1	(.1)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	5.9	5.3	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.4	.1	.1	.7	1.3	(.1)	(.1)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	7.3	5.6	4.7	4.8	3.7	3.3	.2	.3	.7	1.2	.1	(.1)
Leather and leather products.....	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.9	.3	.2	1.0	.9	.1	.1
Leather.....	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.4	.9	.8	.2	.1	.9	2.4	.1	.1
Boots and shoes.....	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.1	.3	.2	1.0	.6	(.1)	.1
Food and kindred products.....	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.6	2.7	2.0	.4	.4	2.1	2.1	.1	.1
Meat products.....	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.2	2.8	1.8	.4	.5	2.6	2.7	.1	.2
Grain-mill products.....	3.3	5.2	4.3	3.4	2.0	2.0	.3	.6	1.9	.7	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	2.5	2.5	.5	.5	1.3	1.1	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.9	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	.2	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.7	1.1	.1	.1
Paper and pulp.....	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Paper boxes.....	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.3	.4	.2	.3	.9	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.8	.7	.5	.1	.1	.8	2.1	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.6	.9	.6	.2	.2	.3	.7	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products.....	3.6	2.7	1.1	2.6	.5	.4	.1	.1	.4	2.0	.1	.1
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.2	.6	.4	.1	.1	1.2	2.6	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.4	.5	1.0	1.0	.4	.3	(.1)	(.1)	.5	.6	.1	.1
Petroleum refining.....	.3	.4	.9	.7	.4	.3	(.1)	(.1)	.4	.3	.1	.1
Rubber products.....	3.6	2.1	4.5	3.1	1.5	1.3	.1	.1	2.8	1.6	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	1.7	1.0	6.0	3.0	.8	.6	.1	(.1)	5.0	2.3	.1	.1
Rubber footwear and related products.....	4.6	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.5	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	5.9	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.4	.3	.2	1.0	.7	.1	.2
Miscellaneous industries.....	(4)	2.6	(4)	3.4	(4)	.8	(4)	.1	(4)	2.3	(4)	.2
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>												
Metal mining.....	3.1	2.6	3.8	4.7	2.5	2.2	.2	.2	.9	2.1	.2	.2
Iron-ore.....	1.4	1.0	2.5	2.2	1.2	.8	.1	.1	.9	1.0	.3	.3
Copper-ore.....	4.1	3.4	4.1	5.4	3.3	3.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	.1	.1
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	3.6	2.2	4.4	6.0	3.2	1.8	.2	.2	.8	3.9	.2	.1
Coal mining:												
Anthracite.....	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.5	(.1)	(.1)	.9	.3	.2	.2
Bituminous.....	2.5	1.9	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.9	.1	.1	.9	1.1	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(4)	1.2	(4)	1.8	(4)	1.2	(4)	(1)	(4)	.4	(4)	.1
Telegraph.....	(4)	1.2	(4)	2.1	(4)	.9	(4)	(1)	(4)	1.0	(4)	.2

<sup>1</sup> Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to wage and salary workers.

Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A-3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A-6).

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B-1 and B-2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request.

## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees

Year and month	Mining													Coal										
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings																		
1947: Average.....	\$54.63	41.8	\$1.307	\$52.34	40.2	\$1.302	\$50.27	44.8	\$1.323	\$55.09	41.3	\$1.334	\$62.77	37.7	\$1.665	\$60.59	40.7	\$1.63	38.0	\$1.59	40.7	\$1.63	38.0	
1948: Average.....	60.80	42.4	1.434	58.32	41.3	1.412	65.81	45.2	1.456	61.37	41.3	1.486	66.57	36.8	1.809	72.12	38.0	1.59	38.0	1.59	38.0	1.59	38.0	
1948: August.....	62.88	43.1	1.459	59.13	41.7	1.418	69.57	45.8	1.519	64.41	42.6	1.512	72.77	38.3	1.900	76.48	39.0	1.96	37.6	1.97	37.6	1.97	37.6	
September.....	62.44	41.6	1.501	60.56	40.4	1.499	67.04	43.7	1.534	63.04	41.2	1.530	69.32	36.6	1.894	74.11	37.6	1.94	37.2	1.95	37.2	1.95	37.2	
October.....	64.09	42.5	1.508	62.74	41.8	1.501	68.37	45.1	1.516	64.15	41.6	1.542	73.68	38.7	1.904	76.24	39.2	1.94	37.9	1.95	37.9	1.95	37.9	
November.....	64.02	42.4	1.510	61.10	41.2	1.483	70.62	45.5	1.552	66.20	42.3	1.565	60.89	33.4	1.823	72.73	37.2	1.95	37.2	1.95	37.2	1.95	37.2	
December.....	65.36	43.0	1.520	61.32	41.1	1.492	71.70	46.2	1.552	68.23	43.1	1.583	63.27	34.0	1.861	76.28	39.0	1.95	37.2	1.95	37.2	1.95	37.2	
1949: January.....	64.75	42.1	1.538	62.75	42.0	1.494	72.15	45.9	1.572	68.67	42.0	1.635	67.39	36.0	1.872	76.32	39.2	1.94	37.9	1.94	37.9	1.94	37.9	
February.....	64.74	42.4	1.527	62.81	42.1	1.492	67.56	43.7	1.546	67.82	42.1	1.611	47.97	26.1	1.838	73.56	37.9	1.94	37.2	1.94	37.2	1.94	37.2	
March.....	66.16	43.3	1.528	63.30	42.4	1.493	70.90	46.1	1.538	69.56	43.1	1.614	46.15	25.0	1.846	70.54	36.4	1.938	36.4	1.938	36.4	1.938	36.4	
April.....	64.71	42.6	1.519	62.20	41.8	1.488	71.35	46.3	1.541	64.74	41.0	1.579	56.82	30.6	1.857	72.33	37.4	1.934	37.4	1.934	37.4	1.934	37.4	
May.....	63.72	42.2	1.510	61.64	41.4	1.489	67.37	44.5	1.514	66.03	41.9	1.570	63.63	34.1	1.866	72.98	37.5	1.946	37.5	1.946	37.5	1.946	37.5	
June.....	60.53	40.6	1.491	60.26	40.8	1.477	59.02	39.8	1.483	63.27	40.9	1.547	45.28	23.4	1.935	59.90	30.7	1.951	30.7	1.951	30.7	1.951	30.7	
July.....	58.86	39.5	1.490	56.97	38.7	1.472	59.84	40.0	1.496	61.41	39.9	1.539	67.64	35.9	1.884	47.99	25.1	1.912	25.1	1.912	25.1	1.912	25.1	
August.....	58.66	39.5	1.485	56.91	38.9	1.463	59.79	38.7	1.545	69.76	40.0	1.494	43.85	24.0	1.827	49.59	26.1	1.900	26.1	1.900	26.1	1.900	26.1	
Mining—Continued																								
Contract construction <sup>1</sup>																								
Crude petroleum and natural gas production																								
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying																								
Petroleum and natural gas production																								
1947: Average.....	\$59.36	40.3	\$1.473	\$50.54	45.0	\$1.123	\$68.25	38.1	\$1.790	\$66.61	40.6	\$1.639	\$62.41	41.6	\$1.500	\$69.60	39.9	\$1.746	39.9	\$1.746	39.9	\$1.746	39.9	\$1.746
1948: Average.....	60.08	40.0	1.667	55.31	44.5	1.243	\$68.25	38.1	\$1.790	\$66.61	40.6	\$1.639	\$62.41	41.6	\$1.500	\$69.60	39.9	\$1.746	39.9	\$1.746	39.9	\$1.746	39.9	\$1.746
1948: August.....	70.18	41.5	1.691	58.69	46.1	1.273	70.47	39.1	1.803	69.40	42.3	1.639	65.70	43.8	1.501	72.57	41.1	1.665	41.1	1.665	41.1	1.665	41.1	
September.....	67.83	39.6	1.713	57.42	45.0	1.276	71.07	38.9	1.827	70.56	42.4	1.663	67.30	44.1	1.526	73.66	41.0	1.795	41.0	1.795	41.0	1.795	41.0	
October.....	68.28	39.7	1.720	58.68	45.7	1.284	70.51	38.6	1.826	70.40	42.1	1.672	67.42	43.7	1.541	73.18	40.7	1.799	40.7	1.799	40.7	1.799	40.7	
November.....	68.82	39.6	1.733	57.05	44.4	1.285	68.28	37.1	1.840	65.31	39.1	1.671	61.54	40.6	1.514	67.53	37.5	1.803	37.5	1.803	37.5	1.803	37.5	
December.....	69.52	40.0	1.738	56.79	44.3	1.282	71.65	38.5	1.862	69.64	40.7	1.712	62.62	40.7	1.538	74.47	40.6	1.833	40.6	1.833	40.6	1.833	40.6	
1949: January.....	73.32	41.1	1.784	54.91	42.7	1.286	70.14	37.5	1.869	67.54	39.5	1.710	59.98	39.2	1.530	73.00	39.7	1.839	39.7	1.839	39.7	1.839	39.7	
February.....	70.37	39.8	1.768	54.36	42.3	1.285	69.96	37.3	1.877	68.06	39.7	1.714	61.17	39.8	1.536	72.34	39.6	1.827	39.6	1.827	39.6	1.827	39.6	
March.....	69.54	39.6	1.756	54.40	42.5	1.280	69.22	36.9	1.875	67.25	39.5	1.703	61.96	40.4	1.534	70.78	38.8	1.826	38.8	1.826	38.8	1.826	38.8	
April.....	70.30	39.9	1.762	55.38	43.3	1.302	69.86	37.3	1.872	68.47	40.1	1.709	62.44	40.2	1.555	73.96	40.2	1.842	40.2	1.842	40.2	1.842	40.2	
May.....	71.78	40.6	1.768	58.17	44.3	1.313	71.70	38.5	1.864	71.42	41.7	1.712	67.17	42.9	1.567	75.47	40.8	1.831	40.8	1.831	40.8	1.831	40.8	
June.....	70.59	39.7	1.778	57.82	43.8	1.320	71.41	38.5	1.856	71.34	41.9	1.704	66.52	42.3	1.574	76.25	41.5	1.837	41.5	1.837	41.5	1.837	41.5	
July.....	72.08	40.4	1.799	57.50	43.4	1.327	71.55	38.6	1.856	72.20	42.2	1.712	68.17	43.3	1.575	75.98	41.3	1.840	41.3	1.840	41.3	1.840	41.3	
August.....	71.09	40.3	1.764	58.65	44.3	1.324	72.09	38.7	1.861	72.52	42.4	1.712	68.24	43.3	1.575	76.45	41.7	1.833	41.7	1.833	41.7	1.833	41.7	
Contract construction <sup>1</sup> —Continued																								
Building construction																								
Other construction																								
Total: Building construction																								
General contractors																								
1947: Average.....	\$66.16	40.4	\$1.637	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.83	39.2	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925	36.3	\$1.925	36.3	\$1.925	36.3	
1948: Average.....	66.59	41.9	1.662	70.91	37.8	1.874	66.87	37.3	1.793	75.88	38.4	1.976	79.31	39.2	2.024	71.09	36.6	1.944	36.6	1.944	36.6	1.944	36.6	
1948: August.....	69.82	41.9	1.666	71.29	37.6	1.895	67.07	37.0	1.813	76.23	38.3	1.992	78.68	38.8	2.030	71.77	36.8	1.951	36.8	1.951	36.8	1.951	36.8	
September.....	69.74	41.7	1.671	70.59	37.3	1.892	66.53	36.7	1.815	75.51	38.0	1.988	77.49	38.7	2.004	71.15	35.9	1.952	35.9	1.952	35.9	1.952	35.9	
October.....	67.00	39.8	1.683	69.39	36.4	1.906	64.97	35.6	1.824	74.72	37.3	2.006	76.34	38.0	2.010	70.61	35.3	2.003	35.3	2.003	35.3	2.003	35.3	
November.....	69.03	40.6	1.702	72.33	37.8	1.915	68.60	37.4	1.835	75.50	37.5	2.012	79.08	39.1	2.022	68.33	34.4	1.983	34.4	1.983	34.4	1.983	34.4	
December.....	67.98	39.9	1.701	70.53																				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																		
	Building construction—Continued																		
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1947: Average																			
1948: Average	\$83.01	39.8	\$2,084	\$69.61	35.4	\$1,969	\$78.52	36.1	\$2,175	\$67.98	37.9	\$1,792	\$62.47	36.5	\$1,710	\$66.44	38.9	\$1,709	
1948: August	84.37	40.2	2,100	73.70	36.9	1,997	80.80	36.6	2,206	70.36	39.7	1,774	65.53	37.9	1,729	68.67	39.8	1,724	
September	84.35	39.5	2,135	74.21	36.9	2,009	82.68	36.8	2,248	70.25	38.6	1,821	66.88	38.0	1,759	70.85	40.2	1,761	
October	84.68	39.6	2,138	73.87	36.3	2,033	79.82	35.5	2,248	69.87	37.8	1,848	65.98	37.6	1,754	70.25	40.3	1,744	
November	85.11	39.2	2,172	73.44	36.1	2,036	75.91	34.0	2,231	67.78	37.2	1,824	65.36	37.0	1,766	69.00	38.2	1,807	
December	87.58	40.4	2,171	72.76	35.9	2,027	78.77	35.3	2,233	69.92	38.2	1,831	65.46	36.9	1,776	65.93	37.7	1,749	
1949: January	87.49	40.0	2,186	70.08	34.5	2,030	76.82	34.4	2,230	68.98	37.9	1,821	62.71	35.5	1,768	64.53	36.5	1,767	
February	86.35	39.2	2,201	65.83	32.2	2,044	78.66	35.4	2,221	64.95	35.9	1,810	58.91	33.8	1,754	68.00	37.4	1,818	
March	85.67	38.8	2,205	65.44	32.1	2,038	77.51	34.6	2,241	64.41	35.7	1,802	58.80	33.6	1,748	66.11	36.6	1,807	
April	86.84	39.3	2,209	68.04	33.4	2,036	80.27	35.2	2,283	65.00	36.7	1,773	61.50	35.3	1,740	66.51	37.1	1,793	
May	87.01	39.2	2,220	70.97	35.2	2,018	79.88	34.7	2,303	67.09	38.1	1,763	63.99	36.9	1,735	70.28	39.0	1,803	
June	87.02	39.3	2,215	71.23	35.0	2,034	83.73	35.8	2,338	67.00	38.0	1,763	64.20	36.9	1,739	71.67	38.9	1,842	
July	86.41	39.2	2,202	71.47	35.1	2,037	84.59	36.0	2,352	66.40	37.0	1,795	64.50	36.8	1,753	71.93	38.6	1,863	
August	87.79	39.7	2,213	71.36	35.3	2,021	83.13	35.7	2,330	66.15	36.8	1,799	64.53	36.7	1,759	72.51	38.9	1,863	
Manufacturing																			
Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods <sup>3</sup>			Nondurable goods <sup>4</sup>			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products							
												Total: Food and kindred products		Meat products					
1947: Average	\$49.97	40.4	\$1,237	\$52.46	40.6	\$1,292	\$46.96	40.1	\$1,171	\$53.74	41.5	\$1,295	\$48.82	42.9	\$1,138	\$54.53	44.3	\$1,232	
1948: Average	54.14	40.1	1,350	57.11	40.5	1,410	50.61	39.6	1,278	57.20	41.6	1,375	51.87	42.0	1,235	58.37	43.3	1,348	
1948: August	55.06	40.1	1,373	58.50	40.6	1,441	51.07	39.5	1,293	57.44	41.5	1,384	50.88	41.2	1,235	55.47	41.3	1,343	
September	55.16	39.8	1,386	58.28	40.0	1,457	51.64	39.6	1,304	58.83	41.9	1,404	52.41	42.4	1,236	57.18	41.8	1,368	
October	55.60	40.0	1,390	59.50	40.7	1,462	50.91	39.1	1,302	59.28	42.1	1,408	52.29	41.8	1,251	56.91	42.0	1,355	
November	55.60	39.8	1,397	59.11	40.4	1,463	51.63	39.2	1,317	59.50	41.9	1,420	53.25	41.8	1,274	60.19	42.9	1,403	
December	56.14	40.1	1,400	59.67	40.7	1,466	51.84	39.3	1,319	58.62	41.4	1,416	53.84	41.9	1,285	61.52	44.1	1,395	
1949: January	55.50	39.5	1,405	58.83	40.1	1,467	51.35	38.7	1,327	58.08	40.9	1,420	53.62	41.5	1,202	59.59	42.9	1,389	
February	55.20	39.4	1,401	58.49	39.9	1,466	51.33	38.8	1,323	59.22	41.3	1,434	53.07	41.3	1,285	55.70	41.2	1,352	
March	54.74	39.1	1,400	57.83	39.5	1,464	51.07	38.6	1,323	57.90	39.6	1,462	52.80	40.9	1,291	55.25	40.3	1,371	
April	53.80	38.4	1,401	57.21	39.0	1,467	49.67	37.6	1,321	54.13	36.7	1,475	52.33	40.6	1,289	54.98	39.9	1,378	
May	54.08	38.6	1,401	57.21	39.0	1,467	50.41	38.1	1,323	59.32	40.3	1,472	53.44	41.3	1,294	56.17	40.7	1,380	
June	54.51	38.8	1,405	57.82	39.2	1,475	50.97	38.5	1,324	58.72	39.7	1,479	53.62	41.6	1,289	55.87	40.4	1,383	
July	54.63	38.8	1,408	57.46	38.9	1,477	51.51	38.7	1,331	59.64	40.3	1,480	54.69	42.2	1,296	58.02	41.8	1,388	
August	54.66	39.1	1,398	57.74	39.2	1,473	51.31	38.9	1,319	58.52	39.7	1,474	52.92	41.7	1,269	56.95	41.0	1,389	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Food and kindred products—Continued																			
Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds				
1947: Average	\$55.57	44.6	\$1,246	\$47.54	45.8	\$1,038	\$41.33	39.7	\$1,041	\$51.96	45.7	\$1,137	\$56.11	49.0	\$1,145	\$46.38	44.6	\$1,040	
1948: Average	59.15	43.4	1,363	52.26	45.4	1,151	42.63	38.2	1,116	54.53	44.3	1,231	57.23	46.3	1,236	51.01	45.3	1,126	
1948: August	55.96	41.3	1,355	53.03	45.6	1,163	40.00	36.3	1,102	56.48	45.0	1,255	61.01	48.0	1,271	52.60	45.9	1,146	
September	57.71	41.7	1,384	53.82	45.3	1,188	46.05	41.6	1,107	56.32	44.0	1,280	60.61	46.2	1,312	54.20	46.4	1,168	
October	57.46	42.0	1,368	53.42	45.0	1,187	45.16	39.3	1,149	56.93	44.9	1,268	61.82	47.7	1,206	52.85	45.6	1,150	
November	61.16	43.1	1,419	53.39	44.9	1,189	39.41	35.6	1,107	56.06	43.9	1,277	58.82	45.6	1,290	53.61	45.7	1,173	
December	62.43	44.4	1,406	53.37	44.7	1,194	42.45	36.5	1,163	55.50	43.6	1,273	58.51	45.5	1,286	51.99	44.7	1,163	
1949: January	60.34	43.1	1,400	54.34	44.8	1,213	42.61	36.8	1,158	57.19	44.2	1,294	61.84	46.6	1,327	52.19	44.8	1,165	
February	56.13	41.3	1,359	54.59	45.0	1,213	43.89	38.2	1,149	55.51	43.5	1,276	57.79	44.8	1,290	51.10	44.2	1,156	
March	56.69	40.3	1,382	53.77	44.4	1,211	42.89	37.2	1,153	55.21	43.1	1,281	55.42	43.4	1,277	53.78	45.5	1,182	
April	55.32	39.8	1,390	54.10	44.6	1,213	43.07	36.5	1,180	54.66	42.7	1,2							

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Bakery products			Sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings
1947: Average.....	\$45.41	42.4	\$1.071	\$49.17	43.4	\$1.133	\$41.04	40.0	\$1.026	\$39.18	39.7	\$0.987	\$57.60	42.6	\$1.352	\$44.82	43.9	\$1.021
1948: Average.....	49.35	42.4	1.164	52.04	41.8	1.245	44.00	40.0	1.100	41.46	39.6	1.047	61.43	41.9	1.466	46.26	44.1	1.049
1948: August.....	49.61	42.4	1.170	55.00	43.0	1.279	44.60	40.0	1.115	42.39	39.8	1.065	63.54	42.5	1.495	45.41	42.8	1.061
September.....	50.93	42.8	1.190	55.21	42.7	1.293	45.48	40.9	1.112	42.86	40.7	1.053	64.18	42.5	1.510	47.16	44.2	1.067
October.....	50.67	42.4	1.195	51.46	41.8	1.231	45.59	41.0	1.112	43.25	40.8	1.060	61.24	41.1	1.490	48.05	45.2	1.063
November.....	50.24	41.9	1.199	56.30	46.0	1.224	45.76	41.0	1.116	43.88	41.2	1.065	64.33	42.1	1.528	46.80	43.7	1.071
December.....	50.74	41.9	1.211	50.90	40.3	1.263	45.49	40.8	1.115	42.66	40.4	1.056	62.34	41.2	1.513	46.07	42.9	1.074
1949: January.....	49.82	40.9	1.218	55.04	42.4	1.298	44.70	39.7	1.126	42.28	39.4	1.073	60.90	40.2	1.515	45.82	42.5	1.078
February.....	51.28	42.1	1.218	54.95	40.2	1.367	43.88	39.0	1.125	41.86	38.9	1.076	61.54	40.3	1.527	47.05	43.4	1.084
March.....	50.34	41.4	1.216	53.40	39.5	1.352	44.60	39.5	1.129	42.48	39.3	1.081	62.75	40.8	1.538	46.89	43.3	1.083
April.....	51.07	42.0	1.216	51.45	37.8	1.361	42.71	37.9	1.127	40.56	37.8	1.073	62.29	40.9	1.523	47.09	43.2	1.090
May.....	51.61	42.1	1.226	55.08	40.5	1.360	42.86	38.1	1.125	40.60	37.8	1.074	64.54	41.8	1.544	48.58	44.0	1.104
June.....	52.29	42.2	1.239	57.93	42.5	1.363	44.76	39.3	1.139	42.38	39.2	1.081	65.59	42.1	1.558	50.20	44.9	1.118
July.....	52.62	42.2	1.247	57.72	42.5	1.358	43.69	38.8	1.126	41.39	38.9	1.064	68.79	42.7	1.611	50.69	44.9	1.129
August.....	51.75	41.5	1.247	56.57	41.2	1.373	45.19	40.1	1.127	42.68	40.0	1.067	66.52	41.5	1.603	49.83	44.1	1.130
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
*Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			
1947: Average.....	\$63.03	43.2	\$1.450	\$49.37	40.8	\$1.210	\$47.87	43.2	\$1.108	\$35.26	38.7	\$0.911	\$42.40	40.0	\$1.060	\$32.42	37.7	\$0.860
1948: Average.....	66.40	42.0	1.581	54.92	40.5	1.356	49.74	42.3	1.176	36.50	38.1	.958	44.51	38.6	1.153	32.71	37.6	.870
1948: August.....	68.71	42.6	1.613	58.53	42.2	1.387	50.63	42.8	1.183	37.65	39.1	.963	48.16	41.3	1.166	32.31	37.1	.871
September.....	70.21	43.1	1.629	55.52	39.6	1.402	50.86	42.7	1.191	36.75	38.6	.952	44.47	38.4	1.158	32.86	37.6	.874
October.....	65.41	40.5	1.615	56.78	40.5	1.402	50.87	42.5	1.197	37.94	39.9	.951	45.77	39.9	1.147	33.40	38.0	.879
November.....	67.77	41.2	1.645	64.12	43.8	1.464	51.47	42.4	1.214	37.07	37.9	.978	43.43	36.4	1.193	34.52	38.7	.892
December.....	67.03	41.4	1.619	56.98	39.9	1.428	51.61	42.3	1.220	37.50	38.3	.979	45.71	37.9	1.206	33.48	38.0	.881
1949: January.....	64.68	40.0	1.617	56.55	39.3	1.439	51.91	41.9	1.239	35.69	36.2	.986	43.20	35.5	1.217	32.62	37.2	.877
February.....	66.21	40.3	1.643	54.80	38.7	1.416	52.00	41.6	1.250	34.94	35.4	.987	42.32	34.8	1.216	31.29	35.8	.874
March.....	67.98	41.1	1.654	55.15	39.0	1.414	51.42	41.7	1.233	36.21	36.1	1.003	45.11	37.1	1.216	31.12	35.2	.884
April.....	67.44	41.2	1.637	55.29	38.8	1.425	50.55	40.8	1.239	35.15	34.7	1.013	44.01	35.9	1.226	29.78	33.8	.881
May.....	70.85	42.5	1.667	55.39	38.9	1.424	51.71	41.7	1.240	36.27	35.7	1.016	43.98	35.9	1.225	31.63	35.7	.886
June.....	71.74	42.5	1.688	55.11	38.7	1.424	51.41	41.8	1.230	38.57	38.0	1.018	47.78	39.1	1.222	32.99	37.4	.882
July.....	75.00	43.3	1.746	56.42	39.1	1.443	52.33	42.3	1.237	38.21	37.5	1.019	48.13	39.1	1.231	32.13	36.6	.878
August.....	72.06	41.7	1.728	57.44	39.1	1.469	52.83	42.3	1.249	38.63	38.9	.993	48.90	39.5	1.238	32.74	37.2	.880
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products												
Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			
1947: Average.....	\$35.29	38.4	\$0.919	\$32.24	40.4	\$0.798	\$41.26	39.6	\$1.042	\$37.99	38.8	\$0.979	\$38.00	38.7	\$0.982	\$41.52	40.0	\$1.038
1948: Average.....	37.21	37.7	.987	34.24	40.0	.856	45.59	39.2	1.163	41.49	38.1	1.089	41.42	37.9	1.093	46.13	39.6	1.165
1948: August.....	38.55	38.4	1.004	35.70	42.8	.834	45.36	38.6	1.175	41.10	37.5	1.096	40.85	37.2	1.098	45.67	38.8	1.177
September.....	38.85	38.2	1.017	34.47	42.4	.813	45.37	38.0	1.194	40.25	36.2	1.112	39.88	35.7	1.117	45.77	38.3	1.195
October.....	39.44	39.2	1.006	37.76	46.1	.819	45.25	37.9	1.194	38.97	35.2	1.107	38.81	34.9	1.112	45.58	38.3	1.190
November.....	38.91	38.0	1.024	30.92	36.9	.838	45.49	38.0	1.197	39.50	35.7	1.109	39.66	35.6	1.114	45.81	38.4	1.193
December.....	39.12	39.2	.998	34.29	39.5	.868	45.93	38.4	1.196	40.33	36.4	1.108	40.33	36.2	1.114	46.13	38.7	1.192
1949: January.....	37.02	36.4	1.017	29.26	33.1	.884	44.89	37.5	1.197	39.32	35.3	1.114	39.39	35.2	1.119	44.79	37.7	1.188
February.....	37.09	35.8	1.036	30.68	34.4	.892	45.01	37.7	1.194	39.77	35.8	1.111	39.99	35.8	1.117	44.83	37.8	1.186
March.....	38.02	36.7	1.036	35.31	37.8	.934	44.19	37.2	1.188	39.21	35.2	1.114	39.05	34.9	1.119	43.28	36.8	1.176
April.....	36.82	35.2	1.046	34.02	35.4	.961	42.20	35.7</td										

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																		
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber <sup>2</sup>			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery			Seamless hosiery			Knit outerwear			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1947: Average	\$40.30	40.1	\$1.005	\$46.28	40.0	\$1.157	\$37.78	37.9	\$0.997	\$46.92	38.3	\$1.225	\$29.68	36.2	\$0.820	\$37.73	38.0	\$0.993	
1948: Average	44.36	39.4	1.126	52.45	40.1	1.308	41.14	37.5	1.097	52.85	38.8	1.362	30.27	35.2	.860	39.75	38.0	1.046	
1948: August	43.81	38.5	1.138	52.85	40.1	1.318	41.33	37.2	1.111	53.49	38.9	1.375	29.64	34.3	.864	39.34	37.5	1.049	
September	44.20	38.1	1.160	52.03	39.3	1.324	41.39	36.5	1.134	54.64	39.0	1.401	29.08	33.2	.876	40.82	38.4	1.063	
October	44.08	38.1	1.157	51.10	38.8	1.317	42.29	37.1	1.140	55.32	39.4	1.404	30.55	34.6	.883	39.66	37.1	1.069	
November	44.20	38.2	1.157	51.85	39.1	1.326	42.48	37.1	1.145	55.88	39.8	1.404	30.36	34.3	.885	41.49	38.7	1.072	
December	44.54	38.5	1.157	52.56	39.7	1.324	41.65	36.5	1.141	53.63	38.2	1.404	30.38	34.4	.883	40.11	37.7	1.064	
1949: January	42.97	37.3	1.152	52.11	39.3	1.326	40.88	35.7	1.145	52.05	37.1	1.403	30.13	33.7	.894	41.82	38.4	1.089	
February	43.28	37.5	1.154	51.43	39.2	1.312	41.09	36.3	1.132	51.66	37.3	1.385	30.94	35.0	.884	41.24	37.8	1.091	
March	42.13	36.7	1.148	48.30	37.1	1.302	41.39	36.5	1.134	51.72	37.4	1.383	30.74	34.7	.886	41.27	38.0	1.086	
April	40.08	35.1	1.142	46.58	36.0	1.294	39.87	35.1	1.136	50.31	36.3	1.386	30.31	34.1	.889	39.20	35.6	1.101	
May	39.02	34.2	1.141	47.88	36.8	1.301	40.07	35.3	1.135	50.87	36.6	1.390	29.57	33.6	.880	40.80	37.4	1.091	
June	39.78	34.8	1.143	51.64	39.3	1.314	40.73	36.2	1.125	51.11	36.9	1.385	30.50	34.7	.879	40.46	37.6	1.076	
July	40.46	35.4	1.143	52.19	39.6	1.318	40.44	36.3	1.114	50.46	36.7	1.375	30.61	35.3	.867	39.85	38.1	1.046	
August	42.74	37.2	1.149	50.99	39.1	1.304	41.11	37.0	1.111	51.56	37.5	1.375	31.43	35.8	.878	39.48	37.6	1.060	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																		
	Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			
1947: Average	\$35.36	38.9	\$0.909	\$47.03	41.8	\$1.125	\$49.93	41.3	\$1.200	\$50.35	41.2	\$1.222	\$44.07	40.1	\$1.099	\$47.01	36.9	\$1.274	
1948: Average	37.40	37.7	.992	51.00	41.0	1.244	58.13	42.0	1.384	58.09	41.7	1.393	47.90	39.7	1.208	49.17	36.5	1.347	
1948: August	37.67	37.3	1.010	49.92	40.1	1.245	59.11	41.6	1.421	59.78	41.6	1.437	48.23	39.5	1.221	51.60	37.2	1.387	
September	36.51	35.9	1.017	50.42	39.7	1.270	59.62	41.9	1.423	59.78	41.6	1.437	47.85	38.9	1.230	49.17	35.3	1.393	
October	36.75	36.1	1.018	50.58	39.7	1.274	60.96	41.9	1.455	60.57	41.4	1.463	46.76	38.2	1.224	48.58	35.0	1.388	
November	35.79	35.3	1.014	51.16	40.0	1.279	60.92	41.7	1.461	60.82	41.4	1.469	46.55	38.0	1.225	46.09	33.4	1.380	
December	35.66	35.1	1.016	52.61	41.2	1.277	60.76	41.7	1.457	60.13	41.1	1.463	48.56	39.5	1.230	51.48	37.2	1.384	
1949: January	34.41	33.9	1.015	51.11	39.9	1.281	60.01	41.5	1.446	59.84	40.9	1.463	47.91	38.7	1.238	51.31	36.6	1.402	
February	35.18	34.9	1.008	52.60	41.0	1.283	59.55	40.9	1.456	58.47	40.1	1.458	47.97	39.0	1.230	51.77	37.3	1.388	
March	36.09	35.7	1.011	52.56	41.0	1.282	58.95	40.6	1.452	58.81	40.2	1.463	47.37	38.8	1.221	49.09	35.7	1.375	
April	36.63	33.5	1.004	50.47	39.4	1.281	54.68	38.0	1.439	53.47	36.9	1.449	45.81	37.7	1.215	41.44	29.9	1.386	
May	34.04	33.8	1.007	49.49	38.6	1.282	55.29	38.5	1.436	54.58	37.8	1.444	46.24	37.9	1.220	47.81	34.3	1.394	
June	35.80	35.8	1.000	49.92	39.4	1.267	51.98	36.5	1.424	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.39	38.4	1.234	52.67	37.7	1.412	
July	36.14	36.1	1.001	48.68	38.7	1.258	53.78	37.9	1.419	51.94	36.4	1.427	47.50	38.4	1.237	52.77	37.4	1.411	
August	36.93	37.0	.998	50.27	39.8	1.263	53.69	38.0	1.413	52.55	36.9	1.424	47.40	38.6	1.228	50.57	36.7	1.378	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Apparel and other finished textile products																		
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			
1947: Average	\$40.84	36.3	\$1.125	\$48.26	37.7	\$1.280	\$31.99	36.6	\$0.874	\$32.50	37.1	\$0.876	\$34.53	36.7	\$0.941	\$25.64	34.6	\$0.741	
1948: Average	42.79	36.2	1.182	50.11	36.6	1.360	33.20	36.2	.917	33.50	36.1	.928	35.31	35.7	.989	26.49	35.7	.742	
1948: August	43.98	36.5	1.205	50.53	36.8	1.373	33.14	36.3	.913	32.75	35.6	.920	35.49	35.7	.994	27.79	37.3	.745	
September	44.34	36.4	1.218	50.52	36.9	1.369	33.49	36.2	.925	33.47	35.8	.935	34.90	35.0	.997	27.86	36.7	.759	
October	41.48	35.0	1.185	46.68	34.5	1.353	32.99	35.9	.919	33.09	35.5	.932	32.50	33.3	.976	27.90	37.0	.754	
November	43.24	36.0	1.201	48.03	35.5	1.353	33.02	35.5	.930	34.12	36.3	.940	32.01	32.6	.982	25.58	33.7	.759	
December	42.95	35.7	1.203	48.01	35.3	1.360	32.50	34.8	.934	32.52	34.6	.940	33.79	34.2	.985	25.11	32.4	.775	
1949: January	43.10	35.3	1.221	48.07	35.4	1.358	32.05	34.2	.937	31.69	33.5	.946	34.73	34.8	.996	26.85	33.9	.792	
February	43.87	36.2	1.212	49.42	36.5	1.354	32.89	35.6	.924	32.79	35.3	.929	35.27	35.7	.988	27.36	35.3	.775	
March	43.41	36.3	1.196	50.13	36.7	1.366	33.82	36.4	.929	33.98	36.3	.936	36.96	37.0	.999	28.62	36.5	.784	
April	39.53	34.4	1.149	46.30	34.5	1.342	32.49	35.2	.923	33.03	35.4	.933	35.21	35.6	.989	26.45	34.0	.778	
May	39.04	35.5	1.125	46.00	34.2	1.345	33.36	36.1	.9										

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Year a	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																			
	Women's outerwear			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's, children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1947: Average	\$49.60	35.0	\$1.417	\$46.68	34.5	\$1.353	\$30.06	35.7	\$0.842	\$68.36	35.0	\$1.953	\$33.62	36.9	\$0.911	\$32.44	36.2	\$0.896		
1948: Average	51.49	35.1	1.467	48.72	34.8	1.400	31.59	36.1	.875	70.60	35.0	2.017	35.32	36.6	.965	34.12	36.3	.940		
1948: August	54.42	35.8	1.520	49.98	35.4	1.412	31.38	35.7	.879	75.19	36.5	2.060	35.19	36.5	.964	34.22	36.6	.935		
September	54.55	35.4	1.541	50.25	34.7	1.448	32.07	36.2	.886	75.10	36.0	2.086	35.73	36.8	.971	34.92	36.8	.949		
October	48.15	32.6	1.477	43.83	31.9	1.374	31.12	35.0	.889	64.96	32.0	2.030	36.09	36.6	.986	35.04	36.5	.960		
November	52.98	35.2	1.505	47.92	34.3	1.397	32.56	36.3	.897	74.25	35.8	2.074	36.67	37.3	.983	35.65	37.1	.961		
December	52.52	35.2	1.492	49.35	34.8	1.418	32.81	36.7	.894	70.50	35.1	2.011	35.45	36.4	.974	34.00	35.9	.947		
1949: January	53.81	35.1	1.533	48.63	34.2	1.422	31.88	35.7	.893	75.71	36.4	2.080	35.17	36.0	.977	33.57	35.6	.943		
February	53.84	35.8	1.504	48.44	35.0	1.384	32.78	37.0	.886	75.82	36.7	2.066	35.55	36.2	.982	33.93	35.9	.945		
March	51.68	35.4	1.460	48.53	35.5	1.367	33.49	37.5	.893	69.46	34.0	2.043	35.82	36.4	.984	34.44	36.1	.954		
April	45.42	33.4	1.360	46.58	34.3	1.358	31.89	36.2	.881	56.49	29.7	1.902	33.06	33.8	.978	31.50	33.4	.943		
May	45.61	35.0	1.303	48.65	35.2	1.382	34.56	38.1	.907	52.42	30.6	1.713	34.57	35.6	.971	32.67	34.9	.936		
June	46.33	34.6	1.339	46.06	34.3	1.343	33.03	37.2	.888	59.91	33.3	1.799	35.32	36.3	.973	33.10	35.4	.935		
July	48.48	34.0	1.426	43.12	33.4	1.291	30.75	35.1	.876	65.79	34.0	1.935	34.60	36.0	.961	32.10	35.0	.917		
August	49.97	34.2	1.461	46.17	34.0	1.358	30.55	34.8	.878	67.96	34.2	1.987	35.51	36.8	.965	33.10	36.1	.917		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	
Millinery																			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	
1947: Average	\$47.03	35.2	\$1.336	\$34.33	36.1	\$0.951	\$39.93	36.8	\$1.085	\$35.57	37.6	\$0.946	\$47.36	41.8	\$1.133	\$55.15	38.3	\$1.440		
1948: Average	50.22	34.8	1.443	36.72	36.5	1.006	42.21	36.7	1.150	38.49	38.0	1.013	51.38	41.5	1.238	60.26	38.7	1.557		
1948: August	54.09	36.5	1.482	37.40	36.7	1.019	42.72	36.7	1.164	39.31	38.5	1.021	54.78	42.5	1.289	65.91	39.8	1.656		
September	56.11	36.7	1.529	37.71	36.4	1.036	43.72	37.3	1.172	39.41	38.0	1.037	53.57	41.3	1.297	65.78	39.7	1.657		
October	50.72	33.7	1.505	35.60	34.7	1.026	41.95	36.1	1.162	40.17	33.7	1.038	54.01	42.0	1.286	63.87	38.9	1.642		
November	41.41	29.6	1.399	37.22	36.1	1.031	44.95	37.4	1.202	39.94	38.7	1.032	52.53	41.2	1.275	64.02	39.3	1.629		
December	47.58	33.7	1.412	35.93	35.4	1.015	42.98	36.7	1.171	40.01	38.4	1.042	51.13	41.0	1.247	57.55	37.3	1.543		
1949: January	50.96	34.5	1.477	37.95	35.9	1.057	39.56	35.2	1.124	39.09	37.8	1.034	49.82	40.7	1.224	55.22	37.9	1.457		
February	58.64	37.4	1.568	38.51	36.3	1.061	41.30	36.2	1.141	39.84	38.2	1.043	48.03	39.5	1.216	48.12	35.2	1.367		
March	62.29	39.1	1.593	38.47	36.6	1.051	40.20	35.8	1.123	39.31	37.8	1.040	50.21	40.3	1.246	58.18	38.3	1.519		
April	52.49	34.9	1.504	33.23	33.7	.986	37.38	32.7	1.143	38.90	37.3	1.043	51.52	40.5	1.272	62.76	38.5	1.630		
May	46.48	31.9	1.457	35.14	36.0	.976	40.14	34.1	1.177	39.97	38.1	1.049	52.94	41.1	1.288	64.76	40.5	1.599		
June	46.06	31.7	1.453	36.04	35.9	1.004	42.28	35.2	1.201	40.52	38.3	1.058	52.91	40.7	1.300	64.96	40.0	1.624		
July	51.53	34.7	1.485	37.20	36.9	1.008	42.16	35.1	1.201	39.50	37.7	1.050	50.99	39.5	1.291	63.03	38.6	1.633		
August	54.16	36.2	1.496	37.48	37.0	1.013	42.55	36.4	1.169	39.81	38.1	1.045	53.42	40.9	1.306	69.80	41.6	1.678		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																			Logging camps and contractors	
Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general <sup>b</sup>			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar					
1947: Average	\$47.88	42.0	\$1.140	\$48.55	42.0	\$1.156	\$49.65	43.4	\$1.144	\$47.67	43.1	\$1.106	\$39.08	41.8	\$0.935	\$39.58	42.7	\$0.927		
1948: Average	51.83	41.5	1.249	51.87	41.4	1.253	54.95	43.3	1.260	53.40	43.2	1.236	41.57	41.4	1.004	42.39	42.1	1.007		
1948: August	55.68	42.7	1.304	56.49	42.7	1.323	56.42	43.6	1.294	55.25	43.5	1.270	43.23	42.3	1.022	44.05	42.4	1.039		
September	53.89	41.2	1.308	54.59	41.2	1.325	56.20	42.8	1.313	55.12	43.1	1.279	42.72	41.2	1.037	43.20	41.5	1.041		
October	54.56	42.2	1.293	55.19	42.1	1.311	56.94	43.6	1.306	55.80	43.7	1.279	43.35	41.6	1.042	44.12	42.3	1.043		
November	52.52	41.0	1.281	53.17	40.9	1.300	56.42	43.2	1.306	54.65	43.1	1.268	41.96	41.1	1.021	42.95	41.9	1.025		
December	51.24	40.8	1.256	51.68	40.6	1.273	56.03	42.8	1.309	54.99	43.2	1.273	42.49	41.7	1.019	43.08	42.4	1.016		
1949: January	50.59	40.8	1.240	51.20	40.7	1.258	53.20	41.4	1.285	53.47	42.3	1.264	40.84	40.8	1.001	40.91	41.2	.993		
February	48.73	39.3	1.240	49.27	39.2	1.257	53.02	41.1	1.290	52.63	41.7	1.262	40.48	40.4	1.002	40.54	40.7	.996		
March	50.88	40.2	1.265	51.50	40.2	1.281	53.69	41.3	1.											

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Con.			Furniture and fixtures												Mattresses and bed-springs			
	Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average.....	\$41.22	42.1	\$0.979	\$45.64	41.6	\$1.097	\$44.01	41.6	\$1.058	\$41.19	41.9	\$0.983	\$47.23	40.4	\$1.169	\$48.94	41.3	\$1.185	
1948: Average.....	44.06	42.0	1.049	48.99	41.1	1.192	46.76	40.8	1.146	43.84	41.2	1.064	50.33	40.1	1.255	50.85	40.1	1.208	
1948: August.....	44.67	42.3	1.056	48.64	40.6	1.198	46.80	40.8	1.147	43.61	41.1	1.061	50.11	39.9	1.256	52.29	40.6	1.288	
September.....	45.13	42.1	1.072	49.69	40.7	1.221	47.31	40.4	1.171	43.82	40.5	1.082	51.11	39.9	1.281	53.28	40.7	1.309	
October.....	45.77	42.5	1.077	50.92	41.6	1.224	48.65	41.4	1.175	45.22	41.6	1.087	52.94	41.2	1.285	53.68	41.1	1.306	
November.....	45.13	41.9	1.077	50.02	40.7	1.229	47.63	40.4	1.179	44.54	40.6	1.097	52.97	40.9	1.295	50.54	39.0	1.296	
December.....	45.13	42.1	1.072	50.76	41.2	1.232	48.26	40.9	1.180	45.65	41.5	1.100	51.83	39.9	1.299	50.71	39.1	1.297	
1949: January.....	44.70	41.7	1.072	48.34	39.4	1.227	45.40	38.7	1.173	43.06	39.4	1.093	46.96	36.6	1.283	48.38	37.5	1.290	
February.....	44.47	41.6	1.069	48.99	39.8	1.231	46.22	39.3	1.176	43.24	39.6	1.092	47.43	37.2	1.275	51.43	39.5	1.302	
March.....	44.23	41.3	1.071	48.87	39.6	1.234	46.37	39.3	1.180	43.22	39.4	1.097	47.96	37.5	1.279	51.40	39.6	1.298	
April.....	43.66	40.8	1.070	47.60	38.7	1.230	45.08	38.3	1.177	41.68	38.2	1.091	47.82	37.3	1.282	49.67	38.5	1.290	
May.....	44.08	40.7	1.083	47.59	38.5	1.236	44.92	38.0	1.182	41.54	37.9	1.096	46.54	36.5	1.275	49.43	38.2	1.294	
June.....	43.68	40.0	1.092	48.36	39.0	1.240	45.70	38.6	1.184	42.09	38.4	1.096	47.39	37.2	1.274	52.00	40.0	1.300	
July.....	43.02	39.4	1.092	47.86	38.6	1.240	44.80	38.0	1.179	41.06	37.7	1.089	46.87	36.7	1.277	51.21	39.7	1.290	
August.....	43.75	40.1	1.091	49.61	40.4	1.228	47.15	40.3	1.170	42.20	40.3	1.072	49.86	39.2	1.272	53.86	41.4	1.301	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Furniture and fixtures—Continued			Paper and allied products												Printing, publishing, and allied industries				
Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries				
1947: Average.....	\$50.25	41.7	\$1.205	\$50.21	43.1	\$1.165	\$54.10	44.2	\$1.224	\$46.24	42.0	\$1.101	\$45.74	41.7	\$1.097	\$60.75	40.1	\$1.515	
1948: Average.....	54.59	41.7	1.309	55.25	42.8	1.291	59.88	44.0	1.361	50.96	41.7	1.222	49.48	41.3	1.198	66.73	39.3	1.698	
1948: August.....	53.41	40.1	1.332	56.76	43.1	1.317	61.89	44.4	1.394	52.04	41.9	1.242	50.05	41.5	1.206	67.15	39.2	1.713	
September.....	55.63	41.3	1.347	56.96	42.7	1.334	61.82	43.6	1.418	52.88	42.0	1.259	50.10	41.2	1.216	68.79	39.4	1.746	
October.....	56.70	42.0	1.350	56.84	42.8	1.328	61.41	43.8	1.402	53.17	42.3	1.257	50.72	41.2	1.231	67.76	38.9	1.742	
November.....	56.37	41.6	1.355	57.27	42.9	1.335	61.94	43.9	1.411	53.04	42.3	1.254	51.50	41.3	1.247	68.36	39.2	1.744	
December.....	57.08	42.0	1.359	56.66	42.6	1.330	60.70	43.3	1.404	52.37	42.0	1.247	52.08	41.6	1.252	69.30	39.6	1.750	
1949: January.....	55.88	41.3	1.353	55.54	41.6	1.335	59.91	42.7	1.403	50.29	40.1	1.254	51.07	40.6	1.258	67.59	38.6	1.751	
February.....	55.90	41.1	1.365	54.84	41.2	1.331	58.72	42.0	1.398	50.08	40.0	1.252	51.12	40.7	1.256	68.32	38.6	1.770	
March.....	55.11	40.4	1.364	54.45	41.0	1.328	58.17	41.7	1.395	49.95	39.9	1.252	50.58	40.4	1.252	69.56	38.6	1.802	
April.....	53.74	39.6	1.357	53.48	40.3	1.327	57.35	41.2	1.392	48.81	38.8	1.258	49.84	40.0	1.246	69.39	38.4	1.807	
May.....	54.13	39.8	1.360	53.73	40.4	1.330	57.58	41.1	1.401	49.49	39.4	1.256	49.51	39.8	1.244	70.40	38.7	1.819	
June.....	54.86	40.1	1.368	54.54	40.7	1.340	57.95	41.1	1.410	51.38	40.3	1.275	50.13	40.2	1.247	70.47	38.7	1.821	
July.....	55.44	40.2	1.379	55.53	41.1	1.351	59.57	41.8	1.425	51.42	40.3	1.276	50.90	40.4	1.260	70.38	38.5	1.828	
August.....	55.80	40.7	1.371	56.27	41.9	1.343	60.48	42.8	1.413	52.79	41.4	1.275	50.74	40.4	1.256	70.89	38.4	1.846	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																			
Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing				
1947: Average.....	\$65.78	37.5	\$1.754	\$67.30	43.0	\$1.565	\$54.06	40.4	\$1.338	\$60.65	41.2	\$1.472	\$59.08	41.4	\$1.427	\$55.32	40.0	\$1.383	
1948: Average.....	74.00	37.6	1.968	69.55	40.6	1.713	57.43	38.7	1.484	66.33	40.3	1.646	64.15	39.5	1.624	59.93	39.3	1.625	
1948: August.....	74.22	37.6	1.974	71.22	41.0	1.737	58.63	38.8	1.511	66.37	40.2	1.651	66.13	39.6	1.670	60.68	39.3	1.544	
September.....	76.60	37.9	2.021	76.21	42.2	1.806	58.57	39.1	1.498	67.82	40.3	1.683	66.07	39.4	1.677	60.96	38.9	1.567	
October.....	76.15	37.7	2.020	72.65	41.0	1.772	56.63	37.6	1.506	66.90	39.8	1.681	66.11	39.8	1.661	59.63	38.2	1.561	
November.....	76.76	37.7	2.036	70.12	40.0	1.753	59.59	38.9	1.532	67.37	40.1	1.680	67.15	40.6	1.654	60.61	38.9	1.558	
December.....	79.30	38.5	2.062	66.77	39.0	1.712	58.25	38.4	1.517	68.58	40.7	1.685	66.79	40.6	1.645	62.32	39.9	1.562	
1949: January.....	74.83	36.9	2.028	67.40	38.6	1.746	58.33	37.9	1.539	67.77	40.1	1.690	64.45	38.0	1.696	61.43	39.0	1.575	
February.....	75.65	37.1	2.039	69.70	39.2	1.778	59.21	38.4	1.542	67.91	39.6	1.715	65.70	38.4	1.711	61.93	39.0	1.588	
March.....	76.72	37.1	2.068	70.67	39.0	1.812	60.53	38.7	1.564	69.26	39.6	1.749	67.14	38.7	1.735	63.14	39.0	1.619	
April.....	78.43	37.6	2.086	69.61	38.8	1.794	60.68	38.7	1.568	68.42	39.3	1.741							

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemical and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average.....	\$51.13	41.5	\$1.232	\$55.56	40.3	\$1.381	\$52.70	40.3	\$1.310	\$53.96	41.6	\$1.297	\$56.81	39.7	\$1.431	\$49.02	39.5	\$1.241
1948: Average.....	56.23	41.5	1.355	62.13	40.9	1.519	57.60	40.4	1.428	58.75	41.4	1.419	62.88	39.9	1.576	53.05	39.5	1.343
1948: August.....	57.39	41.2	1.303	63.14	41.0	1.540	59.58	40.5	1.471	59.18	41.3	1.433	63.76	39.7	1.606	55.82	39.7	1.406
September.....	57.81	41.5	1.303	64.04	40.2	1.503	60.07	40.4	1.487	61.24	42.0	1.458	64.90	39.5	1.643	55.20	39.4	1.401
October.....	57.56	41.8	1.377	63.59	41.0	1.551	59.23	40.1	1.477	59.60	41.1	1.450	62.29	39.2	1.589	55.15	39.2	1.407
November.....	57.92	41.7	1.389	63.78	40.7	1.567	59.93	40.3	1.487	59.94	41.0	1.462	63.55	39.3	1.617	55.73	39.5	1.411
December.....	58.35	41.8	1.396	63.85	40.8	1.565	60.05	40.3	1.490	59.51	40.9	1.455	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.09	39.5	1.420
1949: January.....	57.70	41.1	1.404	64.20	41.1	1.562	59.36	39.6	1.499	61.59	41.5	1.484	64.40	40.0	1.610	55.55	39.2	1.417
February.....	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.37	40.7	1.557	60.37	39.9	1.513	60.38	40.8	1.480	64.24	39.9	1.610	55.26	39.0	1.417
March.....	57.51	40.9	1.406	62.55	40.3	1.552	59.69	39.4	1.515	58.96	40.0	1.474	65.11	39.2	1.661	55.03	38.7	1.422
April.....	57.45	40.6	1.415	62.98	40.5	1.555	59.17	38.8	1.525	58.05	39.3	1.477	64.87	38.8	1.672	53.63	37.5	1.430
May.....	58.20	40.7	1.430	62.59	40.2	1.557	60.09	39.2	1.533	58.21	39.2	1.485	67.02	39.8	1.684	55.32	38.5	1.437
June.....	59.08	40.8	1.448	65.41	41.4	1.580	60.56	39.2	1.545	59.68	39.6	1.507	67.07	39.9	1.681	54.63	38.2	1.430
July.....	59.40	40.6	1.463	64.00	40.3	1.588	61.43	39.3	1.563	59.78	39.8	1.502	68.21	39.0	1.749	55.13	38.1	1.447
August.....	58.83	40.6	1.449	63.16	40.0	1.579	60.64	39.2	1.547	59.72	40.0	1.493	67.62	39.8	1.699	54.02	37.7	1.433
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin		
1947: Average.....	\$48.23	40.7	\$1.185	\$53.34	42.3	\$1.261	\$40.07	42.4	\$0.945	\$46.19	46.8	\$0.987	\$52.54	41.6	\$1.263	\$59.32	42.8	\$1.386
1948: Average.....	53.71	40.6	1.323	58.40	42.2	1.384	42.33	41.5	1.020	50.39	47.4	1.063	57.90	41.3	1.402	65.90	42.0	1.569
1948: August.....	53.65	39.8	1.348	60.11	42.6	1.411	44.37	41.7	1.064	50.94	45.6	1.117	57.73	41.0	1.408	65.01	41.3	1.574
September.....	54.73	40.6	1.348	60.11	42.3	1.421	44.15	41.3	1.069	50.12	48.1	1.042	50.08	41.2	1.434	66.24	41.9	1.581
October.....	55.51	40.7	1.364	60.07	42.3	1.420	43.44	41.1	1.057	50.50	50.2	1.006	59.14	41.3	1.432	67.83	42.5	1.596
November.....	56.24	40.9	1.375	59.32	41.6	1.426	41.83	39.8	1.051	51.71	50.6	1.022	59.49	41.2	1.444	68.18	41.8	1.631
December.....	56.36	41.2	1.368	59.14	41.3	1.432	42.98	40.7	1.056	53.28	50.6	1.053	59.80	41.1	1.455	68.17	41.9	1.627
1949: January.....	56.45	40.7	1.387	58.45	40.9	1.429	42.80	40.8	1.049	50.91	48.3	1.054	59.58	40.5	1.471	65.24	40.6	1.607
February.....	56.52	40.6	1.392	58.97	40.7	1.449	43.12	41.5	1.039	49.93	46.4	1.076	59.50	40.7	1.462	65.61	40.6	1.616
March.....	56.37	40.7	1.385	58.81	40.5	1.452	44.12	42.3	1.043	50.96	47.1	1.082	59.23	40.4	1.466	64.92	40.5	1.603
April.....	56.78	40.1	1.391	59.92	41.1	1.458	45.13	42.3	1.067	50.18	45.7	1.098	50.12	40.3	1.467	63.96	40.0	1.599
May.....	56.68	40.4	1.403	59.22	40.7	1.455	46.67	42.7	1.093	51.30	45.8	1.120	50.89	40.6	1.475	65.37	40.5	1.614
June.....	56.28	40.2	1.400	59.90	41.2	1.454	46.58	42.5	1.096	52.12	45.2	1.153	60.94	40.9	1.490	66.34	40.9	1.622
July.....	56.40	40.0	1.410	59.31	40.9	1.450	46.87	42.3	1.108	52.69	44.5	1.184	61.32	40.8	1.503	67.56	40.8	1.656
August.....	56.14	39.9	1.407	59.41	41.0	1.449	45.24	41.2	1.098	52.33	44.8	1.168	61.12	41.1	1.487	66.86	41.3	1.619
Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Products of petroleum and coal									Rubber products								
	Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes		
1947: Average.....	\$60.80	40.7	\$1.496	\$62.95	40.2	\$1.566	\$52.17	39.4	\$1.324	\$55.03	44.2	\$1.245	\$55.32	39.8	\$1.390	\$61.75	38.5	\$1.604
1948: Average.....	69.23	40.7	1.701	72.06	40.3	1.788	58.56	39.7	1.475	60.59	44.1	1.374	56.78	39.0	1.456	62.16	37.2	1.671
1948: August.....	72.42	41.5	1.745	75.30	41.1	1.832	61.10	40.2	1.520	62.98	44.7	1.409	60.33	40.3	1.497	68.26	39.5	1.728
September.....	69.13	38.9	1.777	70.99	37.9	1.873	62.33	39.8	1.566	63.26	44.3	1.428	59.25	39.5	1.500	65.57	37.9	1.730
October.....	73.15	41.4	1.767	76.13	40.8	1.866	61.03	40.1	1.537	65.10	45.4	1.434	58.96	39.2	1.504	64.50	37.2	1.734
November.....	72.60	40.4	1.797	75.92	40.0	1.808	61.21	39.9	1.534	60.52	42.8	1.414	58.20	38.7	1.504	62.66	36.2	1.731
December.....	71.59	40.4	1.772	75.02	40.4	1.857	61.87	40.2	1.539	66.75	40.8	1.301	57.67	38.5	1.498	61.20	35.6	1.719
1949: January.....	73.29	41.2	1.779	77.02	41.5	1.856	62.24	40.1	1.552	65.26	39.9	1.385	56.89	37.9	1.501	60.72	35.3	1.720
February.....	70.82	39.9	1.775	73.89	39.9	1.852	61.77	39.9	1.548	66.10	39.9	1.406	56.55	37.7	1.500	60.99	35.4	1.723
March.....	70.92	40.0	1.773	74.00	40.0	1.850	61.18	39.6	1.545	57.43	40.7	1.411	55.43	37.0	1.498	61.50	35.8	1.718
April.....	71.26	40																

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average.....	\$48.31	41.5	\$1.164	\$49.53	40.8	\$1.214	\$40.61	38.6	\$1.052	\$50.76	40.8	\$1.244	\$39.14	38.3	\$1.202	\$38.64	38.3	\$1.009
1948: Average.....	51.75	41.8	1.238	52.47	40.3	1.302	41.66	37.2	1.120	53.26	39.6	1.345	39.71	36.6	1.085	40.49	37.7	1.074
1948: August.....	51.79	41.5	1.248	53.90	40.8	1.321	42.71	38.0	1.124	54.02	39.9	1.354	40.77	37.4	1.090	41.50	38.5	1.078
September.....	52.46	41.5	1.264	54.28	40.6	1.337	42.75	37.4	1.143	53.25	38.9	1.369	41.00	36.8	1.114	41.30	38.1	1.084
October.....	53.26	42.0	1.268	54.84	40.5	1.354	41.50	36.4	1.140	53.61	39.1	1.371	39.15	35.4	1.106	40.91	37.5	1.091
November.....	54.04	41.6	1.299	54.54	40.4	1.350	40.88	35.7	1.145	54.02	39.2	1.378	37.87	34.3	1.104	41.66	37.6	1.108
December.....	54.82	42.3	1.296	54.88	40.5	1.355	42.41	37.1	1.143	55.28	40.0	1.382	40.22	36.5	1.102	40.70	37.0	1.100
1949: January.....	51.86	40.2	1.290	54.38	40.1	1.356	42.30	37.2	1.137	54.29	39.6	1.371	40.63	36.9	1.101	39.89	36.7	1.087
February.....	48.15	37.5	1.284	54.05	40.1	1.348	42.83	37.7	1.136	54.47	39.5	1.379	41.07	37.3	1.101	41.23	38.0	1.085
March.....	42.07	33.6	1.252	52.49	39.2	1.339	42.56	37.5	1.135	53.41	38.7	1.380	40.96	37.2	1.101	40.76	37.5	1.087
April.....	46.65	37.2	1.254	51.69	38.4	1.346	40.74	35.8	1.138	52.29	38.0	1.376	38.68	35.1	1.102	39.93	36.5	1.094
May.....	48.39	38.5	1.257	52.51	39.1	1.343	40.05	35.1	1.141	53.03	38.4	1.381	37.37	34.0	1.099	40.11	36.4	1.102
June.....	50.35	39.4	1.278	53.85	39.8	1.353	41.46	36.5	1.136	54.39	39.1	1.391	39.24	36.0	1.090	40.55	36.6	1.108
July.....	48.84	38.7	1.262	54.11	40.2	1.346	41.59	36.9	1.127	53.19	38.1	1.396	39.78	36.7	1.084	40.52	37.0	1.095
August.....	48.86	38.9	1.256	55.39	40.4	1.371	42.00	37.2	1.129	54.34	38.9	1.397	40.08	36.7	1.092	40.94	37.8	1.083
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
Total: Stone, clay, and glass products				Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
1947: Average.....	\$49.07	41.1	\$1.194	\$50.13	39.6	\$1.266	\$49.78	40.6	\$1.226	\$45.39	39.5	\$1.149	\$49.56	42.0	\$1.180	\$45.07	40.6	\$1.110
1948: Average.....	53.46	40.9	1.307	54.06	39.2	1.379	52.05	39.7	1.311	47.61	38.8	1.227	54.76	41.9	1.307	49.57	40.4	1.227
1948: August.....	54.98	41.4	1.328	54.79	39.5	1.387	51.94	40.2	1.202	47.20	39.2	1.204	57.35	42.7	1.343	51.79	41.2	1.257
September.....	54.82	40.7	1.347	55.61	39.3	1.415	54.32	40.0	1.358	46.77	38.4	1.218	56.56	41.5	1.363	51.02	40.3	1.266
October.....	56.01	41.4	1.353	55.92	40.2	1.416	55.23	40.7	1.357	49.31	39.7	1.242	56.35	41.8	1.348	52.06	40.8	1.276
November.....	55.18	40.6	1.359	55.91	38.8	1.441	53.54	39.4	1.359	48.28	37.6	1.284	55.67	41.3	1.348	51.21	40.2	1.274
December.....	55.72	41.0	1.359	57.45	39.7	1.447	53.35	39.0	1.368	51.78	39.8	1.301	55.54	41.6	1.335	51.43	40.4	1.273
1949: January.....	54.50	40.1	1.359	57.30	39.3	1.458	53.07	38.4	1.382	50.85	39.3	1.294	55.56	41.4	1.342	49.54	39.1	1.267
February.....	55.02	40.4	1.362	58.53	39.9	1.467	53.92	39.1	1.379	50.73	38.9	1.304	55.29	41.6	1.329	50.25	39.6	1.269
March.....	54.18	39.9	1.358	56.97	39.1	1.457	53.35	39.2	1.361	50.96	38.9	1.310	55.67	41.7	1.335	49.79	39.3	1.267
April.....	53.37	39.3	1.358	55.39	38.2	1.450	52.90	38.7	1.367	49.10	38.0	1.292	56.32	41.5	1.357	49.81	39.1	1.274
May.....	53.90	39.6	1.361	56.81	39.1	1.453	54.53	39.8	1.370	50.25	38.3	1.312	57.68	41.8	1.380	49.94	39.2	1.274
June.....	53.58	39.4	1.360	55.98	38.9	1.439	54.30	39.9	1.361	49.08	37.9	1.295	58.80	42.0	1.400	49.43	38.8	1.274
July.....	52.94	38.7	1.368	55.26	37.9	1.458	54.19	39.3	1.379	47.67	36.5	1.306	58.22	41.2	1.413	48.74	38.5	1.266
August.....	54.13	39.6	1.367	56.16	39.0	1.440	53.58	39.6	1.353	49.15	38.1	1.290	58.36	41.6	1.403	49.31	38.8	1.271
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued															Primary metal industries			
Brick and hollow tile				Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries		
1947: Average.....	\$44.58	42.7	\$1.044	\$45.74	38.7	\$1.182	\$51.30	45.0	\$1.140	\$53.61	45.2	\$1.186	\$50.88	41.6	\$1.223	\$55.24	39.8	\$1.388
1948: Average.....	49.05	42.5	1.154	49.46	38.7	1.278	56.49	44.8	1.261	56.92	44.4	1.282	55.10	41.0	1.344	61.03	40.1	1.522
1948: August.....	52.19	44.3	1.178	50.70	39.3	1.290	58.65	45.5	1.289	58.57	45.3	1.203	56.40	41.2	1.369	62.84	40.1	1.567
September.....	51.33	43.1	1.191	49.31	37.9	1.301	58.78	44.8	1.312	56.80	44.0	1.291	56.96	41.1	1.386	63.48	39.7	1.599
October.....	52.23	43.6	1.198	51.99	39.3	1.323	60.01	45.6	1.316	59.71	45.1	1.324	57.61	41.3	1.395	64.51	40.6	1.589
November.....	51.19	42.8	1.196	51.99	39.0	1.333	59.18	44.9	1.318	57.67	43.2	1.335	56.20	40.4	1.391	64.08	40.3	1.590
December.....	51.22	42.9	1.194	51.37	38.8	1.324	59.27	45.0	1.317	58.48	44.0	1.329	57.15	41.0	1.394	64.12	40.3	1.591
1949: January.....	48.37	41.2	1.174	50.79	37.9	1.340	56.25	43.4	1.296	56.68	43.1	1.315	55.96	40.2	1.392	63.72	40.0	1.593
February.....	48.40	41.3	1.172	50.98	38.1	1.338	56.51	43.3	1.305	56.89	43.1	1.320	55.78	40.1	1.391	63.16	39.8	1.587
March.....	48.09	41.1	1.170	50.46	37.6	1.342	55.47	42.8	1.296	56.10	42.4	1.323	54.91	39.5	1.390	61.70	39.0	1.582
April.....	49.18	41.5	1.185	49.10	36.7	1.338	55.17	42.5	1.298	58.30	43.8	1.331	53.97	38.8	1.391	60		

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average.....	\$56.12	39.0	\$1.439	\$54.80	41.2	\$1.230	\$55.24	42.3	\$1.306	\$54.39	40.2	\$1.353	\$53.94	39.6	\$1.362	\$52.73	41.0	\$1.286
1948: Average.....	62.41	39.5	1.580	58.45	40.7	1.436	57.46	40.9	1.405	59.19	40.4	1.465	59.63	40.6	1.476	58.22	41.0	1.420
1948: August.....	65.07	39.7	1.639	59.12	40.8	1.449	57.88	40.7	1.422	58.97	39.9	1.478	61.21	41.3	1.482	60.79	41.3	1.472
September.....	65.83	39.3	1.675	59.91	40.4	1.483	58.85	40.7	1.446	60.72	40.0	1.518	61.01	39.8	1.533	61.88	41.2	1.502
October.....	66.06	40.3	1.654	60.86	40.9	1.488	59.41	41.0	1.449	63.29	41.1	1.540	62.27	40.7	1.530	61.08	41.3	1.479
November.....	66.16	40.0	1.654	60.37	40.6	1.487	59.16	40.8	1.450	60.47	39.5	1.531	62.42	40.8	1.530	59.95	40.4	1.484
December.....	65.87	39.8	1.655	60.52	40.7	1.487	59.35	40.9	1.451	61.36	40.0	1.534	62.08	40.6	1.529	61.01	41.0	1.488
1949: January.....	66.24	40.0	1.656	58.74	39.5	1.487	57.58	39.6	1.454	58.94	38.7	1.523	60.39	39.6	1.525	61.91	41.0	1.510
February.....	65.64	39.9	1.645	58.81	39.4	1.485	57.38	39.6	1.447	56.77	37.3	1.522	61.12	40.0	1.528	61.16	40.8	1.499
March.....	64.90	39.5	1.643	55.50	37.6	1.476	53.82	37.4	1.439	53.80	35.7	1.507	59.40	39.0	1.523	61.09	41.0	1.490
April.....	64.69	39.4	1.642	53.43	36.2	1.476	51.73	35.9	1.441	52.98	34.9	1.518	56.55	37.3	1.516	61.95	41.3	1.500
May.....	63.24	38.7	1.634	52.26	35.5	1.472	50.47	35.1	1.438	51.60	34.4	1.500	55.72	36.8	1.514	61.05	40.7	1.500
June.....	62.21	37.7	1.650	53.47	36.2	1.477	52.67	36.4	1.447	53.70	35.4	1.517	54.73	36.2	1.512	60.71	40.5	1.499
July.....	59.95	36.4	1.647	53.29	36.3	1.468	52.60	36.4	1.445	52.56	34.9	1.506	55.54	37.0	1.501	59.00	39.1	1.500
August.....	61.30	37.6	1.632	53.32	36.1	1.477	52.85	36.6	1.444	53.12	34.9	1.522	54.34	35.8	1.518	58.06	39.1	1.485
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			
1947: Average.....	\$51.41	40.9	\$1.257	\$53.46	40.9	\$1.307	\$51.89	39.7	\$1.307	\$54.14	40.1	\$1.350	\$48.38	38.7	\$1.250	\$54.92	40.0	\$1.373
1948: Average.....	57.14	40.9	1.397	58.95	41.4	1.424	57.81	40.2	1.438	60.42	40.8	1.481	53.88	39.1	1.378	59.96	40.0	1.499
1948: August.....	60.36	41.4	1.458	60.98	40.9	1.491	60.37	40.3	1.498	63.89	41.3	1.547	54.88	38.3	1.433	60.70	39.8	1.525
September.....	61.06	41.2	1.482	62.14	41.1	1.512	60.58	40.2	1.507	64.00	41.4	1.546	55.24	38.2	1.446	60.30	38.9	1.550
October.....	60.28	41.2	1.463	61.14	41.2	1.488	61.18	40.6	1.507	63.43	41.0	1.547	57.72	39.7	1.454	61.88	40.0	1.547
November.....	59.01	40.2	1.468	61.27	40.9	1.498	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.44	40.0	1.536	56.87	39.3	1.447	61.54	39.7	1.550
December.....	60.37	40.9	1.476	60.89	41.2	1.478	61.47	40.9	1.503	63.65	41.2	1.545	57.70	39.9	1.446	63.51	40.4	1.572
1949: January.....	61.55	40.9	1.505	61.59	41.5	1.484	59.77	39.9	1.498	61.37	39.8	1.542	58.02	40.1	1.447	61.46	39.5	1.556
February.....	60.75	40.8	1.489	60.68	41.0	1.480	57.99	39.0	1.487	58.45	38.3	1.526	57.70	39.9	1.446	61.46	39.5	1.556
March.....	60.53	40.9	1.480	60.66	41.1	1.476	55.09	37.3	1.477	54.09	35.8	1.511	55.81	39.0	1.431	59.48	38.6	1.541
April.....	61.18	41.2	1.485	62.81	41.0	1.499	52.99	36.1	1.468	50.38	33.5	1.504	55.65	39.0	1.427	58.79	38.0	1.547
May.....	60.22	40.5	1.487	61.07	41.1	1.486	53.62	36.5	1.469	51.92	34.5	1.505	55.30	38.7	1.429	59.01	37.9	1.557
June.....	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.91	41.1	1.482	55.17	37.3	1.479	55.18	36.4	1.516	54.89	38.2	1.437	59.94	38.5	1.557
July.....	57.77	38.8	1.489	61.10	41.2	1.483	56.28	37.9	1.485	57.42	37.8	1.519	55.02	38.0	1.448	60.53	38.8	1.500
August.....	56.59	39.0	1.451	61.92	40.9	1.514	58.89	39.0	1.510	61.26	39.6	1.547	55.48	38.0	1.460	60.06	38.6	1.556
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			
1947: Average.....	\$56.94	40.5	\$1.406	\$59.79	40.7	\$1.469	\$56.47	40.6	\$1.391	\$52.06	40.8	\$1.276	\$48.95	41.0	\$1.194	\$50.02	41.2	\$1.214
1948: Average.....	63.08	40.8	1.546	65.16	40.8	1.597	62.17	40.5	1.535	56.68	40.6	1.396	54.07	40.9	1.322	54.22	40.8	1.329
1948: August.....	64.27	40.6	1.583	64.96	40.2	1.616	63.84	40.3	1.584	57.83	40.5	1.428	57.27	41.8	1.370	54.89	40.6	1.352
September.....	65.00	40.2	1.617	66.89	40.2	1.664	64.84	40.2	1.613	57.02	39.6	1.440	60.79	43.3	1.404	54.88	40.0	1.372
October.....	67.03	41.3	1.623	69.26	41.4	1.673	66.14	40.7	1.625	59.20	40.8	1.451	55.73	40.5	1.376	56.44	40.9	1.380
November.....	67.36	41.3	1.631	69.38	41.2	1.684	66.05	40.4	1.635	59.10	40.7	1.452	54.78	40.1	1.366	56.39	40.8	1.382
December.....	66.91	41.3	1.620	69.39	41.4	1.676	65.98	40.6	1.625	59.57	41.0	1.453	56.46	41.3	1.367	57.79	41.4	1.396
1949: January.....	66.95	41.2	1.625	69.30	41.3	1.678	67.24	41.1	1.636	58.23	40.1	1.452	54.46	39.9	1.365	56.56	40.6	1.393
February.....	66.54	40.9	1.627	68.67	40.9	1.679	66.54	40.7	1.635	57.72	39.7	1.454	54.62	39.9	1.360	55.50	39.9	1.391
March.....	63.96	39.7	1.611	65														

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1947: Average.....	\$48.14	41.9	\$1.149	\$51.66	41.2	\$1.254	\$52.85	40.5	\$1.305	\$55.38	40.6	\$1.364	\$51.72	40.5	\$1.277	\$53.57	41.3	\$1.297
1948: Average.....	51.13	41.3	1.238	56.07	40.9	1.371	57.53	40.2	1.431	60.40	40.4	1.495	55.80	40.0	1.305	58.17	41.2	1.412
1948: August.....	52.25	41.5	1.259	56.81	40.9	1.389	58.11	40.3	1.442	60.36	40.4	1.494	57.02	40.3	1.415	59.70	41.2	1.449
September.....	51.41	41.0	1.254	57.06	40.5	1.409	57.34	39.3	1.459	57.95	38.2	1.517	56.95	39.8	1.431	57.59	39.5	1.458
October.....	52.66	41.3	1.275	58.44	41.1	1.422	60.82	40.9	1.487	64.82	41.0	1.581	58.81	40.9	1.438	61.34	41.7	1.471
November.....	53.04	41.5	1.278	57.51	40.5	1.420	59.36	40.0	1.484	63.98	40.7	1.572	56.79	39.6	1.434	61.38	41.7	1.472
December.....	52.82	41.3	1.279	58.51	41.0	1.427	59.58	40.2	1.482	64.07	41.1	1.559	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.68	41.9	1.472
1949: January.....	52.07	40.9	1.273	58.08	40.7	1.427	55.97	38.1	1.469	58.33	37.8	1.543	54.57	38.4	1.421	60.81	41.2	1.476
February.....	50.72	40.0	1.268	57.31	40.3	1.422	54.94	37.2	1.477	58.47	37.6	1.555	52.76	37.0	1.426	60.85	41.2	1.477
March.....	50.20	39.5	1.271	56.72	39.8	1.425	55.57	37.6	1.478	59.09	37.9	1.559	53.51	37.5	1.427	60.26	40.8	1.477
April.....	47.92	38.0	1.261	54.90	38.8	1.415	53.90	36.6	1.475	56.58	36.5	1.550	52.37	36.7	1.427	58.88	40.0	1.472
May.....	49.99	39.8	1.256	53.95	38.4	1.405	54.61	37.1	1.472	57.55	37.2	1.547	52.76	37.0	1.426	59.90	40.5	1.479
June.....	49.88	39.4	1.266	52.23	37.2	1.404	54.72	37.3	1.467	55.94	36.3	1.541	54.26	38.0	1.428	59.95	40.4	1.484
July.....	49.51	39.2	1.263	51.98	37.1	1.401	55.58	38.2	1.455	58.71	38.3	1.533	54.04	38.3	1.411	59.32	40.0	1.483
August.....	49.96	39.4	1.268	51.89	36.8	1.410	57.70	39.6	1.457	59.48	38.6	1.541	56.62	40.1	1.412	59.58	40.2	1.482
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			
1947: Average.....	\$53.28	41.4	\$1.287	\$54.38	41.1	\$1.323	\$51.74	41.0	\$1.262	\$52.25	40.5	\$1.290	\$53.71	40.6	\$1.323	\$52.25	40.6	\$1.287
1948: Average.....	57.68	41.2	1.400	58.79	41.2	1.427	56.64	40.6	1.395	56.66	40.1	1.413	58.39	40.3	1.449	56.88	40.4	1.408
1948: August.....	59.20	41.2	1.437	60.48	41.2	1.468	59.39	41.3	1.438	57.26	39.6	1.446	58.77	39.6	1.484	58.89	40.5	1.454
September.....	56.70	39.4	1.439	58.54	39.5	1.482	55.19	38.3	1.441	56.46	38.7	1.459	57.97	38.8	1.494	57.35	39.5	1.452
October.....	61.28	41.8	1.466	60.85	41.2	1.477	60.32	41.2	1.464	58.75	40.1	1.465	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.17	40.5	1.461
November.....	61.43	41.9	1.466	61.72	41.7	1.480	59.24	40.8	1.452	59.09	40.2	1.470	60.81	40.3	1.509	59.56	40.6	1.467
December.....	61.15	41.8	1.463	62.52	42.1	1.485	59.72	41.3	1.446	59.41	40.5	1.467	60.98	40.6	1.502	59.81	40.8	1.466
1949: January.....	61.02	41.4	1.474	60.68	41.0	1.480	59.24	40.8	1.452	59.00	40.0	1.475	60.85	40.3	1.510	59.08	40.3	1.466
February.....	61.19	41.6	1.471	60.80	41.0	1.483	58.27	40.1	1.453	58.21	39.6	1.470	60.24	40.0	1.506	58.84	40.0	1.471
March.....	60.79	41.1	1.479	60.24	40.7	1.480	57.42	39.9	1.439	57.20	39.1	1.463	59.02	39.4	1.498	57.65	39.3	1.467
April.....	59.09	40.2	1.470	59.79	40.4	1.480	55.22	37.9	1.457	57.07	38.9	1.467	58.76	39.2	1.499	56.60	38.5	1.470
May.....	60.75	40.8	1.489	59.68	40.3	1.481	57.93	39.9	1.452	57.11	38.8	1.472	58.69	39.1	1.501	56.44	38.5	1.466
June.....	61.13	41.0	1.491	59.00	39.6	1.490	57.63	39.8	1.448	59.35	39.7	1.495	61.16	40.0	1.529	58.15	39.0	1.491
July.....	60.13	40.3	1.492	59.44	40.0	1.486	58.21	39.9	1.459	58.16	38.8	1.499	59.94	39.0	1.537	59.13	39.5	1.497
August.....	60.90	40.9	1.489	58.94	39.8	1.481	57.51	39.5	1.456	60.26	39.8	1.514	61.96	39.9	1.553	57.95	39.0	1.486
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)																		
Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			
1947: Average.....	\$55.89	41.4	\$1.350	\$58.40	40.7	\$1.435	\$55.76	40.7	\$1.370	\$57.60	40.8	\$1.414	\$53.43	40.6	\$1.316	\$54.72	41.8	\$1.309
1948: Average.....	60.52	41.2	1.469	63.50	40.5	1.568	60.59	40.5	1.496	62.05	40.5	1.532	58.62	40.4	1.451	60.33	42.1	1.433
1948: August.....	61.42	41.0	1.498	63.76	40.1	1.560	61.82	40.3	1.534	64.46	40.9	1.576	58.38	39.5	1.478	61.36	42.1	1.456
September.....	61.54	40.7	1.512	63.99	39.6	1.616	62.77	40.6	1.546	64.79	40.8	1.588	59.94	40.2	1.491	60.70	41.1	1.477
October.....	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.73	40.4	1.627	62.42	40.4	1.545	64.35	40.6	1.585	60.18	40.2	1.497	61.97	41.9	1.479
November.....	62.02	40.8	1.520	64.84	39.9	1.625	61.41	39.9	1.539	63.32	40.2	1.575	59.16	39.6	1.494	62.03	41.8	1.484
December.....	62.80	41.1	1.528	66.75	40.9	1.632	62.54	40.4	1.548	63.95	40.5	1.579	60.81	40.3	1.509	62.33	42.0	1.484
1949: January.....	61.72	40.5	1.524	64.16	39.7	1.616	62.11	40.1	1.549	64.15	40.6	1.580	59.72	39.6	1.508	61.10	41.2	1.483
February.....	61.57	40.4	1.524	64.96	39.9	1.628	62.07	40.2	1.544	63.11	40.2	1.570	60.82	40.2	1.513	60.70	41.1	1.477
March.....	60.85	39.9	1.525	63.50	39.1	1.624	61.38	39.7	1.546	62.25	39.6	1.572	60.30	39.8	1.515	60.01	40.6	1.478
April.....	59.55	39.1	1.523	62.38														

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Metalworking machinery			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special - industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average.....	\$58.49	42.2	\$1.386	\$57.75	42.4	\$1.362	\$57.57	41.9	\$1.374	\$60.52	42.0	\$1.441	\$55.89	42.7	\$1.309	\$55.79	41.7	\$1.338
1948: Average.....	62.04	42.1	1.495	61.57	42.2	1.459	62.08	42.1	1.496	65.21	41.8	1.560	60.62	42.3	1.433	59.78	41.2	1.451
1948: August.....	64.01	42.0	1.524	61.76	41.7	1.481	64.27	42.2	1.523	68.04	42.5	1.601	61.19	42.0	1.457	60.75	41.1	1.478
September.....	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.92	41.7	1.485	63.34	41.1	1.541	65.93	41.0	1.608	61.34	41.7	1.471	60.58	40.6	1.492
October.....	64.34	41.7	1.543	63.13	42.0	1.503	64.44	41.6	1.549	66.33	41.2	1.610	61.74	42.0	1.470	61.96	41.2	1.504
November.....	63.80	41.4	1.541	62.57	41.6	1.504	64.73	41.6	1.556	65.24	40.9	1.595	60.96	41.3	1.476	61.40	40.8	1.505
December.....	65.21	42.1	1.549	63.40	42.1	1.506	66.48	42.4	1.568	67.05	41.7	1.608	62.81	42.1	1.492	62.28	41.3	1.508
1949: January.....	63.73	41.3	1.543	61.59	41.2	1.495	64.91	41.5	1.564	66.32	41.4	1.602	61.56	41.4	1.487	61.18	40.6	1.507
February.....	63.26	41.0	1.542	61.27	40.9	1.498	64.39	41.3	1.559	65.77	40.9	1.608	60.93	41.0	1.486	61.18	40.6	1.507
March.....	62.93	40.6	1.550	60.68	40.4	1.502	64.12	41.0	1.564	65.89	40.7	1.619	60.83	40.8	1.491	60.17	39.9	1.508
April.....	61.26	39.7	1.543	59.67	39.7	1.503	62.04	39.9	1.555	63.20	39.4	1.604	60.47	40.5	1.493	59.26	39.4	1.504
May.....	60.72	39.4	1.541	59.04	39.2	1.506	61.61	39.9	1.544	62.80	39.2	1.602	60.57	40.3	1.503	58.95	39.3	1.500
June.....	59.79	38.8	1.541	57.90	38.5	1.504	60.68	39.3	1.544	62.52	39.0	1.603	59.98	39.8	1.507	59.26	39.3	1.508
July.....	59.10	38.3	1.543	56.81	37.8	1.503	59.08	38.7	1.542	62.38	38.7	1.612	59.87	39.7	1.508	58.20	38.8	1.500
August.....	59.79	38.6	1.549	58.32	38.7	1.507	60.18	39.0	1.543	62.17	38.0	1.636	59.48	39.6	1.502	58.28	38.8	1.502
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Office and store machines and devices			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service - industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			
1947: Average.....	\$57.59	41.7	\$1.381	\$62.34	41.7	\$1.495	\$52.50	41.5	\$1.265	\$54.50	40.7	\$1.339	\$53.77	40.1	\$1.341	\$53.09	40.1	\$1.324
1948: Average.....	61.49	41.1	1.496	66.54	41.2	1.615	55.65	41.1	1.354	58.98	40.4	1.460	58.29	39.9	1.461	57.62	40.1	1.437
1948: August.....	60.95	40.5	1.505	66.63	40.7	1.637	54.07	40.5	1.335	60.35	40.1	1.505	59.45	39.4	1.509	58.99	40.1	1.471
September.....	61.38	40.3	1.523	66.58	40.3	1.652	54.97	40.6	1.354	60.91	40.1	1.519	60.15	39.6	1.519	58.76	39.7	1.480
October.....	60.25	39.3	1.533	66.16	40.0	1.654	51.14	37.3	1.371	62.88	41.1	1.530	62.47	40.7	1.535	60.37	40.6	1.487
November.....	62.85	40.6	1.548	67.19	40.6	1.655	58.16	40.9	1.422	61.79	40.6	1.522	60.84	40.0	1.521	60.10	40.2	1.495
December.....	64.20	41.0	1.568	68.71	40.8	1.684	58.92	41.2	1.430	61.12	40.0	1.528	61.36	40.0	1.534	60.52	40.4	1.498
1949: January.....	63.11	40.2	1.570	68.07	40.4	1.685	56.27	39.6	1.421	60.58	39.8	1.522	59.97	39.3	1.526	59.65	39.9	1.498
February.....	62.72	40.0	1.568	67.82	40.3	1.683	55.60	39.1	1.422	60.70	39.8	1.525	60.44	39.5	1.530	58.67	39.3	1.493
March.....	62.92	39.9	1.577	68.07	40.3	1.689	55.78	38.9	1.434	59.73	39.4	1.516	58.71	38.7	1.517	58.15	39.0	1.491
April.....	61.78	39.0	1.584	67.43	39.9	1.690	53.83	37.1	1.451	56.96	37.8	1.507	55.45	36.7	1.511	55.98	37.7	1.485
May.....	62.21	39.3	1.583	66.70	39.4	1.693	56.55	39.3	1.439	59.03	39.3	1.502	58.86	38.8	1.517	55.35	37.3	1.484
June.....	62.73	39.6	1.584	67.28	39.6	1.699	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.66	39.3	1.518	59.02	38.5	1.533	55.87	37.7	1.482
July.....	62.49	39.3	1.590	67.86	39.5	1.718	56.45	39.2	1.440	62.58	40.9	1.530	62.78	40.4	1.554	55.20	37.1	1.488
August.....	60.87	38.6	1.577	66.98	39.4	1.700	54.23	37.9	1.431	62.40	40.6	1.537	62.72	40.1	1.564	57.07	38.3	1.490
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery															
Machine shops (Job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment			
1947: Average.....	\$54.46	40.1	\$1.353	\$51.26	40.3	\$1.272	\$53.92	40.6	\$1.328	\$55.01	40.6	\$1.355	\$51.89	39.7	\$1.307	\$48.00	39.9	\$1.203
1948: Average.....	58.77	40.2	1.462	55.66	40.1	1.388	58.34	40.4	1.444	59.55	40.4	1.474	56.77	39.7	1.430	52.10	39.8	1.309
1948: August.....	60.36	40.4	1.494	56.94	39.9	1.427	59.29	39.9	1.486	60.77	39.8	1.527	58.31	39.4	1.480	53.40	39.7	1.345
September.....	59.48	39.6	1.502	57.40	40.0	1.435	59.84	40.0	1.496	61.59	40.1	1.536	58.71	39.4	1.490	53.92	40.0	1.348
October.....	61.22	40.6	1.508	57.98	40.2	1.441	60.53	40.3	1.502	61.89	40.4	1.532	59.77	39.9	1.498	54.24	40.0	1.356
November.....	60.69	39.9	1.521	57.91	40.3	1.437	60.74	40.6	1.496	62.20	40.6	1.532	60.08	40.0	1.502	54.36	40.3	1.349
December.....	60.60	40.0	1.515	58.10	40.4	1.438	61.66	41.0	1.504	63.41	41.2	1.539	59.94	39.8	1.506	53.84	40.0	1.346
1949: January.....	60.29	39.9	1.511	57.01	39.7	1.436	60.15	40.1	1.500	61.90	40.3	1.536	59.19	39.3	1.506	52.78	39.3	1.343
February.....	59.58	39.3	1.516	57.02	39.6	1.440	60.20	40.0	1.505	61.48	40.0	1.537	58.85	39.1	1.505	52.63	39.1	1.346
March.....	59.58	39.2	1.520	56.50	39.1	1.445	59.49	39.5	1.506	60.91	39.5	1.542	57.26	38.2	1.499	53.08	39.0	1.361
April.....</																		

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1947: Average.....	\$44.41	39.2	\$1.133	\$56.44	41.5	\$1.360	\$51.68	40.6	\$1.273	\$56.87	39.3	\$1.447	\$57.45	39.0	\$1.473	\$54.98	39.9	\$1.378
1948: Average.....	48.53	39.2	1.238	59.64	40.7	1.463	56.08	40.2	1.395	61.58	39.0	1.579	61.86	38.4	1.611	61.21	41.0	1.493
1948: August.....	49.34	39.0	1.265	62.02	41.1	1.509	58.08	40.7	1.427	63.43	39.3	1.614	64.57	38.9	1.660	61.88	41.2	1.502
September.....	50.12	39.4	1.272	62.13	41.2	1.508	57.99	40.3	1.439	61.97	37.9	1.635	62.42	37.2	1.678	63.55	41.4	1.535
October.....	50.22	39.2	1.281	62.67	41.2	1.521	58.52	40.5	1.445	64.85	39.3	1.650	65.75	39.0	1.686	64.40	41.2	1.563
November.....	51.17	40.1	1.276	62.19	40.7	1.528	58.08	40.0	1.452	64.27	39.0	1.648	65.22	38.8	1.681	65.04	41.4	1.571
December.....	51.54	40.2	1.282	60.19	39.7	1.516	58.01	40.2	1.443	66.21	40.1	1.651	66.82	39.7	1.683	64.79	41.4	1.565
1949: January.....	49.65	39.0	1.273	60.59	39.6	1.530	57.70	39.9	1.446	66.23	39.9	1.660	67.74	39.8	1.702	63.18	40.5	1.560
February.....	49.23	38.7	1.272	60.74	39.7	1.530	57.59	39.8	1.447	65.79	39.8	1.653	66.91	39.5	1.694	64.52	41.2	1.566
March.....	49.70	38.8	1.281	61.15	39.3	1.556	56.28	39.0	1.443	63.19	38.6	1.637	62.96	37.7	1.670	63.41	40.7	1.558
April.....	48.64	38.0	1.280	61.19	39.2	1.561	54.42	38.0	1.432	63.58	38.7	1.643	64.77	38.6	1.678	60.99	39.4	1.548
May.....	49.41	38.6	1.280	61.04	39.1	1.561	54.58	38.6	1.414	63.03	38.2	1.650	63.22	37.3	1.695	62.98	40.5	1.555
June.....	50.42	39.3	1.283	61.50	39.4	1.561	54.49	38.7	1.408	65.49	39.5	1.658	66.94	39.4	1.699	62.94	40.5	1.554
July.....	47.78	37.5	1.274	60.68	38.8	1.564	55.13	39.1	1.410	66.27	39.9	1.661	68.67	40.3	1.704	62.12	39.9	1.557
August.....	48.60	38.0	1.279	61.70	39.3	1.570	55.88	39.3	1.422	65.28	39.3	1.661	67.95	39.9	1.703	58.52	38.0	1.540
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing			
1947: Average.....	\$53.99	39.7	\$1.360	\$56.30	39.9	\$1.411	\$59.68	41.5	\$1.438	\$56.50	40.1	\$1.409	\$57.34	39.6	\$1.448	\$57.59	39.5	\$1.458
1948: Average.....	60.21	41.1	1.465	63.40	40.9	1.550	62.13	39.7	1.565	63.59	41.0	1.551	60.68	38.7	1.568	61.22	38.7	1.582
1948: August.....	60.29	41.1	1.467	65.08	41.4	1.572	65.49	40.3	1.625	65.91	41.4	1.592	59.08	37.7	1.567	59.45	37.6	1.581
September.....	61.95	41.3	1.500	67.81	42.3	1.603	63.95	39.5	1.619	65.73	40.9	1.607	58.57	36.4	1.609	59.11	36.4	1.624
October.....	63.17	41.1	1.537	68.00	41.9	1.623	63.39	39.3	1.613	67.10	41.7	1.609	60.61	37.3	1.625	61.05	37.2	1.641
November.....	64.02	41.3	1.550	66.78	41.3	1.617	65.60	40.0	1.640	67.75	42.0	1.613	56.11	34.7	1.617	56.21	34.4	1.634
December.....	63.84	41.4	1.542	66.49	41.3	1.610	65.77	40.3	1.632	68.02	42.3	1.608	63.34	39.0	1.624	63.96	39.0	1.640
1949: January.....	61.55	40.1	1.535	67.13	41.8	1.606	66.34	40.7	1.630	65.73	40.7	1.615	63.30	39.0	1.623	63.72	38.9	1.638
February.....	63.82	41.2	1.549	65.96	41.2	1.601	65.97	40.7	1.621	66.36	41.4	1.603	61.99	38.5	1.610	62.36	38.4	1.624
March.....	63.07	40.9	1.542	64.00	40.3	1.588	65.81	40.8	1.613	64.04	40.3	1.589	62.98	38.9	1.619	63.61	39.0	1.631
April.....	60.97	39.8	1.532	64.04	40.2	1.593	64.36	40.1	1.605	64.50	35.0	1.557	62.50	38.2	1.636	62.90	38.1	1.651
May.....	62.26	40.4	1.541	64.08	40.3	1.590	68.14	41.6	1.638	63.53	40.7	1.561	61.61	38.1	1.617	61.98	38.0	1.631
June.....	61.90	40.3	1.536	65.52	41.0	1.598	67.89	41.5	1.636	63.52	40.2	1.580	62.82	38.4	1.636	63.18	38.2	1.651
July.....	60.78	39.7	1.531	63.80	39.7	1.607	69.88	42.2	1.656	65.37	40.3	1.622	61.90	38.4	1.612	62.12	38.3	1.622
August.....	56.70	37.3	1.520	61.66	39.4	1.565	66.42	40.9	1.624	65.93	40.5	1.628	59.98	37.3	1.608	60.30	37.2	1.621
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Ophthalmic goods			
1947: Average.....	\$57.06	40.5	\$1.409	\$58.93	39.8	\$1.480	\$55.86	40.8	\$1.369	\$53.53	40.8	\$1.312	\$49.17	40.3	\$1.220	\$43.39	40.9	\$1.061
1948: Average.....	62.24	40.0	1.556	63.80	39.6	1.611	60.82	40.2	1.513	58.14	40.8	1.425	53.45	40.1	1.333	45.54	39.7	1.147
1948: August.....	63.12	40.0	1.578	64.27	39.0	1.648	62.97	40.6	1.551	61.09	42.1	1.451	54.24	40.0	1.356	45.78	39.3	1.165
September.....	59.97	38.1	1.574	63.48	39.6	1.603	57.68	37.0	1.559	61.61	41.6	1.481	54.79	40.2	1.363	46.73	39.5	1.183
October.....	63.92	39.9	1.602	63.44	38.4	1.652	64.29	40.9	1.572	66.03	43.8	1.528	54.49	39.8	1.369	46.65	39.3	1.187
November.....	64.51	39.7	1.625	65.77	39.1	1.682	63.68	40.1	1.588	67.11	44.3	1.515	54.90	39.9	1.376	46.72	39.9	1.171
December.....	68.89	41.5	1.660	71.13	40.6	1.752	67.32	42.1	1.599	56.08	39.3	1.427	55.24	40.0	1.381	47.16	40.1	1.176
1949: January.....	66.50	40.8	1.630	67.22	39.8	1.680	66.11	41.5	1.593	54.44	38.1	1.429	55.36	40.0	1.384	47.36	40.0	1.184
February.....	65.53	40.7	1.610	64.10	39.3	1.631	66.39	41.6	1.596	54.57	38.0	1.436	55.28	39.8	1.389	46.85	39.6	1.183
March.....	64.76	39.9	1.623	66.35	39.8	1.667	63.40	39.9	1.589	56.07	39.4	1.423	55.18	39.7	1.390	47.04	39.9	1.179
April.....	62.42	38.6	1.617	66.20	39.5	1.676	59.54	3										

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Year at	
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries							
	Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1947: Average.....	\$54.35	40.5	\$1.342	\$44.53	39.9	\$1.116	\$49.80	40.1	\$1.242	\$46.63	40.8	\$1.143	\$54.41	43.7	\$1.245	\$48.40	41.3	\$1.172		
1948: Average.....	58.64	40.5	1.448	48.84	40.1	1.218	54.78	40.1	1.366	50.06	40.9	1.224	57.25	43.6	1.313	50.47	41.2	1.225		
1948: August.....	58.94	39.8	1.471	49.97	40.4	1.237	55.76	40.2	1.387	49.94	40.7	1.227	56.03	42.9	1.306	49.86	40.8	1.222		
September.....	59.94	40.5	1.480	50.46	40.3	1.252	55.96	40.2	1.392	50.55	40.7	1.242	58.43	43.9	1.331	51.01	41.1	1.241		
October.....	59.71	40.4	1.478	49.99	39.8	1.256	55.56	39.6	1.403	51.05	41.0	1.245	59.18	44.1	1.342	52.38	41.8	1.253		
November.....	60.15	40.1	1.500	49.93	39.5	1.264	56.28	40.0	1.407	51.33	41.0	1.252	59.45	44.2	1.345	52.71	42.0	1.255		
December.....	60.55	40.5	1.495	50.29	39.6	1.270	56.28	39.8	1.414	51.78	41.0	1.263	58.99	43.5	1.353	53.34	41.8	1.276		
1949: January.....	60.28	40.4	1.492	49.30	39.0	1.264	57.00	40.2	1.418	50.77	40.2	1.263	56.34	42.3	1.332	50.84	41.0	1.240		
February.....	60.30	39.8	1.515	49.33	38.9	1.268	56.72	40.0	1.418	50.86	40.3	1.262	56.28	42.0	1.340	50.95	40.6	1.255		
March.....	60.30	39.8	1.515	49.54	39.1	1.267	56.60	39.8	1.422	50.17	40.2	1.248	54.34	41.2	1.319	51.92	41.5	1.251		
April.....	58.80	39.2	1.500	49.34	39.1	1.262	56.03	39.4	1.422	48.95	39.0	1.255	53.76	40.7	1.321	50.17	40.1	1.251		
May.....	58.78	39.4	1.492	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.61	39.7	1.426	48.83	39.0	1.252	51.62	39.6	1.301	49.76	39.9	1.247		
June.....	58.24	38.8	1.501	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.85	39.7	1.432	49.72	39.4	1.262	51.10	39.8	1.284	49.92	40.1	1.245		
July.....	58.84	39.2	1.501	48.15	38.0	1.267	56.17	39.2	1.433	48.79	39.0	1.251	50.12	38.2	1.312	48.63	37.7	1.290		
August.....	58.73	39.1	1.502	48.52	38.6	1.257	56.25	39.2	1.435	48.52	39.1	1.241	51.03	38.3	1.309	47.16	37.7	1.251		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																				
Silverware and plated ware				Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads <sup>1</sup>			Local railways and bus lines <sup>1</sup>			Year	
1947: Average.....	\$59.23	45.6	\$1.299	\$44.46	40.2	\$1.106	\$42.03	39.8	\$1.056	\$46.80	40.7	\$1.152	\$54.22	46.3	\$1.171	\$57.14	46.8	\$1.221		
1948: Average.....	62.38	45.4	1.374	47.24	40.1	1.173	45.36	40.0	1.134	50.39	40.7	1.238	59.27	46.2	1.283	61.73	46.1	1.339		
1948: August.....	60.83	44.5	1.367	47.08	39.9	1.180	46.29	40.5	1.143	50.42	40.5	1.245	59.17	46.3	1.278	62.31	46.5	1.340		
September.....	64.46	46.2	1.395	47.20	39.7	1.189	46.06	40.3	1.143	51.15	40.5	1.263	59.48	46.0	1.293	62.20	45.6	1.366		
October.....	64.63	45.9	1.408	48.20	40.3	1.196	46.28	40.0	1.157	51.37	40.8	1.259	59.92	46.2	1.297	63.29	45.7	1.385		
November.....	64.62	45.8	1.411	48.76	40.2	1.213	45.50	39.6	1.149	51.65	40.8	1.266	60.42	45.7	1.322	63.25	45.6	1.387		
December.....	63.41	45.0	1.409	48.00	39.6	1.212	45.43	39.3	1.156	52.74	41.2	1.280	60.19	45.6	1.320	63.85	45.9	1.391		
1949: January.....	60.89	43.4	1.403	47.91	39.4	1.216	45.51	39.3	1.158	51.62	40.2	1.284	60.21	45.2	1.333	63.82	45.1	1.415		
February.....	60.70	43.2	1.405	47.51	39.3	1.209	46.36	39.9	1.162	51.58	40.2	1.283	61.64	45.9	1.343	64.18	45.1	1.423		
March.....	56.42	41.0	1.376	47.62	39.1	1.218	46.06	40.4	1.140	51.02	40.3	1.266	60.00	45.5	1.318	64.18	45.2	1.420		
April.....	56.59	41.1	1.377	45.49	37.5	1.213	45.75	39.2	1.167	49.57	39.0	1.271	62.51	46.0	1.359	64.64	45.2	1.430		
May.....	52.99	39.4	1.345	45.96	38.3	1.200	44.54	38.6	1.154	50.06	39.2	1.277	60.69	44.4	1.367	64.48	44.9	1.436		
June.....	52.02	39.5	1.317	46.25	38.8	1.192	46.93	39.4	1.191	51.07	39.5	1.293	57.27	42.3	1.354	66.01	46.0	1.435		
July.....	50.94	38.5	1.323	44.68	37.8	1.182	46.96	39.9	1.177	50.19	39.3	1.277	60.37	44.1	1.369	65.07	45.0	1.446		
August.....	51.80	38.2	1.356	45.75	38.9	1.176	44.54	39.0	1.142	50.08	39.4	1.271	-----	-----	-----	64.60	44.8	1.442		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued									Trade								
	Communication						Other public utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade					
	Telephone <sup>8</sup>			Telegraph <sup>10</sup>			Gas and electric utilities						General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average.....	\$44.77	37.4	\$1.197	\$53.56	44.6	\$1.201	\$56.69	41.9	\$1.353	\$51.99	41.0	\$1.268	\$30.96	36.3	\$0.853	\$34.85	37.6	\$0.927
1948: Average.....	48.92	39.2	1.248	60.26	44.7	1.348	60.74	41.8	1.453	55.58	40.9	1.359	33.31	36.6	.910	37.36	37.7	.991
1948: August.....	48.42	39.4	1.229	62.56	45.5	1.375	61.17	41.9	1.460	55.87	40.9	1.366	34.30	37.4	.917	37.86	37.9	.999
September.....	49.21	39.4	1.249	61.87	44.8	1.381	61.44	41.6	1.477	55.83	40.9	1.365	33.50	36.3	.923	37.80	37.5	1.008
October.....	49.85	39.5	1.262	61.32	44.4	1.381	62.38	41.7	1.496	56.28	40.9	1.376	33.19	36.0	.922	37.40	37.3	1.005
November.....	51.42	39.4	1.305	61.41	44.4	1.383	62.38	41.7	1.496	56.48	40.9	1.381	32.86	35.8	.918	37.17	37.1	1.002
December.....	49.85	38.7	1.288	61.17	44.1	1.387	62.41	41.8	1.493	56.87	41.0	1.387	34.46	37.5	.919	40.06	39.2	1.022
1949: January.....	49.84	38.4	1.298	61.58	44.3	1.390	63.08	41.8	1.509	57.24	40.8	1.403	34.42	36.5	.943	38.79	37.7	1.029
February.....	50.84	38.6	1.317	61.94	44.5	1.392	62.60	41.4	1.512	56.82	40.5	1.403	34.01	36.3	.937	37.96	37.4	1.015
March.....	50.82	38.3	1.327	62.31	44.7	1.394	62.54	41.5	1.507	56.88	40.6	1.401	33.68	36.1	.933	37.86	37.3	1.015
April.....	50.58	38.2	1.324	63.37	45.3	1.399	62.82	41.3	1.521	57.12	40.6	1.407	34.26	36.6	.936	38.80	37.6	1.032
May.....	51.84	38.6	1.343	63.69	45.2	1.409	63.40	41.3	1.535	57.83	40.7	1.421	34.85	36.3	.960	39.33	37.6	1.046
June.....	51.46	38.4	1.340	62.96	45.0	1.399	63.64	41.3	1.541	57.49	40.6	1.416	35.62	36.8	.968	39.95	37.8	1.057
July.....	51.90	38.5	1.348	63.97	45.4	1.409	64.14	41.3	1.553	58.26	40.8	1.428	35.57	37.4	.951	39.53	37.9	1.043
August.....	51.61	38.4	1.384	63.64	45.1	1.411	64.20	41.5	1.547	57.36	40.8	1.406	35.31	36.9	.957	38.96	37.5	1.039
Year and month	Trade—Continued																	
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade								
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: Average.....	\$43.51	40.7	\$1.069	\$51.80	45.4	\$1.141	\$38.08	36.9	\$1.032	\$48.99	42.9	\$1.142	\$45.20	43.5	\$1.039			
1948: Average.....	47.15	40.3	1.170	56.07	45.4	1.235	39.60	36.5	1.085	51.15	42.7	1.198	49.37	43.5	1.135			
1948: August.....	48.57	41.3	1.176	58.12	45.8	1.269	40.22	37.0	1.087	51.36	42.8	1.200	51.26	44.3	1.157			
September.....	48.04	40.3	1.192	57.30	45.3	1.265	39.82	36.4	1.094	52.05	42.7	1.219	50.52	43.4	1.164			
October.....	47.52	40.0	1.188	57.11	45.4	1.258	39.81	35.8	1.112	51.60	42.5	1.214	50.68	43.5	1.165			
November.....	47.84	39.8	1.202	57.22	45.2	1.266	39.71	35.9	1.106	52.39	42.7	1.227	50.14	43.0	1.166			
December.....	48.48	40.2	1.206	57.07	45.4	1.257	40.66	37.0	1.099	53.93	43.6	1.237	50.53	43.6	1.159			
1949: January.....	49.07	39.8	1.233	57.25	45.4	1.261	41.11	36.8	1.117	52.74	42.6	1.238	50.25	43.1	1.166			
February.....	49.12	40.0	1.228	57.15	45.5	1.256	39.79	36.4	1.093	52.36	43.2	1.212	50.87	43.0	1.133			
March.....	48.87	39.7	1.231	58.18	45.7	1.273	39.64	36.3	1.092	52.02	43.1	1.207	51.20	43.5	1.177			
April.....	49.08	40.0	1.227	59.50	45.7	1.302	40.88	36.7	1.114	52.82	43.4	1.217	51.35	43.3	1.186			
May.....	48.99	39.7	1.234	60.00	45.8	1.310	40.92	36.8	1.112	53.29	43.5	1.225	52.48	44.1	1.190			
June.....	50.26	40.4	1.244	59.70	45.5	1.312	40.85	36.7	1.113	53.16	43.5	1.222	51.96	43.7	1.189			
July.....	51.25	41.1	1.247	60.27	45.9	1.313	40.85	36.8	1.110	53.12	43.4	1.224	52.15	43.6	1.196			
August.....	51.17	41.1	1.245	60.14	45.8	1.313	40.85	36.9	1.107	53.48	43.8	1.221	52.37	43.9	1.193			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Finance <sup>11</sup>			Service									Motion picture production and distribution <sup>12</sup>	
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carrier	Hotels, year-round <sup>13</sup>			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings		
1947: Average.....	\$39.46	\$63.08	\$52.58	\$29.36	45.2	\$0.650	\$32.71	42.6	\$0.767	\$38.30	41.9	\$0.914	\$99.13	
1948: Average.....	41.51	66.83	54.93	31.41	44.3	.709	34.23	41.9	.817	39.50	41.1	.961	92.27	
1948: August.....	42.36	66.94	55.04	31.85	44.8	.711	33.58	41.1	.817	38.62	39.9	.968	89.38	
September.....	41.62	64.67	54.48	31.78	43.9	.724	34.44	41.8	.824	40.40	41.1	.983	89.17	
October.....	41.90	67.52	54.29	32.06	44.1	.727	34.20	41.5	.824	40.51	41.0	.988	93.45	
November.....	42.19	65.62	54.82	32.35	44.2	.732	34.74	41.7	.833	39.76	40.7	.977	89.79	
December.....	42.04	68.26	55.46	32.35	44.2	.732	34.99	42.0	.833	40.62	41.2	.986	92.96	
1949: January.....	43.92	69.41	57.84	32.41	44.1	.735	35.49	42.1	.843	40.37	40.9	.987	88.22	
February.....	43.55	67.80	56.88	32.47	44.0	.738	34.90	41.5	.841	39.32	40.0	.983	89.75	
March.....	43.24	66.46	56.67	32.53	44.5	.731	35.07	41.5	.845	39.93	40.5	.986	91.59	
April.....	43.49	67.48	56.48	32.35	44.2	.732	35.24	41.8	.843	42.15	42.4	.994	90.24	
May.....	44.05	67.82	57.26	32.99	44.7	.738	36.04	42.4	.850	43.17	42.7	1.011	90.96	
June.....	43.10	66.12	56.59	32.85	44.1	.745	35.32	41.6	.849	42.17	42.3	.997	94.73	
July.....	43.78	65.67	57.92	32.85	44.1	.745	35.32	41.5	.844	40.58	41.2	.985	95.49	
August.....	43.22	67.26	56.86	32.94	44.1	.747	34.44	40.8	.844	38.65	39.4	.981	92.68	

<sup>1</sup> These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series, beginning with January 1947, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to all construction workers, both on-site and off-site, engaged in actual construction work including pre-assembly and precutting operations. Both privately and publicly financed construction are included. Data are based on comparable but not necessarily identical samples.

<sup>3</sup> Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>4</sup> Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied prod-

ucts; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

<sup>5</sup> Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

<sup>6</sup> Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

<sup>7</sup> These averages are based on reports summarized in the M-300 report prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relate to all hourly rated employees who received pay during the month. Most executive, professional, and supervisory personnel are excluded. Switching and terminal companies are excluded. The annual average data include retroactive pay when such payments are made. Monthly data do not include retroactive payments.

<sup>8</sup> Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and busi-

<sup>9</sup> Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$51.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337.

<sup>10</sup> Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

<sup>11</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>12</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C-1 through C-5, are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Gas and electric utilities <sup>2</sup>		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Gas and electric utilities <sup>2</sup>	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1947: Average.....	\$49.97	\$31.20	\$66.59	\$41.58	\$56.69	\$35.40	1949: January.....	\$55.50	\$32.28	\$76.32	\$44.39	\$63.08	\$36.69
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	60.74	35.27	February.....	55.20	32.47	73.56	43.27	62.60	36.82
1948: August.....	55.06	31.36	76.48	43.57	61.17	34.84	March.....	54.74	32.10	70.54	41.37	62.34	36.68
September.....	55.16	31.42	74.11	42.22	61.44	35.00	April.....	53.80	31.51	72.33	42.37	62.82	36.80
October.....	55.60	31.94	76.24	43.65	62.38	35.72	May.....	54.08	31.77	72.98	42.87	63.40	37.25
November.....	55.60	32.09	72.73	41.98	62.38	36.01	June.....	54.51	31.95	59.90	35.11	63.64	37.30
December.....	56.14	32.56	76.28	44.24	62.41	36.19	July <sup>3</sup> .....	54.63	32.23	47.99	28.31	64.14	37.84
							August <sup>3</sup> .....	54.66	32.19	49.59	29.20	64.20	37.81

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the consumers' price index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. See Note, table C-1. These series supersede data

shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

1947: Average  
1948: Average  
1948: August  
September  
October  
November  
December

Overtime time and one overtime man days. See Note

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars<sup>1</sup>

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1948: August	\$55.06	230.8	\$48.20	\$27.46	\$53.94	\$30.73
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	September	55.16	231.2	48.29	27.51	54.03	30.78
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	October	55.60	233.0	48.66	27.86	54.40	31.15
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	November	55.60	233.0	48.66	28.09	54.40	31.40
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	December	56.14	235.3	49.10	28.47	54.85	31.81
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	1949: January	55.50	232.6	48.57	28.25	54.31	31.59
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	February	55.20	231.3	48.32	28.42	54.06	31.80
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	March	54.74	229.4	47.93	28.11	53.67	31.47
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	April	53.80	225.5	47.14	27.61	52.88	30.97
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	May	54.08	226.7	47.38	27.83	53.12	31.21
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	June	54.51	228.5	47.74	27.98	53.48	31.34
1946: Average	43.74	183.3	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78	July <sup>2</sup>	54.63	229.0	47.84	28.22	53.58	31.61
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12	August <sup>2</sup>	54.66	229.1	47.87	28.19	53.61	31.57
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87							

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing

industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. See Note, table C-1. These series supersede data shown in monthly mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)					
1947: Average	\$1.237	\$1.198	189.3	\$1.202	\$1.250	\$1.171	\$1.133	1949: January	\$1.405	\$1.367	216.0	\$1.467	\$1.427	\$1.327	\$1.294	
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	February	1.401	1.366	215.8	1.466	1.428	1.323	1.291	
1948: August	1.373	1.332	210.4	1.441	1.395	1.293	1.257	March	1.400	1.368	216.1	1.464	1.430	1.323	1.294	
September	1.386	1.348	213.0	1.457	1.418	1.304	1.267	April	1.401	1.373	216.9	1.467	1.437	1.321	1.294	
October	1.390	1.347	212.8	1.462	1.414	1.302	1.266	May	1.401	1.371	216.6	1.467	1.437	1.323	1.294	
November	1.397	1.357	214.4	1.463	1.419	1.317	1.281	June	1.405	1.373	216.9	1.475	1.443	1.324	1.293	
December	1.400	1.358	214.5	1.466	1.418	1.319	1.283	July <sup>2</sup>	1.408	1.376	217.4	1.477	1.447	1.331	1.298	
								August <sup>2</sup>	1.398	1.365	215.6	1.473	1.440	1.319	1.286	

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. See Note, table C-1. These series supersede data shown in monthly

mimeographed releases dated prior to September 1949 and issues of the Monthly Labor Review dated prior to October 1949. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Alabama			Arizona			Arkansas			California								
	State		State		State		State		Los Angeles			San Francisco						
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings			
1948: August				\$55.97	41.4	\$1.352	*\$38.54	*42.8	*\$0.901	\$60.51	38.9	\$1.555	\$60.94	39.6	\$1.538	\$61.17	38.2	\$1.600
September				57.63	41.7	1.382	*39.55	*43.1	.917	60.36	38.7	1.558	59.83	38.6	1.552	61.01	38.3	1.594
October				57.49	41.9	1.372	*40.85	44.4	*.920	61.72	39.6	1.560	60.56	39.1	1.550	64.37	39.9	1.614
November				57.12	41.3	1.383	*39.44	*42.1	.936	60.54	38.4	1.579	60.87	39.1	1.558	61.99	37.6	1.648
December				56.88	41.1	1.384	*39.74	*42.2	.941	61.35	38.7	1.586	61.17	39.0	1.566	63.99	38.8	1.651
1949: January	\$44.10	39.8	\$1.108	55.32	39.8	1.390	36.77	40.3	.912	61.45	38.5	1.596	61.03	38.7	1.577	64.41	38.8	1.660
February	*43.60	*39.1	*1.115	56.12	40.4	1.389	36.31	29.9	.910	61.61	38.7	1.592	61.07	38.9	1.570	64.00	38.6	1.658
March	*43.69	*39.4	*1.109	56.73	40.9	1.387	37.15	39.9	.910	61.09	38.4	1.591	60.64	38.6	1.571	63.03	38.2	1.650
April	*42.18	*38.1	*1.107	58.16	41.6	1.398	37.00	40.4	.917	61.02	38.4	1.589	60.02	38.3	1.567	63.27	38.3	1.652
May	*42.84	37.9	*1.104	55.51	41.0	1.354	36.96	40.3	.917	61.80	38.7	1.597	60.72	38.7	1.569	63.71	38.4	1.659
June	42.29	38.1	1.110	57.83	40.6	1.423	37.50	41.0	.914	61.91	38.6	1.604	60.91	38.5	1.582	63.09	38.1	1.656
July	43.08	38.5	1.119	57.49	40.6	1.416	38.22	40.8	.937	61.84	38.7	1.598	61.69	38.8	1.590	62.88	38.2	1.646
August	43.02	39.4	1.092	57.54	41.1	1.401	38.83	41.8	.929	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.58	38.9	1.583	62.91	39.1	1.609
	Connecticut			Delaware			Florida			Illinois								
	State		State		Wilmington		State		State		Chicago city							
1948: August	\$56.02	41.2	\$1.36	\$46.62	40.1	\$1.161	\$58.15	40.7	\$1.424	\$40.32	41.1	\$1.981	\$50.26	40.9	\$1.45	\$61.51	41.1	\$1.50
September	56.33	41.0	1.37	46.62	41.6	1.122	57.03	40.5	1.422	41.13	41.8	.984	60.01	41.0	1.46	62.03	41.3	1.50
October	56.64	41.1	1.38	48.24	40.2	1.200	58.78	41.1	1.429	41.17	41.5	.992	60.43	41.0	1.47	62.06	41.2	1.51
November	56.78	41.2	1.38	49.05	39.3	1.248	58.35	40.4	1.442	41.11	42.6	.965	60.05	40.6	1.48	61.78	40.9	1.51
December	57.04	41.1	1.39	51.08	40.2	1.269	61.07	41.6	1.468	42.16	44.1	.956	60.60	41.0	1.48	62.30	41.2	1.51
1949: January	55.96	40.4	1.38	51.38	40.5	1.269	61.49	42.2	1.458	42.48	44.2	.961	59.81	40.4	1.48	61.20	40.5	1.51
February	54.67	39.7	1.38	50.95	39.6	1.285	60.76	41.3	1.472	41.72	43.5	.960	59.44	40.1	1.48	60.58	40.1	1.51
March	53.02	38.6	1.37	49.68	39.3	1.264	58.64	40.5	1.448	41.44	43.3	.957	58.65	39.7	1.48	59.91	39.7	1.51
April	50.02	36.4	1.38	47.96	38.2	1.257	56.42	39.2	1.444	40.61	42.3	.960	57.83	39.0	1.48	59.00	39.0	1.51
May	51.74	37.9	1.36	47.43	37.7	1.258	56.80	38.9	1.464	41.55	43.1	.964	58.10	39.2	1.48	59.29	39.2	1.51
June	51.72	37.8	1.37	48.55	38.5	1.261	57.96	39.6	1.461	41.38	41.8	.990	58.58	39.4	1.48	59.70	39.3	1.52
July	52.21	38.2	1.37	48.50	38.4	1.264	59.35	39.8	1.488	41.03	40.3	1.018	58.65	39.4	1.49	59.94	39.4	1.52
August	52.32	38.2	1.37	47.58	41.5	1.147	59.65	40.5	1.474	41.16	41.2	.999	58.80	39.9	1.47	60.29	40.0	1.51
	Indiana			Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota								
	State		State		State		State		Duluth		Minneapolis							
1948: August	*\$59.29	40.6	*\$1.459	\$52.29			\$63.44	40.1	\$1.584	\$53.07	40.7	\$1.303	\$58.98	42.1	\$1.401	\$54.81	41.0	\$1.337
September	57.75	40.5	1.427	52.42			63.32	39.4	1.610	53.70	41.0	1.311	54.78	39.1	1.401	53.38	39.6	1.348
October	59.93	40.9	1.466	50.74			64.86	40.4	1.608	54.87	41.0	1.338	57.14	40.7	1.404	54.18	40.1	1.351
November	59.95	40.8	1.470	50.87			64.40	39.7	1.636	55.79	41.5	1.344	56.04	40.0	1.401	54.54	40.4	1.350
December	60.58	40.9	1.480	52.13			64.81	40.3	1.611	56.14	41.5	1.353	57.11	40.3	1.417	54.81	40.6	1.350
1949: January	59.30	40.2	1.476	51.48			65.03	39.9	1.633	55.49	40.8	1.361	55.37	39.3	1.409	53.16	39.0	1.363
February	58.96	40.1	1.471	51.69			64.64	40.0	1.617	54.96	40.3	1.365	56.72	39.8	1.425	54.80	40.0	1.370
March	58.38	39.7	1.469	51.41			61.60	38.6	1.600	55.02	40.2	1.368	56.43	39.6	1.430	54.51	39.7	1.373
April	57.32	38.6	1.485	50.65			62.39	38.8	1.605	53.77	39.4	1.365	55.87	39.1	1.430	53.65	39.1	1.372
May	*59.44	*39.8	*1.492	50.38			60.86	38.1	1.603	53.75	39.5	1.359	55.79	39.1	1.430	54.12	39.3	1.377
June	59.45	39.8	1.493	50.86			63.99	39.6	1.615	54.37	39.8	1.306	55.72	38.4	1.451	55.22	39.7	1.391
July	59.94	39.4	1.523	51.48			64.54	39.3	1.626	54.70	40.4	1.350	55.48	38.0	1.460	55.24	39.6	1.400
August	59.19	39.5	1.498	50.49			64.03	39.7	1.617	55.39	41.7	1.330	56.11	39.4	1.420	55.44	39.6	1.400

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Minnesota—Con.			Missouri			New Jersey			New York										
	St. Paul			State			State			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings														
1948: August	\$56.03	41.2	1.360	50.40	40.1	1.258	58.57	40.8	1.435	58.36	39.4	1.48	58.54	40.1	1.46	52.58	38.1	1.38		
September	55.35	40.7	1.360	50.42	39.5	1.278	59.25	40.9	1.448	59.39	39.6	1.50	59.91	40.5	1.48	52.83	39.1	1.38		
October	55.50	40.6	1.367	50.68	39.7	1.276	59.01	40.6	1.452	57.47	38.4	1.50	58.04	39.8	1.46	54.41	39.3	1.39		
November	55.73	40.8	1.366	49.85	38.7	1.289	59.03	40.5	1.457	59.42	39.5	1.51	61.10	41.3	1.48	54.91	39.2	1.40		
December	55.23	40.4	1.367	51.19	39.6	1.292	59.97	40.9	1.465	59.73	39.6	1.51	61.96	41.2	1.50	56.74	40.1	1.41		
1949: January	55.74	40.1	1.390	50.51	38.8	1.301	59.07	40.4	1.467	59.22	38.9	1.52	50.81	40.3	1.49	55.19	38.9	1.42		
February	55.38	40.1	1.394	50.81	39.2	1.296	58.89	40.2	1.463	59.13	38.9	1.52	57.81	39.8	1.45	54.72	38.7	1.42		
March	56.52	40.0	1.413	50.52	39.0	1.297	58.68	40.0	1.467	58.69	38.6	1.52	57.93	39.1	1.48	53.46	37.8	1.41		
April	55.97	39.5	1.417	50.18	38.6	1.302	56.84	38.8	1.464	56.42	37.5	1.50	57.45	38.6	1.49	52.52	36.9	1.42		
May	54.50	38.6	1.412	51.50	38.7	1.330	57.28	39.2	1.460	56.71	38.0	1.49	57.66	38.8	1.49	52.86	37.4	1.41		
June	55.69	39.3	1.417	52.21	39.3	1.330	58.70	39.7	1.467	55.73	38.0	1.47	56.71	38.5	1.47	52.77	37.4	1.41		
July	56.85	39.7	1.43	52.64	39.5	1.334	58.63	39.6	1.478	56.60	38.1	1.49	57.15	38.9	1.47	53.19	36.9	1.44		
August	56.63	39.6	1.43	52.77	39.7	1.329	57.82	39.3	1.469	56.60	37.9	1.49	57.06	38.5	1.48	52.75	36.9	1.43		
New York—Continued																				
	Buffalo			Elmira			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls				
1948: August	\$60.70	40.7	1.49	55.75	40.0	1.40	62.39	37.9	1.66	57.61	39.9	1.45	55.78	40.9	1.36	54.50	40.0	1.36		
September	61.61	40.5	1.52	57.24	40.0	1.43	63.22	37.9	1.68	58.37	40.2	1.45	57.24	41.5	1.38	54.51	39.5	1.38		
October	61.71	40.5	1.53	53.93	37.9	1.42	58.86	35.6	1.66	57.88	39.7	1.46	56.78	41.0	1.39	56.12	40.4	1.39		
November	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.40	39.5	1.43	62.59	37.7	1.67	58.56	40.0	1.46	56.42	40.7	1.38	55.46	40.0	1.39		
December	62.13	40.7	1.53	57.65	40.3	1.43	62.63	37.9	1.66	58.25	39.6	1.47	55.87	39.9	1.40	54.41	39.4	1.38		
1949: January	60.90	39.9	1.53	56.55	39.7	1.42	62.79	37.5	1.69	58.04	39.7	1.46	56.28	40.6	1.39	53.98	38.9	1.39		
February	60.81	39.9	1.52	55.55	39.2	1.42	63.40	37.6	1.70	57.88	39.4	1.47	55.78	40.3	1.38	53.90	39.1	1.38		
March	60.60	39.7	1.53	56.12	39.4	1.42	63.08	37.5	1.69	57.47	39.0	1.47	55.87	40.3	1.39	52.19	37.8	1.38		
April	59.77	39.1	1.53	56.82	39.7	1.43	58.96	35.9	1.64	56.87	38.6	1.47	53.86	39.2	1.38	51.94	37.7	1.38		
May	60.88	39.5	1.54	57.27	40.2	1.43	59.76	36.9	1.62	56.58	38.5	1.47	53.81	39.0	1.38	50.12	36.7	1.36		
June	61.35	39.8	1.54	58.46	41.0	1.43	56.96	37.1	1.54	56.36	38.3	1.47	53.92	39.3	1.37	51.17	37.5	1.36		
July	60.76	39.5	1.54	58.75	41.2	1.43	58.28	37.2	1.57	57.10	39.1	1.46	52.64	38.3	1.37	51.45	37.7	1.37		
August	61.12	40.1	1.53	55.74	39.8	1.40	58.00	36.8	1.58	56.64	38.8	1.46	54.89	39.7	1.38	51.78	37.8	1.37		
	North Carolina			Oklahoma									Pennsylvania							
	State <sup>3</sup>			State			State			Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg				
1948: August	\$40.36	38.1	1.059	54.33	43.3	1.256	52.20	39.5	1.320	52.88	38.5	1.392	56.57	40.0	1.410	49.41	38.8	1.290		
September	40.75	37.7	1.082	54.39	42.8	1.270	52.73	39.5	1.335	54.06	38.8	1.407	60.05	43.5	1.403	51.49	39.5	1.324		
October	41.58	38.4	1.084	53.33	42.4	1.257	53.39	39.9	1.339	54.65	39.5	1.386	61.54	43.2	1.426	51.51	39.8	1.302		
November	41.40	38.0	1.090	53.42	41.9	1.275	53.24	39.7	1.342	53.77	38.8	1.392	62.26	43.1	1.445	50.29	38.3	1.320		
December	41.58	38.1	1.093	54.54	42.3	1.289	53.39	39.7	1.344	53.44	38.7	1.385	59.74	41.6	1.438	51.55	40.5	1.306		
1949: January	40.50	37.0	1.096	53.80	41.3	1.302	52.92	39.2	1.350	54.34	38.9	1.406	61.03	42.3	1.445	53.35	40.8	1.315		
February	40.36	37.0	1.091	54.08	41.6	1.300	52.80	39.2	1.346	53.17	38.6	1.383	59.40	41.1	1.446	51.01	39.4	1.303		
March	39.88	36.5	1.092	52.70	40.9	1.288	52.58	39.0	1.349	52.84	38.2	1.385	57.66	39.7	1.453	51.04	39.6	1.299		
April	38.05	35.1	1.086	52.33	40.4	1.296	50.98	37.9	1.344	52.12	37.1	1.406	57.22	39.3	1.458	50.19	38.5	1.313		
May	37.77	34.7	1.088	51.52	40.3	1.279	51.48	38.4	1.342	53.00	37.8	1.405	54.70	37.9	1.445	50.55	38.9	1.308		
June	39.09	35.9	1.089	52.16	41.2	1.267	50.94	38.0	1.340	50.58	36.6	1.386	54.76	38.2	1.432	49.57	38.3	1.303		
July	38.21	36.6	1.045	53.53	41.6	1.288	50.21	37.5	1.338	49.35	35.6	1.392	57.35	40.2	1.427	46.16	35.9	1.293		
August	39.89	38.6	1.035	53.63	41.6	1.290	50.46	37.8	1.336	50.77	36.4	1.397	56.78	39.6	1.435	48.01	37.2	1.294		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings															
1948: August	\$55.45	36.7	\$1.408	\$48.19	40.3	\$1.197	\$56.88	40.0	\$1.404	\$62.34	40.0	\$1.566	\$53.74	39.7	\$1.362	\$44.09	38.8	\$1.143
September	57.64	37.6	1.540	49.08	40.7	1.211	57.37	40.1	1.415	62.32	39.2	1.586	54.26	39.4	1.393	44.22	38.9	1.149
October	59.63	39.0	1.534	50.84	41.8	1.217	57.42	39.9	1.422	63.46	40.3	1.575	55.39	40.1	1.388	44.49	39.1	1.139
November	59.28	38.4	1.547	51.42	41.3	1.245	57.78	40.2	1.438	62.51	39.6	1.578	56.23	40.4	1.396	43.78	38.2	1.147
December	57.21	37.2	1.541	52.78	42.1	1.256	57.96	40.2	1.443	62.73	39.7	1.580	54.80	39.6	1.390	42.43	37.6	1.129
1949: January	60.95	38.9	1.570	50.79	41.0	1.241	57.17	39.4	1.451	62.74	39.5	1.586	52.95	38.8	1.374	40.79	36.4	1.120
February	58.63	38.2	1.539	50.51	40.7	1.243	56.88	39.1	1.453	62.67	39.6	1.582	53.93	39.4	1.376	42.46	38.1	1.114
March	57.87	38.0	1.527	49.33	40.2	1.225	57.34	39.3	1.461	62.05	39.2	1.583	54.26	39.5	1.380	41.94	37.7	1.112
April	58.56	38.2	1.539	47.20	38.7	1.220	55.51	38.0	1.461	60.84	38.6	1.576	51.42	37.3	1.384	40.08	36.4	1.102
May	57.18	37.5	1.529	48.64	39.7	1.221	56.33	38.6	1.459	60.50	38.6	1.568	52.26	38.2	1.374	41.71	37.6	1.111
June	54.26	35.8	1.517	48.41	39.7	1.220	56.93	38.9	1.464	59.63	37.8	1.576	51.48	37.9	1.364	42.03	37.7	1.112
July	52.49	34.5	1.527	48.67	40.1	1.213	56.62	38.6	1.467	57.99	36.8	1.576	50.79	37.7	1.351	42.13	37.7	1.117
August	51.71	34.0	1.521	48.20	39.9	1.205	55.67	38.5	1.445	58.22	37.5	1.641	51.97	38.6	1.351	42.00	37.8	1.110
Pennsylvania—Con.			Rhode Island			Tennessee			Texas			Utah			Wisconsin			
York-Adams			State															
1948: August	\$46.76	41.4	\$1.150	\$47.43	39.0	\$1.217	\$43.00	40.5	\$1.064	\$53.39	43.3	\$1.233	\$53.28	41.3	\$1.29	\$56.46	41.9	\$1.346
September	45.49	40.5	1.136	48.37	39.0	1.242	42.85	39.9	1.074	53.71	42.8	1.255	53.45	40.8	1.31	55.74	41.5	1.342
October	47.33	42.0	1.146	44.87	36.1	1.244	43.63	40.4	1.080	55.09	43.9	1.255	53.73	39.8	1.35	58.04	42.0	1.384
November	46.87	41.3	1.156	47.57	37.9	1.254	43.80	40.0	1.095	53.11	42.8	1.241	56.99	41.3	1.38	58.16	41.9	1.388
December	47.43	40.9	1.179	49.18	39.2	1.254	43.98	40.2	1.094	53.93	42.9	1.257	56.56	40.4	1.40	58.15	41.7	1.396
1949: January	47.17	40.3	1.189	48.26	38.8	1.245	43.80	39.5	1.109	53.42	42.5	1.257	58.87	40.6	1.45	57.30	40.9	1.401
February	46.48	40.5	1.172	48.29	38.8	1.245	42.90	39.0	1.110	53.13	42.0	1.255	56.63	39.6	1.43	57.14	40.9	1.398
March	46.12	40.4	1.162	47.90	38.8	1.233	43.51	39.2	1.110	53.17	41.8	1.272	57.25	40.6	1.41	56.40	40.4	1.397
April	43.65	38.6	1.160	47.24	38.2	1.236	43.33	39.0	1.111	53.25	41.8	1.274	57.94	40.8	1.42	54.98	39.3	1.399
May	43.61	38.8	1.137	47.73	38.4	1.242	42.94	38.9	1.104	53.05	42.0	1.263	58.09	41.2	1.41	56.10	40.0	1.403
June	43.40	39.1	1.127	47.65	38.8	1.227	43.65	39.5	1.105	52.96	41.7	1.270	56.66	39.9	1.42	56.28	40.2	1.400
July	42.63	39.2	1.113	47.05	38.7	1.232	43.77	39.5	1.108	53.92	41.8	1.290	53.87	40.5	1.33	54.40	40.4	1.347
August	44.05	40.1	1.121	46.01	37.5	1.228	43.45	39.5	1.100	54.26	41.9	1.295	54.12	39.5	1.37	53.63	40.1	1.338
Wisconsin—Continued																		
Kenosha city			La Crosse city			Madison city			Milwaukee county			Racine city						
1948: August	\$61.38	39.5	\$1.552	\$53.35	39.2	\$1.362	\$54.15	39.5	\$1.372	\$61.44	41.3	\$1.489	\$65.39	42.1	\$1.554			
September	61.79	40.0	1.545	54.32	39.7	1.369	52.56	38.5	1.364	61.81	40.8	1.515	65.18	41.6	1.568			
October	61.73	39.7	1.554	52.61	38.7	1.361	54.55	40.1	1.362	63.09	41.5	1.521	65.28	41.4	1.575			
November	60.72	39.2	1.548	53.92	39.4	1.369	56.27	41.2	1.364	62.69	41.3	1.516	65.78	41.5	1.585			
December	61.22	39.3	1.558	55.24	40.1	1.378	57.98	40.9	1.416	62.54	41.2	1.516	64.83	40.9	1.586			
1949: January	50.30	38.2	1.554	55.25	39.9	1.385	55.16	39.3	1.403	61.57	40.5	1.520	65.07	40.9	1.593			
February	61.03	39.2	1.557	55.66	39.8	1.400	53.46	38.5	1.389	60.96	40.2	1.517	64.81	40.7	1.591			
March	60.90	39.1	1.559	56.79	40.0	1.418	54.68	39.0	1.403	59.44	39.4	1.510	63.74	40.2	1.587			
April	53.03	34.3	1.547	55.84	39.4	1.417	53.64	38.5	1.392	58.08	38.3	1.515	61.80	39.1	1.579			
May	58.89	37.9	1.556	57.16	39.5	1.448	54.25	38.5	1.410	59.04	38.9	1.519	61.94	39.3	1.578			
June	66.97	41.6	1.610	58.86	40.0	1.470	54.22	37.6	1.443	61.15	40.0	1.529	63.08	40.0	1.577			
July	62.17	39.6	1.570	58.12	40.6	1.431	56.88	39.0	1.457	60.00	39.4	1.524	63.16	40.1	1.576			
August	59.40	38.2	1.553	59.37	40.8	1.454	54.89	38.2	1.436	58.96	38.8	1.521	61.06	39.0	1.567			

<sup>1</sup> State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months will be identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A-10.

<sup>1</sup> Revised series not comparable with preceding data shown.

REVIEWS  
D: TABLE  
1913: Av  
1914: Jul  
1918: Dec  
1920: Jun  
1929: Av  
1932: Av  
1939: Av  
1940: Au  
1941: Av  
Jan  
Feb  
Mar  
Apr  
May  
Jun  
Jul  
Aug  
Sep  
1942: Av  
1943: Av  
1944: Av  
1945: Av  
Au  
1946: Av  
Jun  
No  
1947: Av  
De  
1948: Av  
Sep  
Oct  
Nov  
Dec  
1949: Jan  
Feb  
Mar  
Apr  
May  
Jun  
Jul  
Aug  
Sep  
The "formerly retail price bought in large quantities  
Bureau Cities in used in  
price index  
Economic of Living  
Mimeograph groups since 1914

## D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index<sup>1</sup> for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration <sup>2</sup>				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(4)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(4)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
September 15	174.5	215.2	201.0	118.5	137.3	94.6	191.0	137.6	198.1	152.7
October 15	173.6	211.5	201.6	118.7	137.8	95.4	191.4	137.9	198.8	153.7
November 15	172.2	207.5	201.4	118.8	137.9	95.4	191.6	138.0	198.7	153.9
December 15	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: January 15	170.9	204.8	196.5	119.7	138.2	95.5	191.8	139.0	196.5	154.1
February 15	169.0	199.7	195.1	119.9	138.8	96.1	192.6	140.0	195.6	154.1
March 15	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	138.9	96.1	192.5	140.4	193.8	154.4
April 15	169.7	202.8	192.5	120.3	137.4	96.8	187.8	140.5	191.9	154.6
May 15	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	135.4	96.9	182.7	140.1	189.5	154.5
June 15	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	96.9	183.0	140.0	187.3	154.2
July 15	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	135.6	96.9	183.1	139.0	186.8	154.3
August 15	168.8	202.6	187.4	120.8	135.8	97.1	183.1	141.1	184.8	154.8
September 15	169.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	97.1	185.9	141.5	185.6	155.2

<sup>1</sup> The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities

varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

<sup>2</sup> The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "ice."

<sup>3</sup> The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

\* Data not available.

<sup>b</sup> Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,<sup>1</sup> for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	Mar. 15, 1949	Feb. 15, 1949	Jan. 15, 1949	Dec. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1948	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	169.6	168.8	168.5	169.6	169.2	169.7	169.5	169.0	170.9	171.4	172.2	173.6	174.5	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.	174.0	(2)	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	170.2	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.	171.8	171.1	171.0	172.1	171.4	171.6	171.8	171.7	173.7	174.8	175.0	176.9	178.6	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.	165.4	163.8	162.6	163.3	162.2	162.4	162.5	161.4	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.8	169.0	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	132.6	98.6
Chicago, Ill.	175.8	174.4	173.9	175.9	174.2	175.0	174.5	172.9	174.9	175.4	175.9	178.1	179.4	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	170.8	168.8	168.7	170.5	169.1	170.7	169.7	172.0	172.2	173.8	175.5	176.3	132.2	97.3	
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.	170.4	169.9	170.4	172.0	171.6	171.1	170.8	170.7	171.6	172.8	173.1	174.6	175.4	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.	171.4	170.4	170.4	170.5	170.6	171.0	170.2	170.2	172.6	173.8	173.9	174.7	175.4	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	178.0	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	176.5	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	179.1	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	167.1	166.8	167.2	168.7	169.6	171.2	171.0	171.3	172.7	172.7	172.2	171.8	171.0	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	177.1	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	168.3	(2)	(2)	160.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.	169.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	177.3	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.	167.5	166.8	167.1	167.0	166.8	168.1	167.4	166.8	169.2	169.2	171.0	171.7	173.3	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.	(2)	170.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	169.6	168.7	167.5	169.2	169.9	169.0	169.0	168.5	170.4	170.6	171.7	174.1	174.8	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	172.3	172.4	171.9	173.1	172.9	173.0	172.7	172.1	174.6	174.9	175.9	177.1	178.3	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine	164.9	(2)	(2)	165.8	(2)	(2)	165.0	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	170.7	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.	(2)	(2)	175.1	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)	(2)	164.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.	168.9	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	175.0	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.	173.0	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	174.6	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	177.1	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	178.4	(2)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.8	(2)	(2)	160.4	(2)	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.	(2)	166.0	(2)	(2)	165.3	(2)	(2)	164.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.6

<sup>1</sup> The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

<sup>2</sup> Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

<sup>3</sup> Corrected.

<sup>1</sup> Prices  
are obtained  
from cities accord-

Atlanta, Ga.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Birmingham, Ala.  
Boston, Mass.  
Buffalo, N.Y.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Denver, Colo.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Houston, Tex.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Manchester, N.H.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mobile, Ala.  
New Orleans, La.  
New York, N.Y.  
Norfolk, Va.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Portland, Maine  
Portland, Oreg.  
Richmond, Va.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Washington, D.C.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1935-39 = 100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949
Average.....	204.2	202.6	187.2	187.4	121.2	120.8	137.0	135.8	97.1	97.1	185.6	184.8	155.2	154.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	206.9	203.9	(1)	195.2	(3)	125.4	143.6	143.6	83.4	83.3	(1)	186.9	(1)	160.3
Baltimore, Md.....	216.4	215.4	182.8	(1)	118.4	(1)	148.5	146.8	127.4	127.8	194.1	(1)	153.6	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	201.9	199.8	193.8	194.1	142.7	142.7	131.1	131.1	79.6	79.6	179.2	179.4	150.3	150.1
Boston, Mass.....	197.1	194.6	178.6	177.2	117.5	(1)	151.0	148.7	117.6	117.8	177.4	176.6	153.3	152.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	198.2	199.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	144.6	143.5	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	212.1	209.2	191.2	192.7	139.7	(1)	128.1	128.0	83.5	83.5	172.7	171.2	156.7	155.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	205.4	201.6	186.6	185.0	116.2	(1)	144.9	142.4	101.9	101.9	176.7	175.8	156.2	155.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	211.1	210.4	(1)	187.1	(1)	126.8	143.9	143.2	105.6	105.6	(1)	168.2	(1)	152.6
Denver, Colo.....	200.2	199.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	112.1	112.1	69.2	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	197.4	197.2	183.7	182.9	128.5	(1)	147.4	145.2	91.6	91.6	197.1	196.4	166.5	166.3
Houston, Tex.....	212.2	211.6	200.5	197.6	127.0	124.0	98.1	98.2	81.4	81.5	185.1	185.7	155.5	155.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	200.5	199.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	157.5	155.8	86.6	86.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	208.5	206.0	187.2	(1)	140.7	(1)	146.4	146.4	100.5	100.5	174.6	(1)	162.7	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	190.7	187.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	125.3	126.4	66.6	66.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	202.8	201.7	181.2	182.1	126.2	126.4	95.1	94.8	89.3	89.3	179.7	179.9	154.5	154.4
Manchester, N. H.....	203.3	202.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	152.9	148.7	99.2	99.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	213.0	214.3	204.7	(1)	131.2	(1)	140.3	140.0	77.6	77.0	169.7	(1)	144.7	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	203.7	200.0	(1)	187.0	(1)	119.2	145.8	144.6	110.9	110.9	(1)	187.5	(1)	149.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	192.8	190.1	190.8	(1)	133.3	(1)	138.0	137.4	78.9	78.9	177.9	(1)	160.4	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	207.0	206.6	188.3	(1)	126.3	(1)	129.0	129.1	83.8	83.9	165.8	(1)	145.1	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	215.5	214.4	(1)	199.9	(1)	114.5	113.4	113.4	75.1	75.1	(1)	192.1	(1)	145.7
New York, N. Y.....	205.8	204.1	184.3	185.2	108.9	(1)	134.8	133.5	102.0	101.9	174.3	172.8	158.3	157.7
Norfolk, Va.....	208.9	206.1	(1)	183.0	(1)	116.4	152.5	151.0	102.6	102.6	(1)	183.5	(1)	152.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	199.9	198.3	185.5	183.6	121.1	120.9	143.8	142.7	108.9	108.9	192.2	192.0	152.3	152.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	208.0	207.9	218.0	219.6	121.1	(1)	137.8	137.7	103.4	103.4	189.6	189.3	146.1	146.4
Portland, Maine.....	193.8	194.8	190.6	(1)	114.2	(1)	149.3	143.7	108.2	108.2	183.1	(1)	152.0	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	211.1	211.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	132.9	132.3	93.9	94.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	202.4	200.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	146.5	143.5	109.4	109.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	211.6	210.6	190.2	(1)	120.2	(1)	134.0	132.1	88.4	88.4	167.0	(1)	143.6	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	213.7	209.9	181.7	(1)	116.5	(1)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	159.3	(1)	167.4	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	218.3	212.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	149.7	146.4	108.6	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	208.3	206.1	(1)	197.7	(1)	111.6	146.2	143.0	98.3	98.3	(1)	164.9	(1)	144.1
Seattle, Wash.....	208.0	205.5	(1)	185.5	(1)	124.6	127.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	(1)	183.8	(1)	159.6
Washington, D. C.....	203.8	203.5	(1)	211.6	(1)	104.8	140.6	137.5	100.6	98.6	(1)	194.4	(1)	156.9

<sup>1</sup> Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

<sup>2</sup> Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

<sup>3</sup> Correction.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,<sup>1</sup> by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats			Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets							
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried										
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	-	-	-	-	-	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4							
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	-	-	-	-	-	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0							
1929: Average	132.5	107.5	127.1	-	-	-	-	-	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3							
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	-	-	-	-	-	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6							
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6							
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6						
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8						
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4						
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4						
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5						
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1						
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5						
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5						
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6						
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9						
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2						
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5						
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0						
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0						
September	215.2	170.7	265.3	265.9	280.8	247.9	256.6	209.4	314.9	208.7	226.6	195.8	199.6	159.0	249.1	205.6	196.8	173.2						
October	211.5	170.0	256.1	254.3	269.8	233.9	249.4	204.0	325.9	203.0	239.0	193.5	197.3	158.9	238.1	205.9	193.0	173.1						
November	207.5	169.9	246.7	243.1	262.4	214.4	246.5	200.5	328.1	199.5	244.3	189.4	192.4	159.4	230.6	206.4	189.4	173.3						
December	205.0	170.2	241.3	235.4	255.1	206.2	238.6	208.0	328.1	199.2	217.3	192.3	196.2	159.4	229.8	207.8	184.4	173.0						
1949: January	204.8	170.5	235.9	228.2	244.5	203.1	234.4	208.9	331.7	196.0	209.6	205.2	213.3	159.2	228.4	208.7	174.7	173.4						
February	199.7	170.0	221.4	212.3	220.5	196.3	228.4	199.0	327.2	192.5	179.6	213.7	224.9	158.6	224.6	209.0	159.8	174.3						
March	201.6	170.1	229.6	222.5	230.3	206.4	240.7	198.9	325.9	190.3	180.1	214.5	226.0	158.0	227.9	208.5	155.1	175.6						
April	202.8	170.3	234.4	228.5	233.3	209.5	271.0	201.2	321.3	184.9	183.8	218.6	231.5	157.1	228.3	208.2	149.8	176.2						
May	202.4	170.1	232.3	228.0	235.2	203.9	275.5	190.5	315.4	182.6	190.9	220.7	234.6	156.3	227.5	207.2	144.4	176.1						
June	204.3	169.7	240.6	239.3	247.8	216.0	278.4	184.4	312.6	182.0	198.0	217.9	231.1	155.3	227.3	207.6	142.9	176.5						
July	201.7	169.5	236.0	234.4	245.3	209.8	265.5	182.8	307.7	182.2	204.1	210.2	221.2	154.2	228.1	208.2	141.0	176.2						
August	202.6	169.4	239.5	237.3	246.3	221.9	247.8	191.5	308.9	184.9	222.2	201.9	211.4	149.7	229.6	208.8	144.0	176.5						
September	204.2	169.7	243.6	242.0	249.9	227.6	254.7	192.5	311.9	185.3	232.6	199.8	209.0	148.0	230.1	211.0	148.3	176.8						

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	June 1946	Aug. 1939	
United States	204.2	202.6	201.7	204.3	202.4	202.8	201.6	199.7	204.8	205.0	207.5	211.5	215.2	145.6	93.5	
Atlanta, Ga.	206.9	203.9	198.3	200.5	197.0	197.5	198.3	194.7	202.1	203.3	205.9	208.3	214.2	141.0	92.5	
Baltimore, Md.	216.4	215.4	211.5	216.2	213.0	212.4	212.9	210.3	213.5	214.6	218.7	224.5	228.7	152.4	94.7	
Birmingham, Ala.	201.9	199.8	198.6	201.4	198.5	198.3	197.4	195.8	202.0	204.8	205.4	210.8	216.3	147.7	90.7	
Boston, Mass.	197.1	194.6	194.2	195.9	192.4	191.3	190.9	187.8	194.1	194.2	199.2	202.6	207.2	138.0	93.5	
Bridgeport, Conn.	204.8	201.1	200.3	205.0	201.7	198.8	197.9	194.9	200.0	201.0	205.9	209.3	212.7	139.1	93.2	
Buffalo, N. Y.	198.2	199.5	200.2	199.6	198.9	195.5	195.0	191.4	197.9	200.0	201.6	206.4	210.1	140.2	94.5	
Butte, Mont.	201.4	200.8	202.1	206.7	202.6	204.6	201.3	201.5	205.0	205.7	209.3	214.9	214.5	139.7	94.1	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa <sup>1</sup>	205.2	203.9	205.1	211.2	208.1	209.0	207.8	206.8	211.5	211.8	214.4	218.0	220.2	148.2		
Charleston, S. C.	193.0	193.9	190.3	195.4	191.3	195.2	193.8	190.8	196.9	197.1	198.9	204.9	207.7	140.8	95.1	
Chicago, Ill.	212.1	209.2	207.4	211.6	207.0	208.5	205.9	202.7	207.3	208.2	211.9	218.0	221.4	142.8	92.3	
Cincinnati, Ohio	205.4	201.6	200.5	204.2	200.3	203.2	201.9	199.7	205.5	205.2	209.4	214.4	218.0	141.4	90.4	
Cleveland, Ohio	211.1	210.4	208.9	211.2	208.1	209.2	210.2	207.2	212.8	213.0	217.0	220.9	225.6	149.3	93.6	
Columbus, Ohio	187.9	186.2	182.9	185.4	184.3	185.6	184.3	182.3	188.6	189.4	193.1	197.2	200.8	136.4	88.1	
Dallas, Tex.	207.0	205.3	204.8	204.9	204.4	204.4	202.0	200.7	207.1	208.2	212.7	214.7	217.3	142.4	91.7	
Denver, Colo.	200.2	199.1	204.5	208.2	206.6	208.1	207.0	204.5	209.6	211.0	207.7	208.3	210.5	145.3	92.7	
Detroit, Mich.	197.4	197.2	197.9	201.5	200.0	197.0	195.1	194.5	197.3	198.7	199.9	204.4	207.6	145.4	90.6	
Fall River, Mass.	201.7	201.2	199.3	201.1	197.0	199.4	199.6	195.3	199.8	200.4	202.5	209.1	211.6	138.1	95.4	
Houston, Tex.	212.2	211.6	211.0	211.8	211.3	212.6	209.6	208.0	215.7	218.1	217.6	220.8	223.7	144.0	97.8	
Indianapolis, Ind.	200.5	199.3	195.7	200.5	197.3	196.7	197.9	195.5	200.9	204.8	206.8	211.8	216.0	141.5	90.7	
Jackson, Miss. <sup>1</sup>	206.0	205.5	207.8	205.5	204.7	203.1	203.7	205.4	200.5	213.8	212.7	218.6	220.7	150.6		
Jacksonville, Fla.	208.5	206.0	207.0	208.3	205.6	206.6	206.0	201.2	210.6	209.9	212.6	217.5	219.3	150.8	95.8	
Kansas City, Mo.	190.7	187.2	188.5	190.5	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.2	194.6	194.7	198.5	201.1	204.4	134.8	91.5	
Knoxville, Tenn. <sup>1</sup>	227.3	226.5	222.3	226.0	223.2	220.5	222.1	221.3	230.0	233.9	233.9	236.7	241.6	165.6		
Little Rock, Ark.	201.4	201.6	196.8	204.2	201.9	198.0	197.2	199.8	201.6	202.4	206.5	212.0	213.1	139.1	94.0	
Los Angeles, Calif.	202.8	201.7	202.3	206.6	208.7	212.1	211.2	210.8	215.5	214.9	213.7	213.1	212.1	154.8	94.6	
Louisville, Ky.	194.3	192.4	189.4	194.1	189.4	187.6	187.7	189.2	193.9	196.6	198.9	201.7	207.2	135.6	92.1	
Manchester, N. H.	203.3	202.1	200.3	205.2	199.4	199.7	199.3	196.4	201.8	203.6	204.8	210.4	215.5	144.4	94.9	
Memphis, Tenn.	213.0	214.3	217.1	215.3	215.6	214.9	211.9	212.2	217.1	217.9	219.0	223.7	227.8	153.6	89.7	
Milwaukee, Wis.	203.7	200.0	201.6	205.6	204.9	205.8	203.2	200.8	206.5	205.0	207.5	211.2	216.3	144.3	91.1	
Minneapolis, Minn.	192.8	190.1	190.6	194.3	193.5	193.1	192.4	190.1	195.3	195.6	197.8	202.2	206.0	137.5	95.0	
Mobile, Ala.	207.0	206.6	205.8	207.9	204.6	203.9	206.9	207.4	214.5	211.8	211.3	213.8	222.1	149.8	95.5	
Newark, N. J.	201.2	198.5	198.5	199.6	198.5	199.7	197.6	196.3	200.1	201.2	203.9	205.8	211.1	147.9	95.6	
New Haven, Conn.	198.3	194.2	194.7	198.5	194.3	194.3	193.6	190.9	195.1	194.5	199.6	203.5	205.3	140.4	93.7	
New Orleans, La.	215.5	214.4	214.0	215.2	210.1	212.4	211.4	210.0	210.2	213.2	216.1	218.0	220.5	227.7	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.	205.8	204.1	204.1	203.4	202.2	203.7	202.4	200.0	205.3	204.3	208.7	211.5	216.2	149.2	95.8	
Norfolk, Va.	208.9	206.1	202.0	206.9	204.9	205.2	203.5	202.0	208.7	209.8	211.8	217.1	220.2	146.0	93.6	
Omaha, Nebr.	197.9	196.4	196.2	201.1	196.9	196.4	196.5	195.7	198.0	203.1	205.6	210.2	210.3	139.5	92.3	
Peoria, Ill.	214.4	214.9	214.6	218.9	212.4	211.1	210.8	207.9	215.7	216.8	218.0	222.1	230.3	151.3	93.4	
Philadelphia, Pa.	199.9	198.3	195.2	198.7	198.1	197.9	196.7	195.0	200.4	199.3	202.0	208.4	212.0	143.5	93.0	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	208.0	207.9	205.3	208.8	208.0	206.1	204.6	202.2	208.0	211.0	215.1	219.5	217.1	147.1	92.5	
Portland, Maine	193.8	194.8	194.7	197.2	191.1	190.0	191.5	189.7	194.3	195.0	198.0	204.1	207.0	138.4	95.9	
Portland, Oreg.	211.1	211.6	213.6	219.4	218.8	221.6	222.5	220.4	224.2	223.5	222.9	227.7	231.4	158.4	96.1	
Providence, R. I.	210.9	209.0	209.7	208.9	206.5	206.8	206.4	202.9	210.1	209.2	211.7	218.4	223.8	144.9	93.7	
Richmond, Va.	202.4	200.7	195.8	197.5	195.0	195.5	197.1	193.5	200.3	201.5	203.6	209.7	214.1	138.4	92.2	
Rochester, N. Y.	198.1	198.6	197.5	199.3	198.3	194.3	193.3	192.1	195.5	196.7	200.7	207.3	142.5	92.3		
St. Louis, Mo.	211.6	210.6	206.8	212.8	207.8	207.5	207.6	207.1	212.4	212.2	213.1	217.4	223.0	147.4	93.8	
St. Paul, Minn.	190.3	188.8	189.1	192.3	191.6	191.0	190.4	188.9	192.9	194.8	199.7	203.1	213.7	144.3		
Salt Lake City, Utah	203.1	201.0	204.9	207.5	206.6	206.6	207.3	207.4	211.8	209.8	208.8	211.2	214.7	151.7	94.6	
San Francisco, Calif.	213.7	209.9	212.6	215.5	215.3	222.1	216.3	219.3	223.2	221.1	219.5	223.0	224.2	155.5	93.8	
Savannah, Ga.	218.3	212.5	210.2	217.1	213.2	212.2	212.4	208.5	215.3	216.0	215.0	219.2	222.4	158.5	96.7	
Scranton, Pa.	208.3	206.1	202.7	204.1	202.6	202.2	201.1	196.0	201.6	201.1	202.8	209.2	213.2	144.0	92.1	
Seattle, Wash.	208.0	205.5	205.8	208.5	209.3	212.8	213.5	213.6	214.4	211.8	213.4	217.5	221.0	151.6	94.5	
Springfield, Ill.	209.6	210.1	208.4	214.0	207.8	208.0	207.5	206.0	214.0	214.4	215.2	219.5	226.4	150.1	94.1	
Washington, D. C.	203.8	203.5	200.4	202.2	201.2	200.1	198.8	195.2	202.4	201.8	203.5	209.2	212.9	145.5	94.1	
Wichita, Kans. <sup>1</sup>	211.8	211.9	210.7	216.4	214.0	215.3	215.1	213.0	219.0	220.4	222.2	220.0	223.0	154.4		
Winston-Salem, N. C. <sup>1</sup>	200.6	200.6	198.9	200.6	197.8	198.3	197.8	195.6	203.7	206.6	206.1	212.7	215.6	145.3		

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Sept. 1949	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	Cents														
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds	47.5	184.2	183.6	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.0	186.3	186.4	187.0	185.7	184.0	184.2	184.9	82.1
Corn flakes.....11 ounces	16.8	177.3	178.0	179.0	178.7	178.6	178.2	178.0	177.8	177.4	177.8	177.6	177.2	177.1	92.7
Corn meal.....pound	8.7	182.2	182.4	181.7	181.7	184.6	184.7	185.1	186.4	189.0	194.9	199.5	210.5	214.0	90.7
Rice <sup>1</sup> .....do	18.4	103.3	106.1	104.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.6	109.4	112.1	121.1	(1)
Rolled oats <sup>1</sup> .....20 ounces	16.3	148.1	148.4	149.0	149.2	149.3	150.0	151.8	152.2	155.5	155.8	155.2	155.5	155.6	(1)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound	14.0	164.2	164.1	164.2	164.3	163.8	164.0	163.5	163.3	163.2	163.0	162.8	162.7	163.1	93.2
Vanilla cookies.....do	45.2	193.2	191.3	190.8	190.9	194.0	194.5	194.4	194.3	195.6	194.9	194.1	193.0	192.4	(1)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do	90.9	269.2	264.7	263.1	264.6	246.8	240.7	234.5	218.5	248.3	261.1	269.3	277.3	292.5	102.7
Rib roast.....do	69.6	241.7	237.8	237.0	239.6	228.2	226.5	224.1	213.8	241.7	253.1	262.0	267.2	277.6	97.4
Chuck roast.....do	56.9	253.8	248.1	249.6	252.0	236.6	237.3	235.0	224.3	257.7	276.8	291.5	301.1	315.0	97.1
Hamburger <sup>1</sup> .....do	51.9	168.0	167.2	168.4	162.7	161.8	161.9	156.8	175.9	181.7	184.6	193.7	199.2	(1)	
Veal:															
Cutlets.....do	101.6	254.6	252.6	249.7	254.7	248.1	251.5	250.0	251.9	248.7	248.7	248.4	253.6	258.5	101.1
Pork:															
Chops.....do	87.0	264.0	253.6	234.6	252.4	229.5	229.6	223.5	201.6	203.4	204.6	219.7	254.1	278.6	90.8
Bacon, sliced.....do	67.6	177.6	173.5	169.4	168.4	166.9	176.8	178.8	179.5	190.0	195.8	200.7	207.0	207.2	80.9
Ham, whole.....do	68.5	233.0	232.7	222.5	218.6	211.3	221.2	217.2	213.3	222.5	222.5	223.3	227.2	239.4	92.7
Salt pork.....do	35.7	171.3	169.5	163.1	161.9	161.4	167.5	169.7	171.1	191.6	211.6	200.1	200.2	196.1	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg.....do	73.3	258.7	251.7	269.7	282.8	279.8	275.3	244.5	232.1	238.1	242.4	250.4	253.4	260.7	95.7
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed <sup>1</sup> .....do	48.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dressed and drawn <sup>1</sup> .....do	61.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) <sup>1</sup> .....do	(1)	260.1	254.4	251.1	252.2	254.5	261.4	266.8	267.2	272.4	268.5	268.1	270.2	264.0	98.8
Salmon, pink <sup>1</sup> .....16-ounce can	56.2	428.8	434.1	430.0	454.4	458.4	460.7	462.7	466.3	468.3	466.0	467.0	452.6	429.2	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound	72.8	200.1	198.5	192.9	193.2	194.6	197.0	201.8	203.6	205.9	207.6	205.7	212.7	232.7	84.0
Cheese.....do	52.0	230.2	228.6	225.8	226.4	226.5	227.5	230.9	234.0	245.8	246.8	246.6	259.0	264.1	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart	20.8	169.8	169.8	168.4	167.9	168.4	170.1	176.2	177.5	179.9	184.5	185.3	186.0	185.4	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do	19.6	174.1	174.6	172.2	171.6	171.6	174.4	179.8	182.4	185.7	189.4	191.4	191.1	189.4	96.3
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can	12.6	177.3	177.5	179.2	180.5	181.9	186.5	192.5	200.2	204.6	208.0	210.0	216.9	220.8	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen	80.5	232.6	222.2	204.1	198.0	190.9	183.8	180.1	179.6	209.6	217.3	244.3	239.0	226.6	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound	9.7	184.7	192.1	248.1	309.9	311.4	306.2	289.8	275.5	255.7	241.5	229.1	220.7	216.7	81.6
Bananas.....do	16.4	271.4	275.0	280.7	284.3	274.1	272.8	275.2	272.7	267.7	269.3	270.6	269.9	269.3	97.3
Oranges, size 200.....dozen	52.0	183.4	200.1	215.5	209.0	194.2	173.2	175.8	165.7	168.4	153.7	151.0	192.1	187.2	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound	17.0	156.4	154.1	168.5	175.0	180.8	209.4	194.3	222.0	234.6	173.3	224.9	155.1	172.0	61.7
Cabbage.....do	6.4	168.1	176.3	164.2	170.0	174.3	197.8	211.9	179.2	163.7	142.5	133.7	139.7	136.5	103.2
Carrots.....bunch	10.6	197.0	191.3	187.2	188.9	187.4	181.0	184.3	196.7	199.9	184.2	184.3	191.6	190.8	84.9
Lettuce.....head	21.0	254.7	209.3	156.5	131.8	163.6	243.2	223.3	220.2	185.9	170.8	158.9	163.0	156.2	97.6
Onions.....pound	7.4	179.3	160.3	186.6	204.3	187.8	155.3	148.1	153.9	155.7	156.9	154.6	147.8	154.2	86.8
Potatoes.....15 pounds	75.1	208.4	222.1	233.5	259.7	271.6	246.5	246.5	237.2	237.9	208.3	199.1	202.4	210.8	91.9
Spinach.....pound	14.9	206.8	193.0	177.2	143.8	154.2	190.4	213.8	259.4	202.3	163.2	155.1	161.2	183.9	118.4
Sweetpotatoes.....do	10.7	206.1	270.8	322.6	330.4	312.4	268.5	234.2	220.9	211.4	198.1	181.9	181.1	196.2	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2½ can	30.0	155.5	158.3	161.6	163.5	166.8	168.4	168.2	168.4	169.0	168.2	168.2	166.5	165.1	92.3
Pineapple.....do	39.3	180.9	183.0	183.7	182.5	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.6	180.4	181.3	178.1	176.2	174.4	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn.....No. 2 can	19.2	155.1	155.3	155.7	155.7	156.9	158.8	159.8	159.4	160.2	160.4	159.7	160.2	159.3	88.6
Peas.....do	14.6	112.3	112.9	113.5	113.8	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.1	117.2	117.5	116.7	116.9	89.8	
Tomatoes.....do	14.3	158.8	161.4	171.8	174.5	175.2	175.4	177.1	178.3	179.6	180.0	181.4	181.3	183.2	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound	23.5	231.3	230.2	228.9	226.9	226.2	226.4	224.0	220.9	218.9	216.6	211.6	209.1	205.6	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do	16.5	224.4	224.7	223.1	223.9	225.7	227.4	230.0	226.4	230.1	246.2	255.7	278.2	311.5	83.0
Beverages: Coffee.....do	52.9	210.6	208.4	207.8	207.2	206.8	207.8	208.1	208.6	208.3	207.4	206.0	205.5	205.2	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....do	20.0	133.9	129.4	120.1	121.4	121.2	125.0	131.2	133.2	163.2	181.0	191.4	196.1	198.5	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening															

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities <sup>2</sup>	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products <sup>3</sup>	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products <sup>4</sup>	All commodities except farm products <sup>5</sup>	All commodities except farm products and foods <sup>6</sup>
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1939: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6	105.6
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
September.....	168.9	189.9	186.9	187.4	149.3	136.9	172.0	204.1	134.5	146.6	119.9	181.0	160.4	164.0	164.1	153.6
October.....	165.4	183.5	178.2	185.5	148.3	137.3	172.4	203.7	135.5	147.5	119.0	177.0	160.0	161.2	161.2	153.4
November.....	164.0	180.8	174.3	186.2	147.4	137.6	173.3	203.1	134.4	148.2	119.2	175.2	161.0	158.8	160.1	153.6
December.....	162.4	177.3	170.2	185.3	146.7	137.2	173.8	202.2	131.1	148.4	118.5	172.2	160.8	157.6	158.9	153.1
1949: January.....	160.6	172.5	165.8	184.8	146.1	137.1	175.6	202.3	126.3	148.1	117.3	169.3	160.4	156.2	157.8	152.9
February.....	158.1	168.3	161.5	182.3	145.2	135.9	175.5	201.5	122.8	148.3	115.3	165.8	159.6	154.0	155.7	151.8
March.....	158.4	171.5	162.9	180.4	143.8	134.3	174.4	200.0	121.1	148.0	115.7	167.3	156.9	154.1	155.3	150.7
April.....	156.9	170.5	162.9	179.9	142.2	132.0	171.8	196.5	117.7	147.0	115.6	165.8	153.1	153.0	153.7	148.9
May.....	155.7	171.2	163.8	179.2	140.5	130.1	168.4	193.9	118.2	146.2	113.5	165.9	149.4	151.5	152.1	146.8
June.....	154.5	168.8	162.4	178.8	139.2	129.9	167.5	191.4	116.8	145.1	111.0	164.5	146.5	150.7	151.2	145.8
July.....	* 153.5	166.2	161.3	177.8	* 138.0	129.9	* 167.9	189.0	118.1	* 143.0	* 110.3	163.2	146.0	* 149.7	* 150.5	* 145.0
August.....	* 152.9	162.3	160.6	* 178.9	* 138.1	129.7	* 168.2	188.2	119.7	* 142.9	109.8	161.3	147.9	* 149.4	* 150.6	* 145.0
September.....	153.7	163.1	162.0	181.1	139.0	130.6	168.4	180.4	117.7	142.9	109.6	162.3	148.0	150.2	151.4	145.5

<sup>1</sup> BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; and building materials. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, meats, and hides and skins.

<sup>2</sup> Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

<sup>3</sup> Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1949										1948				1946	1939
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	June	Aug.	
	153.7	* 152.9	* 153.5	154.5	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	165.4	168.9	112.9	75.0	
All commodities <sup>2</sup>	153.7	* 152.9	* 153.5	154.5	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	165.4	168.9	112.9	75.0	
Farm products	163.1	162.3	166.2	168.8	171.2	170.5	171.5	168.3	172.5	177.3	180.8	183.5	189.9	140.1	61.0	
Grains	156.4	150.4	154.1	154.9	159.9	163.8	162.6	157.2	167.7	171.1	171.1	170.4	176.9	151.8	51.5	
Livestock and poultry	186.6	186.3	188.5	193.3	191.5	189.0	195.0	187.2	194.7	204.6	213.4	223.4	244.2	137.4	66.0	
Livestock	207.5	206.6	209.4	212.6	207.7	202.4	209.5	201.1	209.9	221.7	234.1	246.9	268.8	143.4	67.7	
Other farm products	149.8	150.1	155.0	156.7	160.8	160.0	158.6	158.9	159.4	161.4	162.6	162.0	159.6	137.5	60.1	
Eggs <sup>3</sup>	158.3	146.4	138.7	126.9	125.2	124.4	116.1	112.5	124.4	140.9	160.9	163.6	148.1	97.3	47.5	
Foods	162.0	160.6	161.3	162.4	163.8	162.9	162.0	161.5	165.8	170.2	174.3	178.2	186.9	112.9	67.2	
Dairy products	153.5	152.7	149.2	145.5	145.9	147.2	154.8	159.8	163.6	171.2	170.7	174.9	179.9	127.3	67.9	
Cereal products	143.7	142.8	146.1	145.6	145.1	145.3	146.5	146.7	148.0	150.0	150.5	149.6	153.3	101.7	71.9	
Fruits and vegetables	126.9	130.3	145.4	157.5	167.3	158.1	151.7	152.3	145.3	139.8	139.6	137.1	139.4	136.1	58.5	
Meats, poultry, and fish	215.1	210.7	212.2	215.5	215.2	216.0	214.8	205.1	214.2	220.8	227.4	239.8	266.5	110.1	73.7	
Meats	230.4	224.4	227.3	230.3	227.0	224.9	222.4	212.5	222.8	230.8	240.0	255.0	277.4	116.6	78.1	
Other foods	137.8	136.5	130.5	127.8	128.5	127.6	126.6	127.5	134.4	140.9	149.4	150.4	149.1	98.1	60.3	
Hides and leather products	181.1	* 178.9	177.8	178.8	179.2	179.9	180.4	182.3	184.8	185.3	186.2	185.5	187.4	122.4	92.7	
Shoes	183.8	183.8	184.1	184.0	186.9	187.8	187.8	187.8	188.0	188.1	189.7	190.0	190.0	129.5	100.8	
Hides and skins	204.8	194.5	184.7	186.0	188.2	183.4	181.8	185.9	198.7	197.2	206.0	202.0	210.5	121.5	77.2	
Leather	175.5	173.7	175.4	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.9	183.9	185.4	186.5	183.8	180.4	181.9	110.7	84.0	
Other leather products	141.1	* 141.1	142.4	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.6	145.4	145.4	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	115.2	97.1	
Textile products	139.0	* 138.1	* 138.0	139.2	140.5	142.2	143.8	145.2	146.1	146.7	147.4	148.3	149.3	109.2	67.8	
Clothing	144.8	144.8	144.8	145.6	146.0	146.4	147.1	147.3	148.8	149.1	148.8	148.6	120.3	81.5		
Cotton goods	174.8	* 170.2	* 167.3	169.7	172.6	176.2	180.1	184.8	186.9	189.2	191.2	195.0	199.8	139.4	65.5	
Hosiery and underwear	98.5	98.5	98.5	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.2	102.5	103.7	104.0	104.3	104.5	104.5	75.8	61.5	
Rayon and nylon	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.6	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	30.2	28.5	
Silk	49.2	49.2	49.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	44.3		
Woolen and worsted	150.5	152.6	157.6	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.1	161.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.8	112.7	75.5		
Other textile products	181.5	180.9	178.8	177.7	179.1	180.9	184.9	186.9	189.0	190.0	190.5	190.5	189.3	112.3	63.7	
Fuel and lighting materials	130.6	129.7	129.9	129.9	130.1	132.0	134.3	135.9	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.3	136.9	87.8	72.6	
Anthracite	138.6	135.9	135.4	134.2	133.7	135.0	137.0	138.0	137.7	136.4	135.4	136.5	136.5	106.1	72.1	
Bituminous coal	190.5	188.8	188.9	188.6	188.9	190.7	195.2	196.9	196.5	195.4	195.1	195.1	195.1	132.8	96.0	
Coke	222.1	222.0	222.0	222.4	222.7	222.8	222.9	222.9	220.5	219.0	219.0	218.7	217.5	133.5	104.2	
Electricity	(*)	(*)	70.0	68.9	68.2	67.9	67.9	68.5	67.7	67.7	67.3	66.5	66.3	67.2	75.8	
Gas	(*)	88.9	80.5	90.1	90.9	92.3	92.8	91.9	88.1	91.1	92.6	90.9	90.7	79.6	86.7	
Petroleum and products	110.2	109.7	110.2	110.7	113.3	115.9	118.7	120.7	121.3	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.2	64.0	51.7	
Metals and metal products <sup>2</sup>	168.4	* 168.2	* 167.9	167.5	168.4	171.8	174.4	175.5	175.6	173.8	173.3	172.4	172.0	112.2	93.2	
Agricultural machinery and equipment	143.9	144.1	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.2	144.2	144.2	144.1	144.0	143.6	142.5	140.5	104.5	93.5	
Farm machinery	146.6	146.6	* 146.6	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.6	146.5	146.1	144.9	142.7	104.9	94.7	
Iron and steel	164.2	163.8	164.2	164.7	165.1	166.2	168.3	169.1	169.1	165.4	165.0	164.5	164.0	110.1	95.1	
Motor vehicles	177.2	* 177.2	* 177.2	177.1	175.0	175.8	175.2	175.8	175.8	175.7	175.3	175.3	175.0	135.5	92.5	
Passenger cars	187.0	187.0	187.0	185.3	182.4	183.3	182.5	183.2	183.2	183.3	183.2	183.2	182.9	142.8	95.6	
Trucks	135.7	* 135.7	* 135.7	141.0	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.0	140.3	140.3	140.2	104.3	77.4	
Nonferrous metals	135.7	135.9	132.1	128.8	138.2	156.4	168.4	172.5	172.5	171.4	167.0	166.4	166.4	99.2	74.6	
Plumbing and heating	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	106.0	79.3	
Building materials	180.4	188.2	189.0	191.4	193.9	196.5	200.0	201.5	202.3	202.2	203.1	203.7	204.1	129.9	89.6	
Brick and tile	161.8	* 161.5	161.5	160.8	160.8	162.4	162.4	162.4	162.5	160.5	160.4	160.1	159.5	121.3	90.5	
Cement	133.6	133.6	133.6	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.1	133.4	133.6	133.2	102.6	91.3	
Lumber	279.6	277.4	277.4	280.7	285.2	290.6	294.7	296.9	299.5	305.9	311.2	315.4	317.4	176.0	90.1	
Paint and paint materials	143.9	143.8	145.2	153.6	157.4	157.9	162.3	165.3	166.3	161.2	161.4	160.1	160.0	108.6	82.1	
Prepared paint	138.5	138.5	138.5	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	99.3		
Paint materials	152.5	152.3	155.3	159.0	167.1	168.1	177.4	183.8	185.8	184.3	184.6	182.0	181.7	120.9	71.8	
Plumbing and heating	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	156.0	79.3		
Structural steel	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3	
Other building materials	168.9	167.3	168.8	168.5	170.5	173.8	178.3	179.1	179.1	176.9	175.6	174.8	174.8	118.4	89.5	
Chemicals and allied products	117.7	119.7	118.1	116.8	118.2	117.7	121.1	122.8	126.3	131.1	134.4	135.5	134.5	96.4	74.2	
Chemicals	117.4	118.0	118.1	116.9	1											

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes<sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1948: September	299	553	158,000	267,000	2,540,000	.33
October	256	468	110,000	194,000	2,060,000	.27
November	216	388	111,000	189,000	1,910,000	.26
December	144	283	40,500	93,100	713,000	.09
1949: January <sup>2</sup>	225	400	70,000	110,000	800,000	.11
February <sup>2</sup>	225	350	80,000	120,000	650,000	.10
March <sup>2</sup>	275	400	500,000	540,000	3,600,000	.46
April <sup>2</sup>	400	500	175,000	225,000	1,800,000	.25
May <sup>2</sup>	450	600	250,000	320,000	3,200,000	.45
June <sup>2</sup>	375	550	575,000	660,000	4,600,000	.61
July <sup>2</sup>	300	525	110,000	225,000	2,100,000	.31
August <sup>2</sup>	375	550	150,000	250,000	2,000,000	.28
September <sup>2</sup>	275	475	510,000	610,000	6,350,000	.88

<sup>1</sup> All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or

more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction<sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)											1948 Total	1947 Total		
	1949										Dec.	Nov.	Oct.		
	Oct. <sup>3</sup>	Sept. <sup>3</sup>	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.					
Total new construction <sup>4</sup>	\$1,856	\$1,802	\$1,888	\$1,833	\$1,735	\$1,576	\$1,370	\$1,267	\$1,172	\$1,203	\$1,447	\$1,646	\$1,814	\$18,775	\$14,324
Private construction	1,324	1,338	1,328	1,301	1,229	1,108	989	951	905	1,002	1,129	1,256	1,355	14,563	11,179
Residential building (nonfarm)	695	680	660	650	600	530	445	420	400	475	547	615	670	7,223	5,200
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>5</sup>	262	263	264	269	268	257	251	262	271	285	305	325	327	3,578	3,131
Industrial	69	70	71	72	76	82	89	96	104	110	114	116	116	1,397	1,702
Commercial	82	83	85	91	92	83	76	79	78	82	93	106	110	1,224	835
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	22	22	24	24	24	23	23	25	27	29	31	32	32	323	216
Stores, restaurants, and garages	60	61	61	67	68	60	53	54	51	53	62	74	74	901	619
Other nonresidential building	111	110	108	106	100	92	86	87	89	93	98	103	101	957	594
Religious	31	31	31	30	28	26	24	24	25	26	27	28	27	236	118
Educational	23	22	22	21	20	19	19	20	21	22	24	25	25	239	164
Social and recreational	21	22	22	23	22	20	19	19	19	20	21	23	23	211	92
Hospital and institutional <sup>6</sup>	22	21	19	17	15	14	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	116	107
Remaining types <sup>7</sup>	14	14	14	15	15	13	12	13	13	15	16	17	16	155	113
Farm construction	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	18	10	12	13	22	39	500	450
Public utilities	317	330	329	322	311	281	263	251	224	230	264	294	319	3,262	2,338
Railroad	35	36	36	37	36	34	31	27	25	27	33	36	39	379	318
Telephone and telegraph	45	47	47	48	52	51	52	57	46	45	56	60	61	713	510
Other public utilities	237	247	246	237	223	196	180	167	153	158	175	198	219	2,170	1,510
Public construction	532	554	560	532	506	468	381	316	267	291	318	390	450	212	3,145
Residential building	28	27	23	20	17	15	14	10	8	8	7	7	7	85	186
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) <sup>8</sup>	155	155	152	148	144	141	134	122	108	110	110	116	115	1,057	505
Educational	80	76	74	72	71	70	68	64	60	60	61	62	60	567	275
Hospital and institutional	45	45	43	40	39	36	34	31	27	28	27	26	26	219	81
All other nonresidential	30	34	35	36	34	35	32	27	21	22	27	29	27	271	149
Military and naval facilities	13	14	12	10	9	9	9	7	7	9	11	11	11	137	204
Highways	185	200	215	200	185	160	100	68	52	68	83	131	186	1,585	1,300
Sewer and water	51	52	52	51	51	49	46	42	39	41	42	45	47	481	331
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>9</sup>	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	5	6	5	7	10	108	117
Conservation and development	73	77	77	75	74	67	56	45	39	40	50	58	66	597	386
All other public <sup>10</sup>	18	20	20	19	18	18	14	12	9	11	12	15	17	162	116

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations, except for private residential building which covers new construction only.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>6</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private non-profit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program, totaling approximately \$9 million in the first 10 months of 1949 distributed about as follows: First quarter \$1 million, second quarter \$2 million, July \$1 million, August \$1 million, September and October \$2 million each.

<sup>7</sup> Hotels and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

<sup>9</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

<sup>10</sup> Covers construction not elsewhere classified such as airports, navigational aids, monuments, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction<sup>1</sup>

Period	Value (in thousands)															Highways	All other <sup>4</sup>		
	Total new construction <sup>2</sup>	Airports <sup>3</sup>	Building										Conservation and development						
			Nonresidential										Other non-residential	Administration and general <sup>5</sup>					
			Total	Residential	Total	Edu-cational <sup>6</sup>	Hospital and institutional			Total	Vet-erans <sup>7</sup>	Other		Total	Re-clama-tion	River, harbor, and flood control			
1936	\$1,533,430	(0)	\$561,304	\$63,465	\$497,929	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	\$180,710	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$511,685	\$270,650		
1939	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505		
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,380	549,472	5,580,917	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149		
1946	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548		
1947	1,294,060	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	\$47,692	\$101,831	\$96,123	\$5,708	\$31,159	\$44,646	\$308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794			
1948	1,600,182	49,718	332,793	8,328	324,465	1,417	246,242	168,015	78,227	28,797	48,009	494,604	147,921	346,683	769,089	43,978			
1948: September	130,985	8,259	24,053	66	23,987	31	15,933	13,273	2,660	2,674	5,349	29,091	2,959	26,132	65,965	3,617			
October	143,856	3,568	41,449	785	40,664	0	34,475	6,481	27,994	3,231	2,958	37,166	19,488	17,678	55,747	5,926			
November	107,157	2,535	12,470	2,374	10,096	84	7,408	436	6,972	844	1,760	35,402	13,895	21,507	51,672	5,078			
December	165,208	1,039	20,425	1,855	18,570	0	13,566	95	13,471	1,521	3,483	66,901	22,558	44,343	74,085	2,758			
1949: January	87,542	(0)	36,810	87	36,723	148	8,122	359	7,763	24,784	3,669	14,977	7,596	7,381	34,465	1,200			
February	94,727	(0)	39,110	1,970	37,140	635	10,023	5,468	4,555	22,615	3,867	23,966	3,079	20,887	28,961	2,690			
March	169,357	(0)	35,908	1,773	34,135	0	25,571	9,410	16,161	1,637	6,927	84,332	22,536	61,796	41,619	7,498			
April	117,506	(0)	27,054	2,801	24,253	0	18,779	575	18,204	930	4,544	35,541	18,778	16,763	52,057	2,854			
May	220,963	(0)	44,061	6,245	37,816	17	18,335	750	17,585	13,607	5,857	88,553	61,537	27,016	83,750	4,599			
June	264,597	(0)	98,351	14,730	83,621	0	53,924	14,648	39,276	10,418	19,279	78,249	26,563	51,686	79,390	8,607			
July	131,126	(0)	31,727	608	31,119	0	21,065	123	20,942	1,980	8,074	21,932	6,822	15,110	75,435	2,032			
August <sup>8</sup>	171,896	(0)	37,616	16	37,600	140	34,026	25,492	8,534	946	2,488	52,188	12,341	39,847	79,004	3,088			
September <sup>10</sup>	136,876	(0)	53,810	246	53,564	0	51,051	25,952	25,099	396	2,117	16,664	9,769	6,895	62,963	3,439			

<sup>1</sup> Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

<sup>2</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings which are included under "other nonresidential" building construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

<sup>5</sup> Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters at New York City as follows: September 1948, \$497,000; January 1949, \$23,810,000.

<sup>6</sup> Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

<sup>7</sup> Included in "All other."

<sup>8</sup> Unavailable.

<sup>9</sup> Revised.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Building awarded in some cases.

The data combined) under reports received of the notification of Federal lapses period. This during the

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building<sup>1</sup>

Period	Total all classes <sup>2</sup>	Valuation (in thousands)							Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only								
		New residential building				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-housekeeping <sup>3</sup>	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed							
		Housekeeping								Total	1-family	2-family <sup>4</sup>	Multi-family <sup>5</sup>				
		Privately financed dwelling units								Total	1-family	2-family <sup>4</sup>	Multi-family <sup>5</sup>				
		Total	1-family	2-family <sup>4</sup>	Multi-family <sup>5</sup>												
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$206,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946			
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310			
1947	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100			
1948	6,961,820	3,431,664	2,747,206	184,141	500,317	136,459	38,034	2,354,314	1,001,349	517,112	392,779	36,650	87,683	14,760			
1948: August	653,520	349,753	264,725	13,489	71,539	9,215	3,186	197,059	94,307	46,903	35,913	2,332	8,748	958			
September	592,984	268,806	228,003	14,157	26,646	17,295	3,163	218,121	85,590	39,466	31,750	2,837	4,879	1,750			
October	590,922	258,238	217,735	11,834	28,669	13,779	2,728	235,891	80,286	38,465	31,189	2,393	4,883	1,541			
November	477,462	215,081	178,348	9,143	27,590	23,913	1,490	167,666	69,312	32,584	25,642	1,729	5,213	2,205			
December	432,979	168,483	135,189	10,043	23,251	29,712	1,940	166,872	65,972	25,549	19,225	1,995	4,329	3,277			
1949: January	409,729	143,359	111,019	9,607	22,733	32,910	1,120	171,911	60,429	23,411	16,730	1,919	4,762	3,660			
February	387,181	153,593	118,452	6,507	28,634	23,439	1,626	147,725	60,798	24,839	18,331	1,345	5,163	2,480			
March	586,940	272,325	222,811	11,915	37,599	39,602	2,529	192,648	79,836	42,229	32,905	2,381	6,943	4,162			
April	635,111	322,063	254,245	13,782	54,036	24,021	6,397	199,181	83,449	50,800	37,538	2,862	10,400	2,738			
May	665,644	359,364	254,546	13,446	91,372	30,497	3,084	180,151	86,548	54,199	36,563	2,580	15,056	3,110			
June	748,046	356,816	256,544	10,547	89,725	28,782	3,850	259,474	99,124	55,331	36,947	2,131	16,253	3,373			
July <sup>6</sup>	598,943	307,631	231,617	8,711	67,303	22,342	3,937	181,367	83,668	48,425	34,324	1,765	12,336	2,791			
August <sup>7</sup>	678,373	366,661	278,230	10,966	77,465	12,889	3,074	204,209	91,540	56,719	40,335	2,278	14,106	1,507			

<sup>1</sup> Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

<sup>2</sup> Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

<sup>3</sup> Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

<sup>4</sup> Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

<sup>5</sup> Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,<sup>1</sup> by General Type and by Geographic Division<sup>2</sup>

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														1948	1947	
	1949							1948									
	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July <sup>4</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total		
All types	\$204, 209	\$181, 367	\$259, 474	\$186, 151	\$199, 181	\$192, 648	\$147, 725	\$171, 911	\$166, 872	\$167, 666	\$235, 891	\$218, 121	\$197, 059	\$2, 354, 314	\$1, 712, 817		
New England	10, 192	6, 683	13, 859	8, 485	15, 672	8, 026	6, 229	4, 607	8, 092	8, 288	12, 737	9, 577	10, 533	147, 633	109, 977		
Middle Atlantic	34, 832	28, 498	35, 246	26, 378	28, 400	26, 848	16, 777	47, 775	28, 386	29, 254	43, 850	30, 241	33, 027	392, 348	272, 626		
East North Central	42, 926	38, 795	55, 772	38, 941	37, 251	46, 191	21, 264	40, 516	34, 823	32, 256	54, 209	55, 258	49, 368	506, 435	371, 948		
West North Central	17, 997	17, 824	19, 736	12, 255	17, 178	18, 663	8, 535	10, 812	11, 345	11, 624	22, 623	14, 832	17, 026	172, 407	132, 163		
South Atlantic	19, 582	19, 536	28, 257	31, 298	26, 965	22, 220	39, 158	17, 961	16, 589	18, 709	26, 463	24, 372	18, 773	266, 635	200, 053		
East South Central	15, 638	8, 279	16, 128	8, 897	9, 621	10, 231	8, 048	5, 394	9, 890	5, 197	15, 399	10, 613	9, 905	102, 763	73, 009		
West South Central	29, 192	30, 554	33, 808	14, 088	19, 910	20, 537	21, 203	17, 860	17, 726	26, 047	16, 476	25, 526	15, 019	271, 383	193, 221		
Mountain	6, 579	6, 847	17, 729	7, 360	6, 647	7, 042	3, 510	4, 840	4, 751	3, 310	5, 697	18, 289	8, 776	82, 603	58, 162		
Pacific	27, 275	24, 381	38, 938	38, 450	37, 537	32, 890	23, 001	22, 135	35, 270	32, 979	38, 436	29, 415	34, 630	412, 106	301, 658		
Industrial buildings <sup>5</sup>	15, 617	15, 645	16, 473	14, 358	19, 829	15, 836	16, 855	26, 085	19, 964	20, 387	33, 631	21, 120	27, 043	299, 371	322, 230		
New England	352	350	367	623	972	1, 019	858	378	1, 445	1, 483	2, 569	914	546	19, 840	26, 098		
Middle Atlantic	2, 743	5, 650	2, 281	2, 410	4, 416	3, 478	3, 862	4, 128	5, 083	7, 347	4, 955	3, 035	6, 934	58, 139			
East North Central	5, 674	3, 826	6, 959	4, 880	5, 009	4, 012	4, 508	16, 013	7, 600	4, 393	8, 137	9, 423	9, 511	100, 034	118, 667		
West North Central	1, 150	780	1, 995	1, 122	2, 063	1, 112	1, 746	860	996	882	822	756	1, 957	16, 058	19, 890		
South Atlantic	1, 389	715	910	1, 241	2, 475	2, 088	2, 682	1, 173	1, 454	2, 010	6, 972	1, 262	1, 670	27, 776	20, 549		
East South Central	1, 145	775	612	570	1, 664	644	600	826	843	458	1, 506	507	1, 023	9, 054	13, 426		
West South Central	495	645	533	703	560	537	557	751	244	786	1, 431	980	1, 799	15, 863	17, 519		
Mountain	100	142	329	994	403	439	197	551	380	69	413	367	119	2, 769	2, 852		
Pacific	2, 569	2, 764	2, 489	1, 806	2, 177	2, 506	1, 785	1, 405	1, 919	2, 959	6, 826	3, 876	3, 198	42, 043	45, 090		
Commercial buildings <sup>6</sup>	69, 983	57, 349	65, 896	65, 862	64, 539	61, 786	57, 527	55, 268	53, 528	66, 917	84, 905	94, 015	79, 596	925, 954	686, 282		
New England	3, 041	2, 137	2, 195	2, 956	3, 878	2, 848	3, 817	2, 242	2, 692	3, 918	2, 453	5, 689	4, 718	55, 468	32, 853		
Middle Atlantic	13, 599	7, 720	8, 333	9, 315	14, 109	8, 068	6, 699	14, 861	6, 933	13, 072	15, 100	10, 970	12, 987	132, 703	91, 206		
East North Central	14, 542	11, 229	13, 037	12, 616	11, 625	13, 340	8, 205	10, 330	11, 498	11, 907	23, 614	20, 923	15, 725	177, 322	118, 839		
West North Central	4, 732	5, 139	4, 240	4, 541	4, 802	4, 955	3, 437	1, 456	3, 381	3, 666	10, 263	9, 391	7, 128	72, 809	57, 240		
South Atlantic	9, 502	5, 844	12, 883	10, 092	8, 447	8, 528	8, 965	7, 343	8, 125	9, 261	8, 789	10, 954	10, 426	121, 571	106, 788		
East South Central	3, 231	2, 833	3, 268	3, 207	4, 949	4, 333	2, 129	2, 002	2, 674	3, 191	3, 016	3, 502	3, 864	39, 391	34, 680		
West South Central	9, 022	11, 453	9, 705	5, 594	6, 777	6, 424	9, 888	5, 354	6, 804	10, 684	8, 342	17, 793	7, 076	126, 054	91, 548		
Mountain	3, 059	1, 467	2, 436	2, 688	1, 827	2, 829	1, 936	2, 632	1, 414	1, 523	2, 640	2, 183	4, 965	35, 275	26, 855		
Pacific	9, 255	9, 529	8, 798	14, 853	8, 124	10, 461	12, 451	9, 007	10, 007	9, 695	10, 688	12, 610	12, 707	165, 361	126, 273		
Community buildings <sup>7</sup>	93, 514	83, 691	138, 831	68, 573	71, 780	89, 276	34, 679	49, 152	72, 192	56, 648	88, 646	68, 575	60, 377	778, 045	406, 920		
New England	5, 385	3, 129	8, 203	3, 445	3, 171	3, 077	487	1, 505	1, 651	1, 741	5, 822	1, 580	4, 137	47, 004	25, 759		
Middle Atlantic	13, 067	11, 236	19, 215	10, 360	7, 427	12, 506	3, 717	3, 314	14, 051	7, 279	20, 166	11, 588	9, 185	153, 109	80, 190		
East North Central	16, 496	19, 317	30, 333	14, 273	13, 376	23, 532	5, 323	11, 145	13, 035	11, 143	16, 675	11, 429	13, 394	149, 667	62, 542		
West North Central	8, 393	9, 451	11, 976	4, 649	8, 274	5, 531	2, 900	6, 590	5, 139	5, 405	7, 798	3, 050	3, 521	53, 460	34, 639		
South Atlantic	7, 050	8, 783	12, 159	8, 007	9, 172	10, 261	3, 493	5, 605	4, 476	5, 326	8, 523	8, 003	5, 538	78, 034	40, 172		
East South Central	10, 887	4, 371	6, 748	4, 488	2, 688	4, 517	2, 247	1, 610	5, 483	1, 215	9, 110	4, 811	3, 665	38, 392	16, 913		
West South Central	18, 019	16, 192	18, 617	6, 706	10, 766	12, 042	9, 902	10, 009	8, 873	11, 577	3, 531	4, 735	4, 617	102, 937	65, 309		
Mountain	2, 625	4, 350	14, 205	2, 351	3, 768	2, 446	1, 245	1, 505	1, 809	805	2, 113	14, 174	2, 788	34, 081	18, 366		
Pacific	11, 592	9, 860	17, 374	14, 206	13, 138	15, 364	5, 365	7, 779	17, 675	12, 157	14, 908	9, 205	13, 532	121, 361	63, 030		
Public buildings <sup>8</sup>	2, 359	5, 270	12, 643	13, 277	11, 046	6, 654	22, 843	28, 096	5, 274	1, 882	4, 452	6, 699	5, 155	71, 953	41, 049		
New England	18	282	702	55	431	340	138	20	300	9	453	166	100	5, 901	3, 418		
Middle Atlantic	374	620	991	575	453	145	457	24, 010	201	140	640	1, 756	498	8, 681	4, 712		
East North Central	534	381	211	1, 149	111	17	50	184	158	136	15	15	3, 385	11, 173	8, 372		
West North Central	200	1, 105	283	55	74	4, 317	0	459	1, 054	251	25	45	138	4, 815	1, 696		
South Atlantic	506	1, 418	803	10, 712	2, 103	194	22, 028	1, 159	1, 234	431	633	1, 441	47	7, 661	6, 285		
East South Central	0	28	5, 120	0	0	268	0	32	721	80	961	1, 280	0	8, 936	8, 830		
West South Central	197	361	1, 731	42	75	0	8	674	364	211	121	782	260	6, 112	4, 579		
Mountain	5	121	55	39	82	276	3	44	803	367	37	877	73	3, 605	2, 416		
Pacific	526	954	2, 746	649	7, 716	1, 097	158	1, 514	439	364							

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925 <sup>3</sup>	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,030	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 <sup>4</sup>	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 <sup>5</sup>	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 <sup>6</sup>	141,800	96,200	45,060	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,300	524,600	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	17,800	14,600	3,200	7,199,161	7,028,980	170,181
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,000	79,900	57,100	1,100	1,100	0	808,263	800,502	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,200	23,100	15,100	1,100	1,100	0	223,577	215,906	7,671
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	0
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	0
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,200
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	0
May	72,900	39,300	33,630	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,700	141,700	119,000	500	500	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,100	47,200	38,900	200	200	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,500	50,000	43,500	300	300	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,900	135,900	95,000	1,600	1,600	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,500	52,700	40,800	500	500	0	678,687	675,197	3,490
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,900	47,200	31,700	800	800	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,500	36,000	22,500	300	300	0	435,290	432,060	2,930
1948: First quarter	180,000	102,900	77,100	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,100	200	1,315,050	1,296,612	18,438
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(?)	383,563	374,984	8,579
February	50,100	29,000	21,100	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,000	200	368,915	359,420	9,495
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(?)	562,572	562,208	364
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,286,758	2,252,961	33,797
April	99,500	55,090	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,848	736,186	12,662
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,093	758,635	10,458
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	768,817	758,140	10,677
Third quarter	263,800	144,100	119,700	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,500	4,000	500	2,111,278	2,065,770	45,508
July	95,000	52,000	42,700	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,300	(?)	750,843	738,659	12,184
August	86,600	47,600	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,500	1,000	500	719,080	703,066	16,014
September	82,200	44,200	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,700	1,700	(?)	641,355	624,045	17,310
Fourth quarter	189,900	111,500	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,300	7,000	300	1,486,075	1,413,637	72,438
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(?)	573,888	560,347	13,541
November	63,600	38,000	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,300	2,200	100	498,040	471,336	20,704
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,000	3,500	3,300	200	414,147	381,954	32,193
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,285,835	1,189,640	96,195
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(?)	373,940	340,973	32,967
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,684	357,270	25,414
March	60,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	529,211	491,397	37,814
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,300	147,800	119,500	11,900	9,500	2,400	2,118,686	2,007,563	111,123
April	88,300	49,500	28,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,383	637,170	20,213
May	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,300	50,600	40,700	4,100	3,300	800	732,604	692,063	40,541
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,699	678,330	41,369
Third quarter	July <sup>7</sup>	96,000	(10)	(10)	93,100	(10)	2,900	(10)	(10)	709,571	685,919	23,652
August <sup>8</sup>	98,000	(10)	(10)	95,600	(10)	(10)	2,400	(10)	(10)	735,433	714,127	21,306

<sup>1</sup> The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

<sup>2</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>3</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>4</sup> Depression, low year.

<sup>5</sup> Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

<sup>6</sup> Last full year under wartime control.

<sup>7</sup> less than 50 units.

<sup>8</sup> Revised.

<sup>9</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>10</sup> Not available.

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